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LIST OF PAPERS.

Page

ARCHER, THOMAS C., Esq.
Extract of a Letter to Thomas Bell, Esq., Pres. L.S., dated "Liverpool Royal Institution, 20th Nov. 1856." 151

BENNETT, JOHN JOSEPH, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. L.S.
Description of the Kobo-tree, a New Genus of *Leguminosæ*, collected by Dr. W. F. Daniell, F.L.S., in Sierra Leone........ 149

BENTHAM, GEORGE, Esq., F.L.S. &c.
Notes on *Loganiaceæ* 52

BERKELEY, Rev. M. J., M.A., F.L.S. &c.
Note on a *Fungus* found imbedded in the Fens of Cambridgeshire.. 52
Note on the Development of Fungi upon Patna Opium 143
Note on the Recent Discoveries in relation to the Microgonidia of Freshwater *Algæ* 145
Note on the Use of the Rhizoma of *Pteris aquilina* as an Article of Food 156
On some Entomogenous *Sphæriæ*. (With a Plate.) 157

BUNBURY, CHARLES J. F., Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.
Remarks on the Botany of Madeira and Teneriffe 1

CURREY, FREDERICK, Esq., F.L.S.
On a New Species of *Peziza*, being the full Development of *Sclerotium roseum*, Kneiff. 147
On a Species of *Pilobolus*. (With a Plate.)................. 161

DARWIN, CHARLES, Esq., Vice-Pres. R.S., F.L.S. &c.
On the Action of Sea-water on the Germination of Seeds 130

GRAY, ASA, M.D., F.M.L.S. &c.
Note on *Obolaria virginica*, L. 129

Page

Hicks, J. B., Esq., M.D., F.L.S.
Description of a New British Species of *Draparnaldia* 192

Hooker, J. D., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.
On some Collections of Arctic Plants, chiefly made by Dr. Lyall, Dr. Anderson, Herr Miertsching, and Mr. Rae, during the Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, under Sir John Richardson, Sir Edward Belcher, and Sir Robert M'Clure.... 114
On the Botany of Raoul Island, one of the Kermadec group in the South Pacific Ocean................................ 125

Kippist, Richard, Esq., Libr. L.S.
Notice of two apparently undescribed Species of *Genetyllis*, from S.W. Australia 48

Lindley, Professor, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.
A Note on *Spiranthes gemmipara*.......................... 167
Contributions to the Orchidology of India.—No. 1........... 170

Masters, Maxwell T., Esq.
Note on a Monstrosity of the Flowers of *Saponaria officinalis*, L. 159

Meisner, Dr. C. F.
On some New Species of *Chamælaucieæ* 35

Oliver, Daniel, Jun., Esq., F.L.S. &c.
Note respecting certain Glandular Appendages of the Leaves in the Autumn Rosettes of *Epilobium montanum*.............. 190

Salter, James, Esq., M.B., F.L.S. &c.
On the Vitality of Seeds after prolonged Submersion in the Sea. 140

Seemann, Berthold, Esq., Ph.D., F.L.S. &c.
On the Palm of Timbuctoo 152

Index.. 193

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Remarks on the Botany of Madeira and Teneriffe. By CHARLES J. F. BUNBURY, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Read March 6th and April 3rd, 1855.]

I OFFER to the Linnean Society the botanical observations made during my recent visit to Madeira and Teneriffe. Some apology may perhaps be necessary for writing anything on the botany of islands so well known and so much frequented. But, numerous as may be the botanists that have visited Madeira, I must say that I have been able to find but very little *published* information, of a satisfactory kind, relating to its vegetation. In the beginning of my visit to that island, I felt much the want of some memoir which might give me a general idea of its leading botanical features, and serve as a guide to my researches. Madeira is not like the neighbourhood of Cape Town, in which the botanist can hardly take a wrong direction, or make an unproductive excursion. I lost much time for want of such information as I have here endeavoured in some measure to supply. Mr. Lowe's researches in the island have indeed been so careful and persevering, that there is little likelihood of the detection of any absolute novelty, unless perhaps in the minuter cryptogamic tribes; but what he has published on the subject, as far as I am aware, consists chiefly in the description of some new species. A few general remarks on the Flora of

Madeira, prefixed to his 'Primitiæ,' are indeed useful, as are also his remarks on some particular species in the 1st volume of Sir W. Hooker's 'Journal of Botany;' and there are some excellent observations on Madeira botany by Dr. J. D. Hooker, in the 6th volume of the 'London Journal of Botany;' but all these still leave much room for further illustration of the subject. I have endeavoured to add something to the information hitherto published, in relation both to the distribution of species in the island, and to the connexion of its Flora with those of other countries, though my materials are insufficient for thoroughly working out either of these subjects.

My notes on Teneriffe must be considered as merely supplementary to the excellent accounts of that island by Von Buch, Webb, and Berthelot.

The first thing that strikes a botanist on landing at the capital of Madeira, is the thoroughly tropical aspect of the cultivated vegetation. The Banana, the Sugar-cane, the Coffee, the Guava, and the Custard-apple, are seen in all the gardens; the *Datura arborea*, *Poinciana pulcherrima*, *Linum trigynum*, *Bignonia venusta*, several Ipomæas and Passion-flowers, two or three species of *Hedychium*, the *Duranta Ellisia*, *Erythrina Corallodendron*, and *Cæsalpinia Sappan*, flourishing luxuriantly in the open air, delight the eye of a botanical visitor from more northern climates. On the lower slopes of that sunny amphitheatre of mountains which rises from the Bay of Funchal, most of the productions of the tropics are cultivated with success. The Papaw is frequent in the gardens, and ripens its fruit abundantly. *Pandanus odoratissimus* grows to a great size, and occasionally ripens fruit. The Bananas of Funchal, though not large, are of excellent flavour; the *Anona reticulata* arrives at great perfection; the Guava is half naturalized; and the Rose-apple is a common garden tree, attaining to great size and beauty.

In the fields, and in the little plots and terraces of soil which are cultivated with infinite industry amidst the basaltic rocks, we see the plants of the tropics mixed with those of the temperate zone. The Banana, the Sugar-cane, the Coffee, the Orange, and the Guava are frequently seen, in sunny nooks of the ravines, in company with the Peach, the Vine, the Fig, and the tall Italian Reed*. The Sugar-cane is grown to a considerable extent on the warm sunny slopes of the coast to the westward of Funchal, between that town and Camara dos Lobos; its peculiarly light and lively yellow-green colour makes it conspicuous even in a distant view. In that situation it flowers in February.

---

* *Arundo Donax*, L.

Two of the characteristic field-crops in Madeira are the Sweet Potato (*Batatas dozes*, *Convolvulus Batatas*, L.?), and what is there called the *Inhame*, or Yam, which is an Aroideous plant (*Caladium nymphæifolium*?) with beautiful large leaves of a peculiarly soft and tender green. The Convolvulus thrives best in the lower and more sunny region, below the elevation of 1000 feet: being easily propagated, and yielding a large produce, it is of great value to the inhabitants; and, since the failure of the vine in particular, its culture is said to have been much extended. The Caladium, which requires a moist soil, is cultivated especially along the margins of the torrents, and up to a considerable elevation on the mountains.

The culture of the Cactus, or Opuntia (*O. Tuna*, DC. according to Mr. Lowe), has of late been much extended, and carried on with new zeal, since hopes have been entertained that the rearing of the *Cochineal* insect may prove a valuable branch of industry in Madeira, as it has in Teneriffe. Whatever may be the success of this speculation, it is certain that the plant thrives exceedingly in the coast region of Madeira, where it is indeed so well established, that it may almost be reckoned among the naturalized species.

When, leaving the beautiful gardens of Funchal, I began to search for the native vegetation of the neighbourhood, I at first experienced considerable disappointment. This was partly, indeed, owing to the season; for the winter has a much more decided effect on the condition of the vegetable world in that island, than might have been inferred from its latitude. The profusion of blossom in the gardens of Funchal, in December and January, is indeed strikingly contrasted with the scantiness of wild flowers at the same season In this latter respect, Madeira has little advantage over the south coast of France. Of the more peculiar and characteristic, and unquestionably native plants of the island, very few, comparatively, are winter flowerers; most of those which are to be found in blossom at that season are either evidently or probably naturalized.

Besides, cultivation has extended so far around Funchal, and has taken such entire possession of the soil, that one has far to go before reaching any good botanizing ground. The sea-cliffs are in most places inaccessible; sandy shores (which in most warm countries afford so many peculiar plants) there are none; and in whatever direction the botanist proceeds inland, he finds himself sorely hampered by far-stretching stone walls and paved roads. The majority of the wild plants that grow about Funchal, in the coast-region, are such as come under the common denomination of *weeds*, most of them wide-spread European species; together with some naturalized colonists from South America and the Cape.

One of the first excursions generally made from Funchal by strangers is that to Nossa Senhora do Monte, upwards of 1900 feet above the sea-level. This is an excursion very unprofitable to the botanist, although he will meet with a few Ferns on the walls by the roadside, and will notice, along the margins of the little watercourses, great abundance of a delicate *Commelyna**, a plant of an exotic aspect, and of a non-European family. This is one of the characteristic plants of the lower region of the south side of Madeira, and, together with *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Bidens leucantha*, *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, and *Oxalis corniculata*, is seen in all wet places, especially in the beds of torrents and on the margins of brooks and watercourses. All of the plants just enumerated are species very widely distributed.

One striking characteristic of Madeira is the rapidity with which exotic plants become naturalized. This process is going on so fast, that it is difficult, and is constantly becoming more difficult, to udge *what* plants are really native, and what are introduced. For example: a beautiful cherry-coloured *Oxalis* (*O. speciosa*?), from the Cape of Good Hope, was introduced into the island by a lady still living there, and is now thoroughly established as a wild plant, and very abundant in many places, not only in cultivated fields, but on rough, wild, broken ground amidst the fir plantations. So also the *Pelargonium capitatum* and the *Salvia pseudo-coccinea* are completely naturalized in various places. The *Datura arborea* and *Fuchsia coccinea* are rapidly establishing themselves: the former grows apparently wild, and forms whole thickets, on the bank of a stream in the Boa Ventura Valley; the Fuchsia grows like a native, and in great abundance, among the Vaccinium and other indigenous shrubs, on the hills near Santa Anna.

It is very probable that many other plants, of which the exotic origin cannot so easily be traced, may in like manner have been introduced into Madeira in modern times, through the agency, either voluntary or accidental, of man. Perhaps even the greater number of those South European species, which are the "weeds" of cultivated lands in Madeira, ought to be placed in the category of "colonists." Such are *Calendula arvensis* (one of the commonest winter-flowering plants about Funchal), *Setaria verticillata*, *Lathyrus sativus*, *Galactites tomentosa*, *Galium saccharatum*, *Echium violaceum*, *Anchusa Italica*, *Anagallis arvensis* var. *cærulea*, and many others. There are, however, very many plants, common to Europe and Madeira, the introduction of which cannot so easily be ascribed to the agency of man; of these I shall speak more particularly afterwards.

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* *C. agraria* (Kunth, Enumeratio Plantarum), if I am not mistaken.

Gomphocarpus fruticosus, a very common Cape plant, which seems to have spread widely through Africa and parts of Asia, grows wild in several places about Funchal, particularly amidst the volcanic cinders of the little cone called Pico de S. João. Its feathered seeds may easily have been transported by the winds from the continent of Africa. In spite of the wide distance between the two localities, there is no appreciable difference between the Madeira specimens and those from the Cape of Good Hope.

In speaking of the naturalized plants of Madeira, I must not omit to mention the Sweet or Spanish Chestnut, and the common Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*, DC.); both of which, it is said, are certainly known to have been introduced into the island, though now so well established as to have all the appearance of true natives, widely spread, and covering great tracts of ground.

On the sea-coast near Funchal there are a few localities where the purely native and peculiar plants may still be found. One of these is the spot long since mentioned by Mr. Lowe* as producing the rare *Chamæmeles coriacea*; namely the edge of the sea-cliff a little way east of the city, on the road to Santa Cruz and Machico. Here the *Chamæmeles* still grows, as well as the splendid plant commonly called the "Pride of Madeira" (*Echium fastuosum* ?), the *Plantago Maderensis*, Decaisne, and a shrubby Cassia (*C. bicapsularis*), which, though probably an introduced plant, is well established, and plentiful in many places along the cliffs. The pretty *Lavandula pinnata* is also to be found on the same part of the coast, on rocks above the Lazaretto. On the other side of Funchal, near the Ponta da Cruz, the rugged lava rocks surrounding that singular crater-like chasm which opens to the sea, produce a few interesting plants: the *Helichrysum obconicum* is abundant, a fine shrubby plant, very conspicuous from the contrast of its excessively white woolly leaves with the black lava; *Lotus glaucus* also grows there, and *Matthiola Maderensis*; this latter not in flower at the time of my visit, but showing the dry withered remains of its long seed-vessels. The most abundant maritime plant, however, here and on the sea-rocks near Funchal generally, is a fleshy-leaved Plantain, which appears to be merely an excessively luxuriant variety of *P. Coronopus*.

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* Linnean Transactions, vol. xvi.

The culture of the vine hardly extends above 2000 feet. Beyond this height there is still some cultivation, but it is in scattered patches, no longer so continuous and extensive as to exclude the native vegetation. The mountain sides are in part covered with open woods of chestnut, nowhere so thick as to prevent herbage from growing under them; in parts there are large plantations of Pinaster; but on the whole the general appearance of the upper region of the mountains, on the southern side of the island, is rather bare, and strikingly so when compared with the northern side. The above-mentioned Pinasters seem to have been mistaken by Spix and Martius* for *Pinus Canariensis*, which I never saw in Madeira. In the chestnut woods, and in the ravines of this region of the mountains, one meets with some of the characteristic plants of the island, such as *Hypericum grandifolium*, Choisy (*Androsæmum Webbianum*, Webb and Berthelot), *Cedronella triphylla*, Benth., *Sibthorpia peregrina*, and *Micromeria varia*; this last, indeed, a common plant on rocks, even down to the coast. The Sweet Violet (called *Viola Maderensis*, but which I do not see how to distinguish from *V. odorata*) grows in profusion, beginning at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea. *Vinca major* abounds here and there, but not far from houses or gardens, and probably naturalized. Of the *Amaryllis Belladonna*, which is said to be the most beautiful ornament of the chestnut woods, I saw only the leaves. There seems to be no doubt of its being the same species that grows at the Cape; its occurrence in two such distant localities is puzzling to account for on any theory of migration, unless we suppose it to have been purposely introduced; for its large bulbs would with difficulty be conveyed to great distances, either by any natural means of transport or by the unconscious agency of man. On the other hand, if we resort to the hypothesis of independent creations, it seems strange that a local plant, very fastidious as to soil and situation, should be common to the dry parched sands of the Cape Flats and the damp cloudy mountains of Madeira.

Of Ferns, the *Polystichum aculeatum* (*Aspidium angulare*, Sm.) and *Lomaria Spicant* (*Blechnum boreale*, Sm.) are very common in the chestnut woods; *Asplenium anceps*, Lowe, *Aspl. acutum*,

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* Travels in Brazil, vol. I.

Bory, and *Polypodium vulgare*, frequent on rocks in this as well as in the lower region; *Nephrodium affine*, Lowe, and *Polystichum falcinellum* (*Aspidium*, Sw.), more local, This last is an interesting plant, remarkable for its very rigid texture, and its resemblance at first sight to the leaves of a Zamia; I found it sparingly in the woods about the Jardim da Serra (Mr. Veitch's country house, about 2500 feet above the sea), and in a more dwarfish state amidst the crowning rocks of the Arrebentão Peak, at the elevation of more than 3800 feet. In general, the chestnut woods on the south side of the island are too dry and open to be rich in Ferns or Mosses. In many parts, particularly in the woods above N. S. do Monte, I observed that the trunks of the chestnut trees, though of considerable size, were quite clean and bare, without a moss, without even a lichen except minute crustaceous species.

It is only in some few deep and sheltered ravines that the cryptogamous plants are to be found in abundance and in fine condition, and that a few remnants are still to be seen of the primitive forests which seem to have formerly clothed the southern as well as the northern face of Madeira. Such is the case in the beautiful ravine commonly called the Little Curral, from which the Ribeiro de João Gomez descends to Funchal. I do not know any other place, so easily accessible from the city, so attractive to a botanist, and especially to a lover of Ferns. Here, *Woodwardia radicans*, *Adiantum reniforme*, *Pteris arguta*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Athyrium Filix-fœmina*, *Nephrodium elongatum*, *Davallia Canariensis* may all be found, with abundance of *Lycopodium denticulatum*. Here, too, are still growing a few trees of Vinhatico, *Laurus* (*Persea*) *Indica*, one of the beautiful Laurels of the native forests.

The fine ravine of the Santa Luzia torrent, at the head of which is a remarkable waterfall, is still more rich in Ferns; but though not many miles distant from the city, it is much less easy of access than the Little Curral. *Woodwardia radicans*, *Allantodia umbrosa*, and *Pteris arguta* grow in most luxuriant beauty about the foot of the waterfall, at an elevation of about 2600 feet above the sea. *Adiantum reniforme* is plentiful on the cliffs that bound the ravine; and *Ad. Capillus-Veneris*, which at Funchal grows close to the actual sea-shore, extends even up to the waterfall. In this one ravine, and in one day's excursion, I observed twenty-two species of Ferns.

The Tea-tree is cultivated with great success by Mr. Veitch at the Jardim da Serra, and its produce is of excellent flavour. At

Funchal he finds that it does not succeed. *Fuchsia coccinea* grows most luxuriantly at the Jardim, where Mr. Veitch cultivates it for food for cattle. He informed me that, in consequence of the scarcity of grass, the cattle are generally fed during winter on the leaves and young branches of trees or bushes, and that there is nothing which they eat with so much eagerness as the Fuchsia.

I observed that the Sweet Chestnut trees, which are cultivated here and there in the lower grounds in the neighbourhood of Funchal, retain most of their leaves through the winter, the foliage being partly green even in January, while those on the mountains are as completely deciduous as in Europe.

The highest parts of the southern mountains above the chestnut woods have a very bare appearance, and, at the season of my visit, exhibited very few plants in a recognizable state. Large spaces are covered with low stunted bushes of *Erica scoparia* and *Laurus Canariensis*; the margins of the little mountain streams are fringed with Brambles (*Rubus fruticosus*?) and a few Ferns, particularly *Gymnogramme Lowei* and *Lomaria Spicant* *; the earthy banks are covered with small *Jungermanniæ*, and the rocks with crustaceous Lichens, among which *Lecidea geographica* is abundant and conspicuous. A very handsome bushy white *Stereocaulon* grows in profusion on the rocks. Mosses are not plentiful in this bare and exposed region, with the exception of *Polytrichum nanum* and the ubiquitous *P. juniperinum*.

When we cross the watershed of the mountains, and begin to descend towards the northern side of Madeira, the appearance of the vegetation changes remarkably. In consequence, probably, of the less attractive climate, and the frequency of rains and storms, the quantity of cleared and cultivated land is comparatively very small on the northern side of the island, and the greatest part remains in its original state, while this same abundance of moisture promotes a luxuriant growth of native vegetation. There is, indeed, on the southern side of the watershed one great valley, the Serra d'Agoa, which sends its waters to the south, and which yet remains as much in a state of nature, and is as richly wooded, as any of the northern valleys. But the upper part of the Serra d'Agoa valley, to which this observation applies, is a basin of immense depth, almost surrounded by high mountains of excessive steepness, and in great measure sheltered from the effects of the southern winds and sun by a ridge which, branching from the central range, projects from E. to W. almost across the valley. The circumstances are therefore exceptional. As a general rule, the native forests characterize the northern face of the island.

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* These two ascend to upwards of 3800 feet.

These evergreen woods are remarkably beautiful and picturesque, though they have not the overwhelming luxuriance and almost awful grandeur of the tropical American forests. They are principally composed of four species of Laurel: the Til, *Laurus (Oreodaphne) fœtens*; the Vinhatico, *Laurus (Persea) Indica*; the *Laurus Canariensis*, Webb and Berth.; and the *Laurus (Phœbe) Barbusana*. All these are noble trees, of great size, of free and picturesque growth, and of rich, massy, glossy foliage. Old trees of Til and Vinhatico*, with rugged and cavernous trunks, are as fine objects as any trees I have ever seen. These two species predominate in the woods of the Serra d'Agoa valley, while the *Laurus Canariensis*, which likewise grows to a very large size, is the prevailing tree in those of Ribeiro Frio and the Metade. Another beautiful tree of these forests, but a less abundant one, is the Folhado, *Clethra arborea*, the wood of which is much used for hammock-poles and walking-sticks. The undergrowth consists mainly of two Heaths, *Erica scoparia* and *arborea*, and the Madeira Whortleberry, *Vaccinium padifolium*, Sm.†; with *Hypericum grandifolium*, and a profusion of Ferns. The *Erica arborea* grows really to a tree, and a very picturesque one, but I did not myself see in Madeira any specimens of it as large as some in the wood of Agua Garcia in Teneriffe. All the old trees in the Madeira woods are most beautifully draped with ferns (especially *Davallia Canariensis* and *Polypodium vulgare*), mosses and lichens.

Madeira is famous for its abundance of Ferns. This character is deserved chiefly by the northern side of the island, which, owing to its wild and wooded condition and very moist climate, is indeed a choice situation for these beautiful plants. The southern side, more exposed to the sun, may perhaps have always been less suited to them; and the destruction of the woods, and extensive spread of cultivation, have left comparatively few localities favourable to their growth. On the northern slope they grow in surprising profusion. In all the ravines which intersect that coast we see them clothing the rocks and shady banks, the roots and trunks of trees, the margins of the innumerable rapid streams, and the moist and mossy walls. Even in the villages they abound. The beautiful Hare's-foot Fern, *Davallia Canariensis*, and the *Polypodium vulgare*, appeared to me the most generally common ferns throughout the island; they are frequent even in the immediate neighbourhood of Funchal; and on the northern side of the island, there is hardly a damp wall or an old mossy tree on which they do not flourish. Near the mouth of the S. Vicente river I saw them growing (in a stunted condition certainly) among the loose stones of the actual sea-beach. It is on old trees in the mountain woods of Serra d'Agoa and Ribeiro Frio that they are most luxuriant and beautiful; and there they ascend to an elevation of at least 3000 feet above the sea-level.

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* The young stems of the Vinhatico have a very smooth bark, but that of the old trunks is peculiarly rugged and knotty.

† *V. Maderense*, DC.

I will here bring together the rest of the observations I made on the Ferns of Madeira.

Nothochlæna lanuginosa, R. Br. In the crevices of old walls here and there in the city of Funchal.

Gymnogramme Lowei, Hooker. On wet rocks near the waterfall of Santa Luzia, elev. about 2600 feet. On the margin of a small stream on the Arrebentão, a little below the summit, the elevation of which is 3844 feet *; also at Ribeiro Frio. Its resemblance at first sight to *Nephrodium molle* is very striking.

Gymnogramme leptophylla, Desvx. In the crevices of walls near the church of S. Antonio, on the south side of the island; but the young plants (for it appears to be an annual fern) were only beginning to appear before I left Madeira.

Acrostichum squamosum, Swartz? (*A. paleaceum*, Hook. and Grev.). Ribeiro Frio, very sparingly, at the roots of decayed trees, by the *levada* or aqueduct.

Lomaria Spicant, Desv. Common in the mountain woods on both sides of the island, also on shady banks in lanes; more common, and descending to a lower level, on the north side.

Woodwardia radicans, Sm. In great plenty on the plateau of Santa Anna, about 1000 feet (more or less) above the sea, on shady hedge-banks and the margins of streams; this was the lowest level at which I saw it. Very fine at Ribeiro Frio (elev. about 3000 feet) and in the Metade Valley. On the south side: on the margins of streams descending from the Arrebentão; in the Little Curral, below the mill; and in great beauty about the Santa Luzia waterfall. It is certainly one of the handsomest of ferns. It is very remarkable, that, among the impressions in the bed of fossil leaves discovered by Sir C. Lyell in the ravine of

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* Captain Vidal's Map.

S. Jorge, I observed some fragments closely agreeing in form and venation with the leaflets of this Woodwardia.

Pteris aquilina, L. Very common in the island.

Pteris arguta, Vahl. In the wet shady ravines, very common on the north side of the island, down nearly to the sea-level; extremely abundant and fine at Ribeiro Frio (3000 feet), and in the woods at the head of the Serra d'Agoa valley. On the south side: in great plenty and luxuriance in the Santa Luzia ravine; in a dwarf state on rocks in the Little Curral.

Cheilanthes fragrans (Hook. Spec. Fil.: Ch. *Maderensis*, Lowe). On old walls at Funchal, sparingly; sometimes in company with *Nothochlæna lanuginosa*.

Adiantum reniforme. Under the shade of overhanging rocks, and on rocks constantly wet with the spray of waterfalls and torrents; plentiful in many of the ravines of the north side of the island, mostly at a low or moderate level, but certainly not (as represented by M. Höll) confined to the region of the Cacti. At Ribeiro Frio (though very sparingly), and on the precipice immediately below Pico Grande, at an elevation probably exceeding 4000 feet. Very local on the southern side, though plentiful in some particular ravines, especially in that of Santa Luzia.

Adiantum Capillus-Veneris. Very common on both sides of Madeira, chiefly in the coast region, but ascending to nearly 2600 feet in the Santa Luzia ravine. Particularly fine and luxuriant in some of the wet ravines of the north coast.

Asplenium palmatum. Very plentiful along the northern coast, generally below, or not much above, 1000 feet of elevation, descending indeed to a very low level; but I saw it also in the mountain woods at the head of the Serra d'Agoa valley, and I was told it had been found at Ribeiro Frio. I never saw it to the south of the central range of mountains.

Asplenium anceps, Lowe. Seemingly very general in the island, from the rocks of the coast region (between Funchal and Camara dos Lobos) to the Laurel forests at 3000 feet and even higher. The figure in the 'Icones Filicum' represents an *extreme* specimen; the ordinary Madeira state of the plant is much more like *A. Trichomanes*.

Asplenium monanthemum, Sm. Much more local than the preceding, but abundant in some places: particularly abundant and fine at Ribeiro Frio (about 3000 feet). In some lanes near S. Jorge and Santa Anna, perhaps below 1000 feet. On the south side of the mountains: in company with *Woodwardia radi-*

cans and *Gymnogramme Lowei*, on the shaded margins of small streams below the Arrebentão Peak.

Asplenium marinum. Frequent on the north coast, especially near the mouth of the S. Vicente River *. I nowhere saw it much above the sea-level. It has been found on the south coast, at Camara dos Lobos and Santa Cruz.

Asplenium Canariense, W. On moist mossy stone walls and rocks, on the north side of the island, in many places: Punta Delgada, Boa Ventura, Arco de S. Jorge, and in the ravines that run down to Fayal; most commonly at a moderate elevation, like *A. palmatum*. I understand it has been found at Ribeiro Frio. To the south of the dividing range it is wanting or very rare.

Asplenium lanceolatum, Huds. On walls near N. S. do Monte, and in one or two other places not far from Funchal.

Asplenium acutum, Bory (according to Webb and Berthelot, and to Newman, Brit. Ferns, ed. 3) (*A. productum*, Lowe). One of the most common Ferns throughout Madeira, from the coast up to at least 4000 feet of elevation. In the neighbourhood of Funchal it is the most common of all. It is very difficult to decide whether this be really distinct from *A. Adiantum-nigrum*. The latter is a plant so excessively variable, that it seems hardly possible to set limits to its sportiveness; but on the other hand, much as the plant of Madeira and Teneriffe varies in size and development, I have never seen it assume exactly the common appearance of *Adiantum-nigrum*. The differences are not owing merely to luxuriance, for some of my Madeira specimens, not above 8 inches high, have all the characters of *acutum* strongly marked, while some of *Adiantum-nigrum* from Ireland, 14 or 15 inches high, have all the characteristic marks of *that* species.

Athyrium Filix-fœmina. Frequent in moist and shady places on both sides of Madeira.

Allantodia umbrosa, R. Br. In very wet and shady ravines: Ribeiro Frio, Metade Valley, and near the Santa Luzia waterfall. A very beautiful Fern.

Scolopendrium vulgare, Sm. Seemingly rare in Madeira: I saw it only in the Santa Luzia ravine, where it grows sparingly and small.

Ceterach officinarum, W. On walls here and there in the neighbourhood of Funchal. It is remarkable, that this, which is one of the most common Ferns in the south of Europe, should occur so sparingly in Madeira.

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* Some of the specimens gathered here are as much as 2 feet high.

Polystichum falcinellum, Sw. In the chestnut woods at Jardim da Serra, and amidst the crowning rocks of the Arrebentão (see before, p. 7).

Polystichum aculeatum (*Aspidium angulare*, Sm.). Very common in the mountain woods; also in lanes and hedge-banks on the north side of the island. I did not see in Madeira any specimens referable to *Aspidium lobatum*, Sm., or even approaching to it.

Nephrodium molle. On wet banks and under dripping rocks, in the neighbourhood of Funchal; mostly, if not exclusively, below 1000 feet of elevation.

Nephrodium affine, Lowe. Here and there in the chestnut woods, at 2000 feet and upwards, but sparingly. It does not appear to me distinct from *N. Filix-mas*; but whether species or variety, I have found in North Wales (near Dolgelly) a Fern perfectly agreeing with the *N. affine* of Madeira.

Nephrodium elongatum, Lowe. Common in moist shady places in the mountain woods; particularly fine by the side of the *levada* near Ribeiro Frio. Besides the characters pointed out by Hooker and Greville, and by Lowe, as distinguishing this from *N. Filix-mas*, the stalk, below the first pinnæ, is much longer in proportion, so that the general form is more like *N. cristatum* or *dilatatum* than *Filix-mas*; and the paleæ on the midribs of the pinnæ are of quite a different shape.

Nephrodium fœnisecii, Lowe. Very plentiful in the Laurel forests of the Metade Valley and Ribeiro Frio; also above the forests, amidst the bushes of *Vaccinium padifolium*, Sm., quite up to the Poizo Pass, nearly 4600 feet above the sea.

Cystopteris fragilis. Very abundant on wet and shaded rocks and banks, from very near the level of the sea (on the north coast) to 3000 feet and upwards in the Laurel forests.

Davallia Canariensis, Sm. One of the most common Ferns in Madeira (see p. 7).

Trichomanes speciosum, W. (*T radicans*, var., Hook. Sp. Fil.) On very wet shaded rocks, by the side of the *levada* or aqueduct, between the Ribeiro Frio and Metade valleys; very sparingly. The specimens gathered here are much less luxuriant than those I collected in the wood of Agua Garcia, in Teneriffe; the stipes shorter, and more broadly winged.

Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense, Sm. In the same locality with the *Trichomanes*, and rather more plentifully. All the Madeira specimens I have seen are well-marked examples of *H. Tunbridgense*, not approaching to *H. Wilsoni*.

The Ferns of Madeira altogether amount to 40 species, according to Mr. Lowe; and it is not very likely that, after his zealous and persevering researches, carried on for many years, any new ones should remain to be discovered. Taking the number of phænogamous plants, on the same authority, at about 700, the proportional number of Ferns is nearly twice as great as in Britain, though still very small if compared with the proportion in many of the Pacific islands, or in St. Helena. The Canary Islands, with a much larger phænogamous flora, have, according to Webb and Berthelot, only 34 Ferns.

The Azores [*] have 28 Ferns to about 400 flowering plants. Of the 40 Madeira Ferns, 15 at least are found in Britain [†]; perhaps more, but there may be different opinions as to the distinctness of some of the species. I am myself strongly inclined to believe that *Asplenium anceps*, Lowe, is only a variety of *A. Trichomanes*, and *Nephrodium affine*, Lowe, of *N. Filix-mas*. *Asplenium acutum*, Bory, whether it be a true species, or a variety of *A. Adiantum-nigrum*, appears to have been found in Ireland, and is therefore included in the 15. Of the Ferns of the Canary Islands, *Hymenophyllum unilaterale*, W. [‡] (=*H. Wilsoni*, Hook.), *Pteris longifolia*, *Pteris caudata* [§], and *Cheilanthes pulchella*, have not, as far as I know, been discovered in Madeira. On the other hand, the Madeira Ferns, which appear to be strangers to the Canaries, are

Polypodium drepanum.
Polystichum falcinellum.
P. frondosum.
Nephrodium affine.
N. fænisecii.
Gymnogramme Lowei.
Scolopendrium vulgare.
Acrostichum squamosum.
Dicksonia Culcita.

The Ferns found in the Azores, and not in Madeira, are *Osmunda regalis*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (if *O. Lusitanicum* be really distinct from it), and perhaps *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni*. A much greater number belong to Madeira, and not to the Azores.

Dr. Hooker [||] enumerates 5 species of Ferns which are common to Madeira and the West Indies, but not found on the continent of Europe, nor in North Africa. The identity, however, of *Asplenium Canariense* with *A. furcatum*, and of *Trichomanes speciosum* with *T. radicans*, may be open to some dispute.

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[*] Watson in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. vol. iii. p. 615.

[†] Excluding the Channel Islands, which do not *naturally* belong to this country.

[‡] This may likely enough exist in Madeira, and have been confounded with *H. Tunbridgense*.

[§] There may be some doubt, whether the Canary plant so called be distinct from *Pt. aquilina*.

[||] London Journ. Bot. vol. vi. *Gymnogramme Lowei* should be added to the list, according to Lowe, Primitiæ, Appendix A, Note 4; he says it has been found in Jamaica.

Polypodium drepanum, *Polystichum falcinellum* and *P. frondosum* appear to be really peculiar to Madeira; while the Canaries have, as it seems, no peculiar Fern except *Cheilanthes pulchella*; and the Azores none at all. Some species which are common to Madeira and the Canaries are confined to these two groups, or only straggle into the westernmost part of Europe, and do not reach the Azores; such are *Davallia Canariensis*, *Adiantum reniforme*, *Nephrodium elongatum*, and *Asplenium Canariense* (if it be distinct from *A. furcatum*). On the other hand, *Dicksonia Culcita* is common to Madeira* and the Azores, and peculiar to them. Species common to all three groups, and scarcely to be found elsewhere, are *Allantodia umbrosa*, *A. axillaris*, and *Pteris arguta*.

It is worthy of notice, that, with the single exception of *Ophioglossum Lusitanicum*, all the Madeira Ferns are *Filices Gyratæ*, or *Polypodiaceæ*. There are no *Osmundaceæ*, no *Schizæaceæ*, no *Gleicheniaceæ*. The absence of *Osmunda regalis*, a plant so widely distributed, and which is found in Northern Africa and in the Azores, is perhaps to be accounted for by the want of marshes and pools. It is also remarkable, that, with so large a number of Ferns, Madeira has only two *Lycopodiaceæ*. In general, the same localities are favourable to both families. *Lycopodium* (*Selaginella*) *denticulatum* abounds everywhere in the mountain woods and deep shady ravines, and even carpets the moist stone walls close to the sea, on the north coast; in the neighbourhood of Funchal it is less frequent. *Lycopodium suberectum*, Lowe, appears to be rare, and I never met with it.

The Mosses, Hepaticæ, and Lichens of Madeira offer a fine field of research to a botanist who has plenty of leisure to search for them. They are very abundant and beautiful in the Laurel woods of the central range, but I had not time to do more than collect a few of the more conspicuous kinds. The following are the principal Mosses and Lichens that I observed in the island:—

Fissidens serrulatus, Bridel. Abundant on very wet and shady banks in the Laurel forests; in fruit in a small gully amidst the chestnut woods above N. S. do Monte.

Hypnum purum. On the ground in the Laurel forests, Ribeiro Frio, and at the head of the S. Vicente valley. I did not find it in fruit, but the stems and leaves agree so well with our common *purum*, that I have little or no doubt of its identity.

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* In Madeira, however, it is very rare.

Hypnum Illecebrum, L.? Common on the mountains, on moist shady banks; but barren.

Hypnum alopecurum, L. Ribeiro Frio; barren.

Hypnum strigosum? Moist rocks, Ribeiro Frio; finely in fruit, February 11.

Neckera crispa, Hedw. In great profusion and beauty on old trees in the Laurel forests, especially at Ribeiro Frio, often entirely clothing the trunks; bearing ripe capsules in January.

Neckera pennata? Sparingly on old trees in the forests below Pico Grande; not in fruit.

Leptodon longisetus, Montagne (in Webb and Berthelot, Hist. Nat. Canar.). On old *Til* trees below the precipice of Pico Grande; very sparingly in fruit.

Leucodon sciuroides var.? (The capsules roundish-ovate, shorter and broader than in any other specimens I have seen of *L. sciuroides*; but all the other characters agree with the variety called *L. Morensis* by Bridel.) On trees near Santa Anna, and on moist rocks in the Little Curral; bearing fruit plentifully in January.

Polytrichum juniperinum. Very common on the upper parts of the mountains, especially in the bare region above the forests.

Polytrichum nanum. Common on the mountains.

Bartramia stricta, Brid. On moist rocky banks on the mountains about the Great Curral, but rather sparingly. (In Teneriffe I found it in great abundance.)

Bartramia rigida, Mont. (*Philonotis rigida*, Brid.) On wet rocks near Santa Anna, and at Ribeiro Frio.

Trichostomum polyphyllum, Turn. (*Ptychomitrium*, Mont.) Abundant on rocks at Ribeiro Frio.

Sticta macrophylla. Plentiful on rocks at Ribeiro Frio, and fructifying abundantly.

Sticta damæcornis. On old mossy trees, Ribeiro Frio.

Sticta aurata. On trees, Ribeiro Frio; very sparingly in fruit. The upper side of the frond, when fresh and growing, is of a rather bright green colour, much like that of *S. macrophylla*; but after it has been dried some time, it turns to a reddish-brown, as represented in Von Martius's 'Icones Plant. Crypt. Brasil.'

Parmelia caperata. On rocks.

Parmelia parietina. On rocks, especially near the sea.

Parmelia plumbea. On rocks, Great Curral.

Parmelia affinis (*Squamaria*, Hook. Brit. Fl.). Among moss on trees near Santa Anna.

Borrera leucomela, Ach. On old trees at Ribeiro Frio, abundant, but barren.

Borrera flavicans, Ach. On trees in the mountain forests.

Ramalina scopulorum? On rocks, Great Curral.

Usnea barbata. Extremely common on trees and shrubs in the mountain forests.

Usnea articulata. In the forests at the head of the Serra d'Agoa valley.

Alectoria Canariensis? On trees and shrubs in the abovementioned forests.

Cladonia rangiferina (a variety of rather small growth, with the branchlets scarcely bending down). Frequent on open ground on the mountains, even below 2000 feet of elevation, as for instance near the Palheiro.

Stereocaulon paschale? Very abundant on rocks on the mountains, above 2000 feet.

Sphærophoron —— ? On rocks in the Laurel forests.

Above the Laurel forests, in ascending from Ribeiro Frio to the Poizo Pass, are extensive low thickets of the *Vaccinium padifolium* (or *Maderense*), which is here as thoroughly a social plant as the *V. Myrtillus* with us; it covers the upper slopes and plateaux of the mountains to a great extent, and is very conspicuous in January and February, when its foliage assumes a rich vinous red colour. It ascends, in a more scattered manner, to the top of the Poizo Pass, 4560 feet above the sea; while, on the north coast, it grows in the ravines about Santa Anna, at an elevation scarcely exceeding 1000 feet. *Erica arborea* also is pretty plentiful about Santa Anna. On the south side of the island it is confined to much higher regions, and is by no means as general as *E. scoparia*. *Myrica Faya* (*Faya fragifera*, Webb and Berth.) abounds, particularly along the cliffs of the northern coast, between S. Vicente and S. Jorge.

Two large and remarkable species of *Sempervivum* form, by their size, abundance, and peculiar appearance, very conspicuous features in the botanical scenery of Madeira: one of them in particular (*S. tabulæforme*), spotting the rocks with its broad, flat, compact rosettes of light green leaves, has a very singular effect. Both are exceedingly plentiful along the north coast, on the bare precipitous rocks of all the ravines and headlands; they abound also in the ravine of Santa Luzia; and *S. glutinosum*, the more general of the two, is frequent in various places on the southern coast.

The flora of Madeira seems to be made up of three principal elements: the first, and numerically much the greatest, portion consisting of South-European, or Mediterranean plants; the second, of plants characteristic of the *Macaronesian* region (as Mr. Webb has named it), that is to say, plants either peculiar to Madeira, or common to it and the Canaries or Azores, but not natives of any of the continents. The third division consists of tropical or subtropical species, American or Indian, or, in some few cases, African, but not European; most, if not all of these, are probably introduced plants.

1. The large proportion of South-European plants in Madeira—480 out of less than 700 phænogamous species*—is very striking; and the space they occupy is not less remarkable than the number of generic and specific forms. In the lower region of the southern side especially, although the climate and the cultivated vegetation are nearly tropical, the general aspect of the wild plants constantly reminds one of the Mediterranean. A large proportion of these South-European species, it is true, are plants of cultivated ground, or of road-sides, and may have been introduced accidentally since the island has been colonized by Europeans. But there are others, such as *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, *Lavandula Stœchas*, *Salvia clandestina*, *Psoralea bituminosa*, *Ruta angustifolia*, *Phagnalon saxatile*, DC., the sea-side variety of *Plantago Coronopus*, and many more, to which this supposition is less applicable; and the number altogether seems too great to be explained by mere accidental transport through the agency of cultivation. One is rather tempted to speculate on the operation of some greater and more extensive cause, and to think of the bold hypothesis of Bory de St. Vincent and Edward Forbes, concerning the former existence of an *Atlantic Continent*, by which the three *Macaronesian* groups† might have been connected with western Europe and north-western Africa. Supposing the existence of such a continent, the presence of so great a proportion of plants common to Europe and the three groups aforesaid would be easily and simply explained, as they might have migrated by degrees, in the course of ages, by this *overland route*; whereas, in many cases, it is difficult to understand how they could have crossed the great breadth of sea at present

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* J. D. Hooker, in 'London Journal of Botany,' vol. vi. p. 126.

† Namely, Madeira and Porto Santo, the Canaries, and the Azores.

intervening. This remark applies, of course, equally, whether we suppose species to have migrated from Europe to the islands, or from the islands to Europe. There are instances in which the latter supposition seems the more probable. *Erica arborea*, for example, though widely spread through the south of Europe, nowhere (I believe) predominates so remarkably, or grows to so extraordinary a size, as in Madeira and the Canaries; whence one is tempted to conclude, that these islands were its true original native country. It is doubtless within the limits of possibility, that the small seeds of this plant may have been transported by violent winds across the intervening sea; but the migration would be much more easily explained on the hypothesis of a former land communication.

On the other hand, there are botanical anomalies difficult to explain on this supposition. One would have expected, if such a communication had existed, that the plants common to Europe and Madeira would have been more particularly those of the *west* of Europe; whereas, in fact, the great majority of them are species general through the Mediterranean region; and few, if any, of the more characteristic plants of Spain and Portugal occur in Madeira. In particular, that island seems entirely to want the *Cistus ladaniferus* (which is described as covering leagues and leagues of country in Portugal), and indeed all the *Cisti*, as well as *Erica ciliaris*, *Erica vagans*, and a great number more of the most characteristic *west*-European species. Dr. Hooker* has already remarked the singular fact, that out of the 480 European species common to Madeira, only 170 are found in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, although this latter locality has as many as 456 indigenous plants. It is puzzling to understand how so many of the 480 (most of them common South-Europe plants), in their supposed migration from Europe to Madeira, or *vice versâ*, should have *missed* Gibraltar.

Again, one of the prominent botanical characters of the south of Europe is the great number and variety of *Ophrydeæ*, especially of the genera *Orchis* and *Ophrys*. A striking contrast in this respect is presented by the *Macaronesian* groups, which are remarkably poor in Orchids. Supposing a former connexion by intervening land, one would have expected to meet with many European species of this, as of other families.

On the whole, I can hardly say that the botanical evidence afforded by Madeira, and the other groups in question, in their present state, gives very decisive support to the theory of an

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* In London Journal of Botany, vol. vi.

Atlantic continent. It is probable that the botanical character of the lower parts of those islands has been very materially changed since they were first occupied by Europeans, and we can hardly now hope to determine with precision how much of the European element of their flora is due to transport by winds or by birds, how much to the indirect agency of man, and how much to other causes.

2. The second, and most interesting element of the flora of Madeira, consists of *Macaronesian* plants; species either peculiar to that island, or common to it with the Canaries, or with the Azores, or with both, but confined to those groups. To this category belong several of the Ferns already enumerated, and the following phænogamous plants may serve as further examples[*]:—

I. PLANTS APPARENTLY PECULIAR TO MADEIRA.

Sinapidendron frutescens, Lowe.

Matthiola Maderensis, Lowe (the distinctness of this species may perhaps be doubtful).

Lotus glaucus, Soland.

Chamæmeles coriacea, Lindl.

Sempervivum glutinosum, Soland.

S. tabulæforme, Haw.

Saxifraga Maderensis, Don.

Helichrysum obconicum, DC.

H. melanophthalmum, DC.

Calendula Maderensis, DC.

Senecio crassifolius, *var. β*, DC. (*S. incrassatus*, Lowe.)

Tolpis pectinata, DC.

T. macrorhiza, DC.

T. fruticosa, DC.

Sonchus ustulatus, Lowe.

Musschia aurea, DC. (= *Campanula aurea*, L.)

Sibthorpia peregrina, L. (= *Disandra prostrata*, Linn. fil.)

Echium fastuosum.

Sideritis Massoniana, Benth.

Teucrium betonicum.

Plantago Maderensis, Decaisne (is it really distinct from *P. arborescens*?).

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[*] I am not at present able to give complete lists of the plants comprehended in these several categories, but must content myself with enumerating a few conspicuous examples.

Obs.—The number of species of flowering plants *peculiar* to Madeira is stated* at 85; but this number may probably be rather too high; at least, the distinctness of several of Mr. Lowe's new species appears doubtful. In fact, in all estimates of botanical statistics, we are met at every step by the difficulty of deciding what *are* distinct species. The differences of opinion among eminent botanists on this point, and the want of anything like a fixed rule, throw an uncertainty upon all numerical comparisons of the floras of different countries.

II. PLANTS COMMON TO MADEIRA AND THE CANARIES, AND CONFINED TO THEM.

Cheiranthus mutabilis.
Hypericum floribundum.
H. glandulosum.
Geranium anemonifolium.
Rhamnus glandulosus.
Celastrus cassinoides.
Phyllis Nobla, L.
Clethra arborea (found in the Canaries, according to Von Buch).
Globularia longifolia, Soland.
Lavandula pinnata, L.
Teucrium heterophyllum.
Micromeria varia, Benth.
Cedronella triphylla, Benth.
Laurus Canariensis, Webb and Berth.
L. (*Phœbe*) *Barbusano.*
L. (*Oreodaphne*) *fœtens.*
Euphorbia piscatoria.
Carlowitzia salicifolia, Mœnch.

III. PLANTS COMMON TO MADEIRA AND AZORES, NOT FOUND IN CANARIES.

Vaccinium padifolium, Sm. (= *V. Maderense*, DC.)

Ilex Perado, Soland. (In the Azores, according to Watson, in 'Hook. Lond. Journ.' vol. iii. The *Ilex Perado* of Von Buch's list of Canary plants is *I. Canariensis*, Webb and Berth.)

Melanoselinum decipiens, Hoffm.

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* Hook., Lond. Journ. Bot. vol. vi. p. 126.

IV. PLANTS COMMON TO ALL THE THREE GROUPS, SCARCELY FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Ranunculus cortusæfolius (= *R. grandifolius*, Lowe).
Hypericum foliosum, Soland. (= *H. grandifolium*, DC.; see Watson in 'Lond. Journ. Bot.' iii. 588).
Frankenia ericifolia, Chr. Smith.
Faya fragifera, Webb (= *Myrica Faya*, Soland.).
Persea Indica, Spreng.
Ruscus androgynus, L.

The Madeira plants belonging to this Macaronesian flora are inhabitants either of the sea-cliffs, or of the mountain woods and rocks in the interior, here and there descending along the deep rocky ravines towards the coast. From the region lying between the actual sea-cliffs and the upper limits of vine culture, on the southern side of the island, they have been mostly expelled by cultivation or by plants of European origin. *Micromeria varia* is perhaps more generally diffused through the island than any other phænogamous species of this peculiar flora, growing on almost all the rocks, as well near the coast as in the ravines of the mountains. *Davallia Canariensis* is another very general Madeira plant which may fairly be included in this category, since its head-quarters are evidently in Madeira and the Canaries, and it appears a straggler in Europe, where it is confined to the corner nearest to the islands in question. The most remarkable and striking features of this flora are the trees which compose the principal part of the native forests, namely the four species of Laurel, and the *Clethra arborea*; the more remarkable, because they appear to have no affinity with the flora of the neighbouring continent of Africa. The singular fact of the absence of *Laurineæ* from tropical Africa was long since pointed out by Mr. Brown, and has been confirmed by subsequent researches. At the Cape of Good Hope, indeed, there is a solitary species* (*Ocotea bullata*), and it is worth notice that this resembles the *Til* of Madeira and the Canaries in the qualities of its wood. Otherwise, very little analogy can be perceived between the truly indigenous flora of Madeira and that of South Africa.

The genus *Erica*, indeed, holds a conspicuous place in the floras of both these countries, but in very different ways. Madeira has two species only of Heath, but these cover a vast extent of ground, and form most conspicuous features in the physiognomy of vegetation. At the Cape, on the other hand, the species of *Erica* are almost innumerable, but none of them are very conspicuously abundant, nor cover much ground. The large Sempervivums of Madeira (*S. glutinosum* and *tabulæforme*) remind one of the *Crassulaceæ* of South Africa, and are perhaps in reality the closest link between the two floras.

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* Besides the anomalous *Cassytha*.

The *Clethra arborea*, an outlying species of a genus otherwise entirely American, is very remarkable. The *Vaccinium*, which is one of the most characteristic plants of Madeira, likewise deserves notice, on account of the rarity of that genus in Africa. Four species indeed are recorded from Madagascar, but not one, as far as I know, from the continent of Africa. *Vaccinium* indeed is principally an American genus*, though not as strictly so as *Clethra*.

The Madeira flora, at least the non-European element of it, has much of a fragmentary character; made up of a few species from each of a great number of families and genera, none (unless perhaps the Ferns and the *Cichoraceæ*) having any remarkable numerical preponderance. Moreover, the families richest in species are not (with the exception of the Ferns) those which have the greatest influence on the physiognomy of the vegetation. In the flora of the Canaries, on the other hand, there is a much more decided preponderance of particular families and genera.

3. The plants composing the third portion of the Madeira flora, namely such as appear to be immigrants from tropical countries, or from the southern hemisphere, are comparatively few in number, but several of them are conspicuous from their abundance. Among the number are *Bidens leucantha*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Commelyna agraria* (?), *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, *Pennisetum cenchroides*, *Solanum Pseudo-capsicum*, *Cassia bicapsularis*, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, *Sida rhombifolia*, *Achyranthes argentea*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*; not to mention others more evidently and recently introduced (see pp. 4, 5). Most of those above enumerated are plants widely diffused† over the warmer parts of the world, and several possess evident facilities for spreading themselves, either by the appendages of their fruits, seeds, or inflorescence, or by their rooting stems.

Seeing the rapidity with which exotic plants of late introduction naturalize themselves in Madeira (of which I have already given some instances), we may fairly suppose that the plants included in this category are not strictly indigenous, but have been introduced since the island has been brought, through human agency, into communication with America and with the southern hemisphere.

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* Out of 85 species enumerated by DeCandolle, 62 are peculiar to America, North or South.

† The *Amaryllis* is an exception.

Some of the Madeira plants might almost equally well be classed under this division or the first; for, though frequent in southern Europe, they are so universal throughout the warm temperate and tropical zones, that they are as likely to have been originally introduced *into* Europe, as *from* it. Such are *Cynodon Dactylon*, *Senebiera didyma*, *Oxalis corniculata*, and *Gnaphalium luteo-album*.

The botany of Teneriffe has been so fully and so well illustrated, first by Von Buch and since by Webb and Berthelot, that it would be superfluous to attempt any general review of it; I will accordingly content myself with offering a few detached observations.

It has been remarked*, that the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz in Teneriffe is one of the most barren localities of the whole Canary group. It is so in appearance, and perhaps actually is so in an agricultural view. To a botanist, however, Santa Cruz is very far from being a barren or uninteresting station. Even the appearance of the coast, as seen from the water at the season of my visit, was far less barren than I had expected from descriptions to find it. The coast mountains, though excessively rugged, abrupt and wild, are (at least in the early spring) far from being destitute of verdure; and beautifully green and fertile spots are discerned in the deep narrow valleys between them. A very singular appearance is given to the littoral mountains by the round pale green bushes or clumps of *Euphorbia Canariensis*, which are dotted over them in such a way as to produce a curiously spotty effect, that strikes the eye at a considerable distance.

The immediate neighbourhood of Santa Cruz is much more productive in a botanical view than that of Funchal. In the very outskirts of the town, as for instance around the Lazaretto, one finds some of the endemic Canarian species, such as *Aizoon Canariense*, *Notoceras Canariensis*, mingled with a great number of South-European plants, such as *Lamarckia aurea*, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, *Picridium Tingitanum*, *Erodium malacoides*, *Medicago*

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* London Journal of Botany, vol. vi. p. 137.

orbicularis and *minima*, *Plantago Lagopus*, *Bromus Madritensis*, and many more.

The rugged cliffs eastward of the town, and the mouths of the little valleys that intersect them, afford an abundance of curious and interesting plants. One is struck at first sight with the peculiarity of the flora; one sees at once that it is far more exotic than that of Madeira, and has much less in common with Europe, whether in its general physiognomy or its specific details. The uncouth *Euphorbia Canariensis*[*], one of the most abundant plants on the sea-cliffs and on all the rocky and rugged parts of the coast, up to the tops of the hills commanding Santa Cruz, immediately reminds us of the South-African flora; it has indeed a very close resemblance to the numerous succulent and prickly Euphorbias which form a material part of the extraordinary vegetation of Caffraria.

The singular and graceful *Plocama pendula*, another of the most abundant and characteristic plants of the coast near Santa Cruz, is, on the contrary, a thoroughly peculiar Canarian type, not connected with any other flora. The two other plants which especially characterize this part of the coast, and which, together with the two just mentioned[†], give to it its distinctive botanical physiognomy, are the *Kleinia neriifolia* and *Euphorbia piscatoria*; the latter resembling, on a greater scale, the *Euphorbia dendroides* of the Mediterranean, while the *Kleinia*, which has the look of a Dragon-tree in miniature, is a truly African type. When, as often happens, the *Plocama* and the *Kleinia* grow in close contact with the clumps of *Euphorbia Canariensis*, the effect is singular; the light weeping form and lively green colour of the *Plocama* being strongly contrasted with the grey hue and gouty branches of the *Kleinia*, and with the stiff columns of the *Euphorbia*.

Other plants, which, by their abundance, particularly characterize this part of the coast, are *Artemisia argentea*[‡], *Chrysanthemum fœniculaceum*, and the beautiful *Lavandula abrotanoides*. *Fagonia Cretica* also grows along the edges of the cliffs, as well as *Aizoon Canariense*, *Plantago amplexicaulis*, *Lotus sessilifolius*, *Portulaca oleracea*, and a pretty little *Cyperus*, which one is surprised to see flourishing on such arid rocks.

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[*] This plant is admirably well described by Von Buch.

[†] The physiognomy of these four plants is extremely well represented in the plates to Webb and Berthelot's great work.

[‡] The people call it *Inciens*o, and consider it an excellent remedy for colds and headaches.

The deep valleys which open on the coast north-eastward of Santa Cruz are full of interest to the botanist as well as the geologist. The picturesque Val Bufadera, rich in beautiful orange gardens, is one of the best examples. In the lower part of it, the shingle of the dry torrent bed, which occupies the flat bottom, is overspread with a thick growth of *Plocama pendula*, *Artemisia argentea*, *Euphorbia piscatoria*, *Lavandula abrotanoides*, mixed with some herbaceous Composites and Leguminous plants. The steep rocky hills on either side are dotted over with bushes of the *Euphorbia Canariensis* and *piscatoria*, the *Kleinia* and *Plocama*; and the *Opuntia*, an introduced plant, spreads in many places up the hill sides, and mingles with the native growth. Higher up, where the valley narrows, and a clear and rapid stream flows along the bottom, the native vegetation is very rich and interesting. The rocks, carpeted with *Selaginella denticulata*, are ornamented with a variety of fine plants, among which *Echium giganteum* and *strictum*, *Cineraria Tussilaginis*, *Andryala pinnatifida*, and various shrubby *Cichoraceæ*, *Lavandula pinnata*, *Messerschmidtia fruticosa*, *Rubia fruticosa*, *Hypericum Canariense*, *Jasminum humile*, *Globularia longifolia*, *Ranunculus cortusæfolius* var. (*R. Teneriffæ*, Pers.), and various Sempervivums, are conspicuous. *Periploca lævigata* forms beautiful wreaths amidst the thickets. Several Ferns also grow on the rocks in this valley; in particular, *Notholæna Marantæ*, *Ceterach aureum* (which appears to me a variety of *C. officinarum*), *Gymnogramme leptophylla*, *Adiantum Capillus*, *Davallia Canariensis*, and *Polypodium vulgare*. Baron Humboldt was certainly misinformed when he restricted the list of Ferns found in the region of the Vine in Teneriffe, to two Acrostichums (*Notholænæ*) and an Ophioglossum. The six that I have enumerated all grow within the region of Euphorbias*, and much below its upper limit.

Besides the endemic Canarian or *Macaronesian* species above noticed, a great many South-European plants grow along the bottoms of these valleys, especially near their mouths, such as *Asphodelus ramosus*, *Echium violaceum*, *Trifolium glomeratum*, *tomentosum* and *stellatum*, *Silene Gallica*, *Dianthus prolifer*, *Linum angustifolium*, *Plantago Psyllium* and *P. Lagopus*, *Briza maxima* and *minor*. *Achyranthes argentea*, a frequent plant in the valleys of this part of Teneriffe, is perhaps of African origin.

The beautiful neighbourhood of Orotava, on the north-west coast, has quite a different botanical character from that of Santa

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* The "Subtropical or African Region" of Von Buch.

Cruz. As the climate is less dry, and more temperate, so the vegetation, even in the lower region, has less of an African aspect, and reminds us rather more of Madeira and of Southern Europe. Some of the characteristic plants, which stamp the flora of the south-eastern coast with its most marked peculiarities, are either wanting or rare about Orotava. The *Kleinia* and the *Euphorbia piscatoria*, indeed, are abundant, but the *Euphorbia Canariensis* occurs only in a few places on the sea-cliffs *, and the *Plocama* I saw nowhere but near Icod de los Viños. Some of the most characteristic plants of the coast near Orotava are, the beautiful little *Frankenia ericifolia*, *Statice pectinata*, *Paronychia Canariensis*, *Crithmum maritimum*, *Lotus sessilifolius*, *Artemisia argentea*, and a glaucous-leaved *Pyrethrum*. *Argemone Mexicana*, a wanderer from the tropics (within which it appears to be very widely diffused), grows on the sea-shore at the mouth of the Barranco Ruiz, near S. Juan de la Rambla, and more abundantly at Garachico.

The great abundance of Date Palms in the valley of Orotava and some of the other valleys of that coast, forms a striking feature in the landscape, and distinguishes it particularly from the scenery of Madeira, where there are comparatively very few of these trees. The *Phœnix*, however, does not appear to be indigenous to Teneriffe, as it is to the islands of Canaria and Palma. The *Dracæna* is a scarcely less conspicuous feature in the scenery of Orotava, but although it is ascertained to be indigenous to the island of Teneriffe, almost all the trees which occur in this valley are evidently cultivated.

The famous Dragon-tree of Villa de Orotava, so well known through Humboldt's description, is still in existence; a ruin indeed, but a noble ruin. Its foliage is still fresh and vigorous, but the tree has been much shattered, and has lost many branches within the last few years, and a gentleman who has long known it is of opinion that it will not last another century. By my measurement, the part that remains entire of the trunk is 30 feet round, that is, from edge to edge of the hollow; and the width across the hollow is 12 feet. This measurement was taken at 8½ feet above the roots. I measured another Dragon-tree, a flourishing and comparatively young one, which stands beside a convent at Realejo de Arriba, and found the circumference of the trunk to be 14 feet 4 inches, at 4 feet from the ground. There is a still finer one at Icod de los Viños.

The remarkable ravines, or *Barrancos*, which are most characteristic features of the physical geography of Teneriffe, are rich in curious plants. In their lower parts (below 1000 feet or thereabouts), one of their peculiarly characteristic plants is the *Rumex Lunaria*, a fine shrub with broad glossy bright green leaves and ample spreading panicles; certainly the handsomest of its genus. The *Ricinus communis* (Palma-Christi) is frequent and ornamental, and whether originally introduced or not, has all the appearance of a wild plant. A fine large, shrubby, prickly Solanum, with showy purple flowers (*S. Vespertilio*), has quite a tropical aspect, strongly reminding one of some of the Brazilian Solanums; while on the other hand, the *Aloë vulgaris*, which is seen here and there in some of the barrancos near Orotava, is a South-African form; and the shrubby *Sonchi* are peculiarly Canarian. Some conspicuous plants of the forest region straggle far down these ravines to an elevation of only a few hundred feet; as is the case with the beautiful *Escobon* (*Cytisus proliferus*), and the *Erica arborea*, in the Barranco de S. Felipe near Orotava.

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* Particularly near La Paz, a little way to the east of the Puerto de Orotava.

About the level of Villa de Orotava (1000 feet), or a little below it, the Ferns begin to be very abundant and beautiful, and, in company with Houseleeks, profusely adorn the rocky banks and stone walls. *Polypodium vulgare* * and *Davallia Canariensis* are, here as in Madeira, the most abundant kinds; *Gymnogramme leptophylla*, *Notholæna Marantæ*, *Asplenium palmatum*, and *Nephrodium elongatum*, frequent and fine. Some of these occur here and there at a much lower level; and near Garachico the *Asplenium palmatum* descends even to the sea-shore. *Pteris longifolia* is rare; I saw it only in one spot, on the margin of a rivulet that crosses the road between Garachico and Icod de los Viños. *Cheilanthes pulchella* grows in rather arid rocky spots, among the *Cistus Monspeliensis*, in the wild rugged country (overspread with obsidian) between Icod de los Viños and the village of La Guancha.

Towards the level of Villa de Orotava, too, one begins to meet with the *Hypericum grandifolium*, and the beautiful crimson Cineraria (*C. Tussilaginis* †), which is one of the greatest ornaments of the lower part of the woody zone.

Although there has been a lamentable waste of the beautiful forests of Teneriffe, yet there are still some accessible spots where the woodland vegetation may be seen in all its luxuriance. Such is the wood of Agua Mansa, above Orotava, which is fortunately preserved unhurt, through a belief (doubtless well-founded) that the destruction of the shade would lead to the failure or diminution of the fine spring which supplies the town and valley with water. The elevation of Agua Mansa is rather more than 4000 feet * above the sea-level.

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* It is very singular that Von Buch should have entirely omitted this *Polypodium* in his lists of Canarian plants.

† *Senecio Tussilaginis*, DC.

The large trees in the wood are principally Viñaticos, *Persea Indica*, and some of them are indeed of great size and noble aspect. Beneath them is a luxuriant and beautiful undergrowth of *Erica arborea*, *Myrica Faya*, *Viburnum rugosum*, *Ilex Canariensis*, Webb and Berth. (the *Acevịño* of the Canarians), *Hypericum grandifolium*, and one or two species of *Cistus*. Few herbaceous plants were in flower at the season of my visit, except a beautiful Forget-me-not, considered by Webb and Berthelot as identical with our *Myosotis sylvatica*. Ferns are abundant and fine, particularly *Pteris arguta*, *Asplenium acutum*, and *Cystopteris fragilis*. *Gymnogramme leptophylla* ascends to this elevation. The ground, the rocks, and the trunks of trees, are richly carpeted with Mosses: of these the most remarkable is the *Glyphocarpus Webbii* †, Mont., which is in great abundance, covering the moist rocks with broad cushion-like patches of a rich yellow hue; this seems to have been hitherto found nowhere else. With this exception, the hypnoid mosses predominate greatly; but the variety of species did not appear to be in proportion to the extent of surface they covered. *Pterogonium gracile* and *Hypnum cupressiforme* are especially abundant, covering the trunks of the trees; the latter of them, as with us, sporting into many varieties. Other Mosses which I found here were:—

Hypnum Illecebrum (*H. blandum*, Lyell): abundant, but I could find no fruit; the leaves, however, agree with those of authentic specimens from the late Mr. Lyell.

H. alopecurum? (var. with compressed branches and bifarious leaves): on very wet rocks; barren.

Leskea sericea.

Neckera pennata?: on trees, sparingly and barren.

Neckera (*Antitrichia*, Brid.) *curtipendula*: on rocks, not in fructification.

Leucodon sciuroides.

Leptodon Smithii, Brid. (*Pterogonium*, Sm.): on trees.

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* 3820 French feet, according to Von Buch.

† Montagne, in Webb and Berthelot, Hist. Nat. Canar., Cryptog. p. 28. pl. 2. fig. 2.

Leptodon longisetus, Mont.: in abundance on some large old trees, but producing fructification very sparingly.

Schistidium ciliatum, Brid.: on rocks.

On the mountain side near the wood of Agua Mansa, but separately, not intermixed with the other trees, grow a number of fine pines, *Pinus Canariensis*: this is the nearest spot to Orotava, and the most accessible, in which they are to be seen in a state of nature. This species of Pine is a noble and picturesque tree, perhaps the finest that I have seen of its genus. The representations of it in the Atlas to Webb and Berthelot's work do not give a good idea of its appearance, at least as I have seen it; it has not the stiff and formal regularity there represented, but rather the free and bold style of branching of the finest states of *Pinus sylvestris*; while the very long, slender, drooping and almost pendulous leaves give it a distinct and peculiar character.

The prevalence of the *Erica arborea* is one of the most striking characteristics of the forest zone in this part of Teneriffe. This beautiful shrub or tree forms a broad and continuous belt along the face of the great screen of mountains which half encloses the valley of Orotava. Whether one ascends towards the Peak by the usual route, or along the Tigayga ridge, in either case, after passing the limits of cultivation, one proceeds for hours through a dense and uninterrupted shrubbery of this Heath. The larger trees having been destroyed, the *Erica* now predominates over everything else. The *Myrica Faya* (*Faya fragifera*, Webb), the *Acevińo* (*Ilex Canariensis*), the *Pteris aquilina*, and one or two *Cisti*, grow intermixed with it, but in smaller quantity. A similar and most luxuriant shrubbery of *Erica arborea* and *Myrica Faya* is crossed before arriving at the wood of Agua Mansa. The Heath here grows ten or twelve feet high, and the effect of its countless myriads of white bells is quite charming. The lower limit of this great zone of *Erica* is probably not much below 3000 feet, but whether it would not extend lower if not interfered with by cultivation, may be doubtful. In the deep *barrancos*, as I have already remarked, the *Erica* flourishes in a scattered manner down to a much lower level.

The *Erica scoparia*, which in Madeira generally accompanies the *arborea*, appears to be scarce or local in Teneriffe. In the Azores, on the other hand, the *scoparia* prevails to the exclusion of the *arborea* *. The prodigious abundance of these Heaths in Madeira and the Canaries, while the species are so few, is very remarkable.

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* Watson, in Hook. Lond. Journal of Botany.

It exemplifies in a striking manner the two different ways in which the botany of a country may be looked at. If we consider only the number of species, the *Ericaceæ* form but an insignificant part of the vegetation of the islands in question; and so a botanist judging from dried collections would consider them; whereas, from the extraordinary multiplication of one or two species, they form, in another point of view, a most important element in the vegetation.

The well-marked succession of different zones of vegetation, as one ascends from Orotava towards the Peak, is very interesting, although its effect must have been more striking before the destruction of the great trees. Starting from amidst the gardens of the coast, where the Banana, the Date Palm, the Orange, and the Coffee flourish in luxuriant beauty, we ascend for more than 2000 feet through cultivated grounds, the aspect of which becomes progressively more and more like that of Middle Europe. One can hardly define the limit between the zone of tropical, and that of European culture; the one seems to melt gradually into the other. Wheat is grown from the coast up to the beginning of the Heath zone, but the difference of climate is well shown by its state of forwardness; at the time of my visit it was in full ear, and approaching to ripeness in the valley, whereas at the upper limit of its zone it was only peeping above the ground. At this higher level, Lupins are the principal crop. The commencement of the woody zone is marked by the Tree Heath clothing all the waste and stony ground between the fields. Presently we come to the very extensive zone of shrubbery composed of this Heath (*Erica arborea*), together with the *Myrica Faya*, *Ilex Canariensis*, and *Hypericum grandifolium*. This shrubbery here seems to represent *both* the woody zones,—that of the Laurels and that of the Pine; for on this part of the mountain range the woods have been all cut down, and a solitary Pine, high up in the savage ravine on the left of our path, is the only tree to be seen in the whole ascent after we have left the cultivated fruit-trees. The case is nearly the same in ascending by the other route, from the Tigayga and Icod el Alto; only here, there still remain a few large Viñaticos around the fine spring called Fuente de Pedro.

To the region of the Heath succeeds, as we ascend, that of the *Codeso del Pico*, *Adenocarpus frankenioides*, DC. The limit of this is particularly well-marked. For a little space it is intermixed with scattered and stunted bushes of the Heath, but this soon thins out and disappears, and for miles the whole slope is covered with the *Adenocarpus* alone, as some of our commons and wastes in England are covered with Furze. It is in general a low compact rigid bush, peculiar in its multitude of short lateral branches and the minute closely-crowded grey-green leaves; by no means a handsome plant when out of flower; but here and there, in sheltered spots, it assumes the character of a little tree. It is very surprising to me, that Von Humboldt, in his famous description of the Peak, should have omitted all mention of this plant, which occupies by itself so wide a tract of ground. It is one of the most eminently *social* plants in the world.

The first bushes of the *Retama blanca*, *Cytisus nubigenus* (*Spartium nubigenum*, Soland.), appear immediately below the *Cumbre*, or ridge surrounding the actual Peak. Here the *Adenocarpus* is thinly scattered amidst the wilderness of loose stones and rugged rocks; and when the ridge is surmounted, and we enter the great *plateau* of pumice-stone (*Las Cañadas*), no vegetation is to be seen except the *Retama*, forming large isolated bushes at considerable distances apart. These bushes are of a very regular hemispherical form. I was assured by a most intelligent observer, that the fragrance of the flowers of this plant is so powerful, that in the early morning it may sometimes be distinctly perceived at the Port of Orotava.

To a botanist acquainted with the Alps, there is something very striking in the entire absence, from the upper regions of Teneriffe, of all those forms which we are accustomed to consider as *alpine*. In place of the fine close carpet of small grasses, and dwarf herbaceous plants with brilliant flowers, which clothes the heights above the region of trees on the European mountains, we see here a very few species of rigid shrubs, monopolizing vast spaces. For although, according to the observations of Von Buch, and of Webb and Berthelot, the region of the *Cumbre* is not entirely destitute of herbaceous plants, yet they are rare, and occur only as single individuals, thinly scattered. Nowhere is there anything like a turf. Even mosses occur only in small scattered tufts on the larger rocks. The peculiar aridity and unstable character of the soil are evidently the causes of this. The mountain vegetation most analogous to that of the Peak of Teneriffe is (as Webb and Berthelot have shown) that of Etna. The upper region of Pico, in the Azores, seems very different in its botanical physiognomy *, being characterized by *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica scoparia*, *Vaccinium Maderense*, a *Myrsine*, and a Juniper; while it is entirely wanting

* Watson, in Hooker's London Journ. Bot. ii. 401–405.

in the shrubby *Leguminosæ*, which form the whole of the ligneous vegetation of the highest parts of Teneriffe.

In the prevalence of Leguminous shrubs, the Teneriffe flora shows an analogy to that of Spain. Besides the two already mentioned, which are confined to heights above the region of the Heath, several other *Genisteæ* abound at lesser elevations, especially the beautiful *Adenocarpus foliolosus* and *Cytisus proliferus*. Another point of resemblance between the Teneriffe flora and that of Spain, is the abundance, in some parts of the island, of various species of *Cistus*. The *Cistus Monspeliensis*, in particular, is the prevailing shrub of the wild, rugged, rocky country between Icod de los Viños and Icod el Alto; and the curious *Cytinus Hypocistis* grows plentifully on its roots, as in the south of Europe. These analogies between the vegetation of the Canaries and that of the Iberian Peninsula are the more remarkable, as they seem to be wanting in Madeira.

The beautiful wood of Agua Garcia, of which a glowing (but not exaggerated) description is given by Webb and Berthelot, is the finest example I saw of the forest vegetation of Teneriffe. It is especially remarkable for the profusion of Ferns and Mosses, and for the gigantic growth of *Erica arborea*. Towards the outskirts of the forest, in particular, this Heath grows to a surprising size, even to the height of 40 feet; it is however always slender in proportion, and none of the trunks that I measured were more than four feet round. The forest consists entirely of evergreen trees: the most abundant, as far as I saw, appeared to be the *Laurus (Persea) Indica* (Viñatico), *Laurus Canariensis*, *Ilex platyphylla*, Webb and Berth., *Myrica Faya*, and *Viburnum rugosum*,—for this last grows here quite to the size of a tree. The variety of species, however, is greater than I was able, in one hasty visit, to ascertain: M. Berthelot told me that he had found in that wood not less than 25 species of trees; but all are evergreen, and all (with the exception of the Heath) have a great general resemblance of physiognomy. All (with the aforesaid exception) belong to the Laurel form or type of vegetation, having broad, undivided, deep green, shining leaves, more or less coriaceous, and approaching to an elliptical or lanceolate form, in no degree lobed or cut. This prevalence of one particular type of foliage distinguishes in a marked manner the forest vegetation of Teneriffe from that of the tropics; as, on the other hand, its evergreen character contrasts with the woods of Europe. In tropical forests, indeed, there is a great abundance of trees of the Laurel type,—*Laurineæ*, *Gutti-*

feræ, Figs, and others; but they are always mixed with various other well-marked forms, particularly with that beautiful form of the *Mimoseæ*, which is entirely absent from the Canaries.

Of herbaceous flowering plants, in the wood of Agua Garcia, one of the most ornamental and interesting is the *Geranium anemonefolium*. The profuse abundance and luxuriant growth of the Ferns are very striking. The *Woodwardia radicans* and *Polystichum aculeatum* grow to extraordinary size and beauty; and the *Trichomanes speciosum* mantles the wet overhanging banks with its dark green glistening fronds.

The most abundant moss, by far, is *Hypnum cupressiforme*, which, in many varieties, entirely clothes the trunks of the largest trees.

Of the other mosses that I observed in my hasty visit to this locality, the most interesting was *Fissidens serrulatus*, Brid., growing in profusion on the wet rocks and banks, often in company with the *Trichomanes speciosum*, and bearing abundant fructification.

To sum up my observations on Teneriffe, I may say, that the botanical features most striking to me were:—1. In the coast region, the remarkable forms of the *Euphorbia Canariensis*, *E. piscatoria*, *Kleinia neriifolia*, and *Plocama pendula*; the social growth of the *Artemisia argentea*, covering great spaces of rocky and stony ground with its whitish foliage; the conspicuous abundance (especially on the Orotava side of the island) of cultivated Date Palms and Dragon-trees; and, in the ravines, the striking and peculiar forms of shrubby species of *Rumex*, *Echium*, *Solanum*, and *Sonchus*. 2. In the woody region, the prevalence of trees of the Laurel type of foliage; the vast extent of ground occupied by the *Erica arborea*, and the surprising size to which it grows in favourable localities; the abundance of Ferns and Hypnoid Mosses in the more damp and shaded situations, and of *Cistineæ* and *Genisteæ* on the dry and open grounds; and the noble form of the Canary Pine in the upper part of this zone. 3. The great zone occupied by the *Adenocarpus frankenioides* above the region of trees, and that of the *Cytisus nubigenus* at a still higher level.

The striking botanical features of Madeira may be summed up thus:—1. The tropical cultivation in the lower region, contrasted with the South-European or Mediterranean character of the native vegetation. 2. The frequency, in that same region, of plants evidently or probably introduced, and belonging to very different countries. 3. The abundance and variety of Ferns, more particularly indeed in the forest region, but also in the ravines at lower levels, and even down to the coast on the northern side. 4. The great abundance of two large and conspicuous species of *Sempervivum*, especially in the ravines of the north side. 5. The forests of Laurel-like trees; and 6. The prevalence of *Vaccinium padifolium*, *Erica arborea* and *E. scoparia*, not only as undergrowth in the forests, but almost entirely covering the upper mountain-region.

The most remarkable *negative* characteristics of Madeira botany, as compared with that of Teneriffe, are, the absence of most of the peculiar and striking forms belonging to the coast-region of the latter country, especially of the succulent *Euphorbia*, the *Kleinia*, and the *Plocama*; the absence of Pines and *Cisti*; and the small number of shrubby *Leguminosæ*.

On some New Species of *Chamælaucieæ*. By Dr. C. F. Meisner.

[Read November 20th, 1855.]

Among those natural orders or tribes of plants which are particularly characteristic or exclusively peculiar to the Flora of New Holland, the Myrtaceous group established by DeCandolle under the name *Chamælaucieæ* is one of the more remarkable, as well for the numerous and curious modifications of structure it presents, as also for the uncommon elegance and loveliness of its flowers. In the latter respect it is surprising, indeed, that although several of the finest species are not uncommon in the Swan River colony, and long since well-known to botanists, especially through the collections made and distributed by Drummond and Preiss, these charming shrubs have not yet found their way to our greenhouses, where they would certainly be admired as a most valuable and highly ornamental acquisition. Whether it be that the seeds of these mono- or oligospermous shrubs are perhaps scarce or difficult to procure, or that the transport of living individuals and their culture offer peculiar difficulties (which however can hardly be supposed, considering their close affinity of structure and similarity of growth with the other New Holland Myrtaceæ, of which so many are common and perfectly thriving in our greenhouses), or whatever reason there be, I must leave undecided; but the fact is, that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the only representatives of *Chamælaucieæ* introduced until the last year into European gardens were two or three species of *Calycothrix*, to which have been quite recently added two fine species of *Genetyllis*, published with beautiful figures in the 'Botanical Magazine' for July, plates 4858 and 4860. On comparing these plates with the specimens in Mr. Drummond's last (6th) collection, I have been led to examine also the whole of the *Chamælaucieæ* it contains, and have found almost all of them to be new species, the characters of which form the subject of this paper. It will show at the same time that in the beautiful genus *Verticordia* certain details of structure appear to have remained unnoticed till now, while others have been explained in a wrong or at least unsatisfactory manner, and that both these circumstances will render necessary certain alterations in the character and subdivision of the genus. To conclude these introductory lines with a survey of the progress our acquaintance with *Chamælaucieæ* has made during the last twenty-seven years, we find that in 1828 (DeC. Prodr. vol. iii.) there were only ten species known, distributed in five genera. To these were added by Dr. Schauer, in his 'Monograph' (1841) and in the 'Plantæ Preissianæ' (1844) six new genera, including sixty-two species, mostly discovered by Baron von Hügel, Drummond and Preiss, and partly previously published by Endlicher and Prof. Lindley. Another addition of twenty-six new species from Drummond's collections was published in 1849 by Turczaninow in the 'Bulletin de la Soc. Imp. d'Hist. Nat. de Moscou,' tomes xx. and xxii. (1847–49), and of one *Genetyllis* by Lindley in Mitchell's Exped. ii. p. 178 (which Dr. Müller refers to his *Lhotskya genetylloides* in the Transact. Philos. Soc. of Victoria, no. 1. p. 16), so that, with the following twenty-two new species, the total number of *Chamælaucieæ* described up to this day amounts to 121 species, comprised in eleven genera.

1. GENETYLLIS (*Involucratæ*) SPECIOSA, *nob.* (non *Turcz.*), glaberrima, foliis oppositis sessilibus imbricatis internodia æquantibus v. superantibus oblongis obtusis integerrimis supra concavis, involucro ovato-oblongo pollicari 3–5-floro, bracteis interioribus conniventibus sanguineis ovato-oblongis apice attenuatis, floribus sessilibus 2-bracteolatis, calycis tubo turbinato 5-costato, lobis 5 oblongis acutiusculis dimidium tubi corollæque subæquantibus, staminodiis lineari-oblongis stamina æquantibus, stylo incluso supernè barbato.

Hab. "Plentiful on the sand-plains to the east and west of the Hill River." *Drummond*, coll. 6. n. 34!; *Hook. Journ.* 1853, p. 118.

Although agreeing in many points with the plant figured in Bot. Mag. t. 4860, which is considered as *G. macrostegia*, Turcz., our plant sufficiently differs from it to justify its being established as a distinct and new species. Its leaves are much smaller, only 2–3 lines long, 1–$\frac{5}{4}$ line broad, everywhere opposite (not alternating, as the figure shows them, especially on the upper part of the branches), more crowded and adpressed, less flat, and there is no trace of a serrulate margin; the inner bracts of the involucre are tapering towards their end, not rounded or emarginate; and the lobes of the calyx, which in the figure appear quite short and semicircular, are narrower and more than twice as long. Moreover, Drummond's plant (if we are correct in referring his notice in Hook. Journ. 1853, p. 118, to no. 34 of the collection) seems to differ also in habit, being only about 1 foot high, with numerous short, erect, flowerless shoots, densely crowded in the centre, around which the flowering branches are prostrate and bearing *erect* flower-heads, whereas the plant figured t. 4860 appears to be a taller shrub and shows *hanging* capitula, a difference hardly attributable to the mere effect of cultivation. Turczaninow's description of his *G. macrostegia* differs from our plant partly in the same points as that of the Bot. Mag. t. 4860, and moreover in having the tube of the calyx carved with ten ribs at the lower and twenty at the upper part, a character in which it equally disagrees with the latter, which therefore I suspect to be a distinct species, for which I would propose the name of *G. Hookeriana*. Drummond's n. 34 comes also very near *G. æderioides*, Turcz., which however is easily distinguished by subtriquetrous leaves, ciliated bracts, &c.

2. G. (*Involucratæ*) HELICHRYSOIDES, *nob.*, glaberrima, foliis oppositis patulis acerosis carinato-triquetris apice truncato-bicuspidulatis marginibus (sub lente) ciliolato-serrulatis, capitulis nutantibus 4-floris, involucro ovato-oblongo subclauso, bracteis interioribus sanguineis v. roseis ovato-oblongis haud ciliatis apice virescenti subcarinato obtusiusculè acuminatis, exterioribus brevioribus semiherbaceis, bracteolis flores sessiles subæquantibus, calyce campanulato lævissimo, lobis tubo dimidio brevioribus rotundatis integerrimis, staminodiis subulatis glanduloso-subcapitatis stamina æquantibus, stylo apice barbellato.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drummond*, coll. 6. n. 35!

Probably the plant alluded to by Drummond in the 'Journal of Botany,' 1853, p. 118, in these words:—"Another pretty species of this genus grows about a foot high, with heath-like leaves; the drooping heads of the flowers are surrounded by glabrous bracts of a deep rose-colour." It is very near *G. spĕciosa* and *æderioides*, but differs from the former in the triquetrous, thinner and ciliolate leaves, from the latter in having the bracts not ciliated, and from both in the tube of the calyx being without any trace of ribs or furrows.

3. G. (*Bracteatæ*) SANGUINEA, *nob.*, humilis decumbens glaberrima, foliis oppositis patulis lanceolatis acutiusculis margine subrecurvo minutè cilio-lato-serrulatis subtùs subcarinato-uninerviis, capitulo terminali brevissimè pedunculato hemisphærico cernuo composito, partialibus 3–5 obovato-globosis densè congestis 2–4-floris subsessilibus, bracteis membranaceis sanguineis adpressis, primariis lanceolatis subcarinatis, secundariis brevioribus latioribusque subrotundis brevè acuminatis florem amplectentibus et subæquantibus, calyce obconico infernè 5-costato inter costas papilloso, lobis 5 erectis ovatis acuminatis dimidium tubum petalaque æquantibus, staminodiis subulatis stamina æquantibus, stylo exserto compresso glabro apice obtuso barbellato.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drummond*, coll. 6. n. 36!

Caules spithamæi v. vix pedales, apice adscendentes, secundè ramulosi, cicatricibus parvulis tuberculosi. Folia 2–4 lin. longa, ¼–ferè 1 lin. lata, subtùs glandulis fuscis punctata, juniora subimbricata. Pedunculus communis 2–3 lin. longus. Capitulum magnit. cerasi majoris, bracteis primariis 3 lin. longis basi 1 lin. latis, secundariis petaloideis roseis diaphanis. Calyx ferè 3 lin. longus, obsoletè 10-nervius, fauce leviter constrictâ, lobis petalisque ovatis integerrimis stylo dimidio superatis.

Approaching *G.* (*Polyzonæ*) *purpurea*, Endl., which however differs in the leaves and inflorescence, and especially in the annulate calyx.

4. G. (*Bracteatæ*) VIRESCENS, *nob.*, humilis glaberrima, foliis patulis triquetro-linearibus obtusiusculis lævibus, capitulo terminali subsessili sphæroideo cernuo simplici multifloro, bracteis subherbaceis ovate-lanceolatis enerviis demum patulis, bracteolis flore dimidio brevioribus, calyce subcampanulato ecostato, lobis 5 brevissimis erectis petalisque ovato-oblongis obtusis, staminodiis subulatis stamina æquantibus, stylo longè exserto crassiusculo compresso apice tenui barbellato.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drummond*, coll. 6. n. 37!

Although very similar to *G. sanguinea*, this is easily distinguished from it by the smooth and triquetrous leaves and the inflorescence. The receptacle is convex, about 6 lines in diameter and somewhat crenate on the margin, thus showing a tendency to divide into several short peduncles, and to form a compound capitule, as in the preceding species. The bracteæ are of a greenish colour, 5–6 lines long and 2–3 lines broad at the base. The style is half an inch long.

5. VERTICORDIA STELLULIGERA, *nob.*, glabra, foliis triquetro-linearibus obtusissimis, corymbis terminalibus divaricato-trifidis, floribus subcapitato-

racemosis (parvis citrinis), pedicellis folio brevioribus, bracteolis caducis, calycis tubo sphæroideo ecostato infernè patenti-piloso, limbo uniseriali 5-partito, lobis subunguiculatis palmatim 3–5-partitis, lacinulis longiusculè pinnatim fimbriatis mollibus, petalis subrotundis brevè fimbriato-ciliatis glabriusculis, staminodiis subulatis acutis stamina æquantibus glanduloso-verruculosis, stylo brevè exserto infra stigma obtusum hispidulo.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drummond*, coll. 6. n. 50!

Affinis *V. densifloræ* Lindl. (ad quam referenda videtur planta Drummondii coll. 6. n. 49) et *V. fimbripetalæ* Turcz., sed a posteriore distincta calyce ecostato, loborum lacinulis non aristatis, stylo apice tantum pubescente, stigmate simplici nec capitato, etc.; a priore floribus luteis (nec roseis), staminibus corolla dimidio brevioribus (nec æqualibus), etc. Folia 2–3 lin. longa, ½–⅔ lin. lata demum patula, novella pseudo-fasciculata. Capitula 4–8-flora. Calycis limbus patens, diametro vix 3 lin., lobis pallide citrinis stellulam referentibus, fimbriis radiantibus vix 1 lin. longis. Antheræ subglobosæ, muticæ.

6. VERTICORDIA NOBILIS, *nob.*, glabra, foliis triquetro-linearibus obtusis submucronulatis, corymbis terminalibus simplicibus brevibus, bracteolis 2 connatis diù persistentibus, calyce majusculo, tubo turbinato glaberrimo infernè 10-costato, limbo petaloideo aureo 1-seriali 5-fido, lobis subrotundis sessilibus palmatim multifidis, lacinulis rectis linearibus planis pinnato-cilistis, petalis ovatis longe fimbriato-ciliatis, staminodiis lanceolatis utrinque 1–2-dentatis filamentis fertilibus subulatis nudis brevè superatis, antheris pendulis òvalibus inflexo-bicornutis, stylo tenui stigmateque imberbi.

Hab. in planitie prope Smith River. *Drum. in Hook. Journ.* 1853, p. 120. coll. 6. n. 47!

A beautiful species, closely approaching *V. grandiflora*, Endl. (*V. heliantha*, Lindl.), but differing in its higher growth, larger leaves and flowers, and in the shape of the sterile filaments, which are subulate, not cuneato-trifid. The anthers are exactly as figured in *V. grandiflora* by Schauer, Monogr. t. 4. B. f. 7. Leaves 3–4 lines long, ½–1 line broad, with a very minute mucro, the younger ones imbricate. Peduncles 1-flowered, about an inch long, compressed. Bracteoles at last half separating, cut off from the peduncle, and falling off as a bifid calyptra. Expanded calyx 7 lines in diameter, without a trace of outer appendages.

7. VERTICORDIA CALLITRICHA, *nob.*, glabra, foliis linearibus compresso-triquetris obtusis minutè mucronulatis basi attenuatis marginibus carinâque integerrimis acutis, faciebus planis, superiore lateralibus dimidio angustiore, corymbis terminalibus simplicibus 6–8-floris densis, pedicellis folia parùm superantibus, bracteolis caducis, calycis tubo campanulato-turbinato supra basin hemisphæricam densè villosulam glabro colorato 10-costato sursùm breviter dilatato, limbo biseriali, utriusque seriei lobis 5 capillaceo-multifidis roseis, lacinulis indivisis mollibus comam densam formantibus, lobis serie

exterioris a sinubus interioris deflexis subunguiculatis calycis tubum subæquantibus et abscondentibus, seriei interioris sessilibus patulis, petalis ovatis indivisis toto margine densè fimbriato-ciliatis, staminibus 10 styloque tenui glabro exsertis, filamentis capillaribus cum staminodiis conformibus dimidio brevioribus basi monadelphis, antheris ovalibus muticis, stigmate subcapitato.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 48!

Corymboso-ramulosa. Folia viridia, 4–7 lin. longa, faciebus lateralibus ½–¾ lin. latis. Pedicelli 6–8 lin. longi, teretes, deflorati apice truncato-patelliformes. Flores pallidè rosei v. ferè albi, expansi diam. 5 lin., calycis fimbriis 2–3 lin. longis haud nitentibus, petalorum ciliis mollibus calycem æquantibus. Genitalia florem superantia.

This pretty species agrees in the essential points of structure of the calyx with *V. insignis*, Endl. (Schauer, Monogr. t. 4. B. f. 10, 11), but differs from it in the shape and size of the leaves, in the exterior (reflexed) lobes of the calyx being neither connected with the base of the tube nor divided into recurved lobules, in the simple and filiform staminodia, &c. It has also some affinity with *V. compta* and *Hügelii*, Endl., and *V. Lehmanni*, Schauer, and consequently must belong to Schauer's section *Catocalypta*, the characters of which however, as given by the author, would scarcely be recognized in our plant without the assistance of the quoted figure.

8. VERTICORDIA OVALIFOLIA, *nob.*, glabra, ramis gracilibus apice corymboso-ramulosis, foliis imbricatis glaucis ovalibus suborbicularibusque obtusissimis integerrimis planis, racemis brevibus pedunculatis in corymbum congestis, pedicellis folio vix longioribus, bracteolis caducis, calycis tubo obconico glaberrimo basi tenui rugoso-striato, limbo biseriali, lobis 5 exterioribus deflexis dimidio tubo brevioribus albo-membranaceis ciliatis, interioribus 5 brevibus patulis subtruncatis palmatim inciso-multifidis, laciniis pinnatim 2–3-fidis, lacinulis setaceis densè brevèque plumoso-ciliatis pallidè roseis, petalis coriaceo-scariosis ovatis apice irregulariter inciso–3–5-fidis, laciniis setaceis rigidulis fimbriatis v. passim simplicibus, filamentis staminodiisque subæquilongis subulatis corollâ brevioribus, antheris ovatis apiculatis, stylo infra stigma obtusum hispidulo.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 45!

Rami longi simplices. Folia 2½–3 lin. longa et plerumque vix angustiora dorso leviter 1- passim basi 3-nervia, subeglandulosa, margine vix diaphano. Pedicelli crassiusculi, deflorati apice truncato brevissime bilobi. Calycis tubus 2 lin. longus, loborum exteriorum ciliis tubum subæquantibus, lobis interioribus 3 lin. longis nitidis. Petala basi lata sessilia infernè maculâ rubrâ? notata, excepto apice integerrima. Staminodia glandulâ minutâ rubrâ capitata.

This species is very distinct from any other, and although approaching in habit and foliage *V. oculata*, and at first sight almost like it in the flowers, it differs so materially in the structure of the flowers, that it cannot even take its place in the same section of the genus.

9. VERTICORDIA CHRYSOSTACHYS, *nob.*, glaberrima, ramis gracilibus, junioribus imbricato-foliosis, foliis glaucis ? orbicularibus planis enerviis margine integerrimo haud diaphanis demùm patulis, racemis terminalibus spiciformibus foliosis densis apice sterilibus, pedunculis folium æquantibus, bracteolis 2 cucullatis apiculatis, calycis tubo glabro obconico 5-costato, limbo 3-seriali, seriei exterioris lobis 5 deflexis herbaceis semirotundis integerrimis tubo dimidio brevioribus ejusque valleculis semiadnatis, seriei secundæ lobis illis alternis deflexis tubum æquantibus totumque obvelantibus petaloideis luteis sessilibus cordato-subrotundis toto ambitu integro brevè ciliatis, seriei tertiæ (intimæ) lobis 5 illis alternis brevibus margine truncato subpalmatim 7-partitis, laciniis setaceis densè plumoso-ciliatis citrinis, petalis ovatis acutis indivisis toto margine longiusculè ciliatis, filamentis staminodiisque subæqualibus subulatis, antheris ovalibus muticis, stylo tenui glabro apice sigmoideo hinc densè barbellato.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 46!

Rami corymboso- v. fastigiato-ramulosi. Folia subcarnosa ? 2–3 lin. longa, basi obtusa v. vix emarginata, dorso glandulis fuscis punctata. Racemi aurei, 1–2½ poll. longi, pedicellis apice brevissimè bilobis (2-bracteatis ?). Alabastra magnit. pisi, obovato-subglobosa, bracteolis 2 enerviis membranaceis tecta, prope apicem 2-mucronulata, lutea v. hinc sanguinea. Calycis expansi diameter 5–6 lin.

A very elegant and quite distinct species, resembling the two following ones in the shape of the leaves and inflorescence, but very different in the smaller size of the leaves and flower, in the colour of the calyx, and the form of the lobes or appendages of the second series. From all the yellow-flowered species it is widely different in the leaves.

10. VERTICORDIA OCULATA, *nob.*, glaberrima, ramis gracilibus imbricato-foliosis, foliis glaucis orbicularibus planis basi emarginatis enerviis margine angustè albido-diaphanis, racemis terminalibus foliosis, pedunculis folio subduplò longioribus, bracteolis 2 cucullatis apiculatis, calycis tubo glabro obconico 5-costato, limbo 3-seriali, seriei exterioris lobis 5 deflexis herbaceis integerrimis tubo adpressis et parùm brevioribus, seriei secundæ lobis 5 paullò brevioribus deflexis patulisve scariosis nitidis subspathulatis longè fimbriato-ciliatis albis, seriei tertiæ lobis 5 brevibus latis (maculâ violaceâ reniformi notatis) inciso-serratis, dentibus 7–11 argenteis in aristam tenuem indivisam plumoso-ciliatam nitentem productis, petalis subrotundis fimbriato-multifidis, fimbriis setaceis indivisis eciliatis, filamentis staminodiisque æqualibus subulatis semimonadelphis, stylo complanato glabro, stigmate obtuso barbâ densâ crispâ cincto.

Hab. in planitie arenosâ inter flum. Hutt et Murchison, *Drummond in Hook. Journ.* 1853, p. 119. coll. 6. n. 43!

Frutex (fide *Drumm. l. c.*) 5–6-pedalis, gracillimus, ramis numerosis, floribus copiosis lilacinis in centro sanguineis, colore scil. loborum calycis per petala transparente. Folia 3–4 lin. longa lataque, sessilia, glandulis nigris punctata. Pedicelli, bracteolæ, alabastra præcedentis. Calycis expansi diam. 9–10 lin., lobis 2dæ et 3tiæ seriei argenteo-nitidis, dentium pennulis 3 lin. longis. Antheræ muticæ.

Closely allied to the following, but with smaller leaves and flowers, and differing besides in the lobes and colour of the calyx, and in the fringed petals.

11. VERTICORDIA GRANDIS, *Drummond in Hook. Journ.* 1853, p. 119, glaberrima, ramis virgatis gracilibus, foliis imbricatis glaucis orbicularibus planis basi emarginatis tenuiter 5–7-nerviis margine angustè scarioso diaphanis, racemo folioso apice sterili, pedunculis folium æquântibus, bracteolis membranaceis cucullatis infra apicem mucronatis, calycis tubo obconico lævi glabro infernè obsoletè 5-costato, limbo 3-seriali, seriei exterioris lobis 5 deflexis coriaceis ovato-oblongis integerrimis tubum æquantibus eique dorso semiadnatis basi contiguis, seriei secundæ lobis 5 petaloideis subspathulatis tubum subæquantibus fimbriato-ciliatis (roseis), seriei tertiæ lobis 5 patentibus purpureis latis truncatis inciso-multidentatis, dentibus palmatim multipartitis roseis nitidis, lacinulis setaceis densè plumoso-ciliatis, petalis obovatis minutè serrulatis, filamentis subulatis, sterilibus antheras muticas subsuperantibus, stylo pollicari compresso infra apicem obtusiusculum pilosiusculo.

Hab. secus Hill River. *Drumm. l. c.* coll. 6. n. 44!

A most splendid species, much resembling *V. oculata* in habit and characters, but of a stouter growth and with larger leaves and flowers, the former being 6–8, the latter 10–12 lines in diameter. The branches are often densely covered for a foot or more in length with scarlet flowers, which however appear never to reach to their top, which continues to grow on, and is thickly covered with leaves only. The beautiful and delicate feather-like divisions of the inner lobes of the calyx are 4–5 lines long, and quite straight. The peduncles are compressed, and show at their top two very short and rounded opposite lobes, which are probably rudimentary exterior bracteolæ. The flower-buds in their bimucronate involucre are globose, rose-coloured, and the latter, cut off as it were at the base, is thrown off later than in other species, either in form of a half-split calyptra, or separated into two cucullate bracteoles.

Obs. From the above descriptions it will be seen that the calyx of *Verticordia* shows a variety of structure sufficiently notable even to suggest the idea of dividing the genus into three or four distinct ones, instead of which however,—and in our opinion quite wisely,—Schauer, the monographer of *Chamælaucieæ* (Nov. Act. Acad. Leopold.-Car. vol. xix. suppl. 2) has only subdivided it into three sections, characterized partly by the structure of the calyx and partly by that of the anthers As however the anthers show but very minute and (except in two species only, viz. *V. grandiflora* and *nobilis*) by no means striking characters, we should have thought it preferable to establish the sections chiefly, if not exclusively, on the structure of the calyx, according to its having three or two or only one series of lobes or appendages. Of these different series of lobes, the innermost, and often the sole existing, *i. e.* that whose lobes alternate with the petals and are always coloured and deeply divided or fringed, is undoubtedly formed by the free ends of the five sepals, and continuous with the tube formed by the coalition of their inferior portion. But what are the lobes of the accessory second and third series? Without presuming to decide this question, I may only say that, instead of regarding them as a second and third whorl of (more or less altered) sepals, we would rather consider them as mere appendages of the calycinal leaves, analogous to those so commonly occurring in *Lythrarieæ*, in certain *Melastomaceæ* (*Otanthera*, Blume; *Leandra*, Raddi; *Melastoma*, &c.), and even in some *Myrtaceæ* (species of *Astartea*, D.C.; *Lophostemon*, Schott), or to the scales on the calyx of certain species of *Osbeckia*, although the fixity of their number and position (those of one series constantly alternating in the most regular manner with those of the next series) would perhaps speak against our opinion; while on the other hand the 10-lobed, 2-seriate calyx of *Pileanthus*, and the doubled, trebled, quadrupled, or even more increased number of stamens in the plurality of genera of *Myrtaceæ*, seem to indicate a tendency in this order to multiply the number and most probably also the series or whorls of these organs. At all events, that interpretation of the appendages in question which Dr. Schauer has given in his Monograph, appears, to say the least, very unsatisfactory and arbitrary: What I have designated (in *V. chrysostachys*, *oculata* and *grandis*) as the lobes of the first series, Dr. Schauer mentions (though only *en passant*, in the description of *V. Lindleyi*, *pennigera* and *Drummondii*) under the name of "*ungues loborum*" (they are distinctly figured on his tab. 4. B. fig. 8, 9. litt. *b*), although they evidently do not originate from the base, but from the upper part of the calyx, and always have their apex free, not adnate to the tube. What I have described as the reflexed and fringed membranous or petaloid lobes of the second or middle series in *V. chrysostachys*, *oculata* and *grandis*, and of the first or exterior series in *V. callitricha* and *ovalifolia*, exist in the whole section *Catocalypta*, and are correctly figured by Schauer (t. 4. B. fig. 10); but these lobes are considered by him as an *involucre* (!), and described as originating from the "margo exterior loborum," whereas in reality they distinctly spring from the narrow sinus *between* the lobes, and are perfectly free from the latter: nor do they adhere to the base of the calyx, except in *V. insignis*, and even here but very slightly. The idea of *an involucre springing from the limbus calycis* is certainly new, but altogether untenable. According to the differences of the calyx above mentioned, I would propose to divide the genus *Verticordia* into the following four sections:—

I. EUVERTICORDIA, nob. Calycis limbus 1-serialis.

To this belong Schauer's whole Sect. I. *Euverticordia* and III. *Chrysoma*, and our *V. nobilis* and *stelluligera*.

II. VERTICORDELLA, nob. Calycis limbus 2-serialis, serie mediâ deficiente, exterioris lobis reflexis integerrimis tubo semiadnatis, &c.

Of this section I know only *V. Drummondii*.

III. CATOCALYPTA, Schauer. Calycis limbus 2-serialis, serie primâ (lobis reflexis integris, &c.) deficiente, &c.

To this belong all the species of Schauer's second section, and our *V. callitricha* and *ovalifolia*.

IV. PENNULIGERA, nob. Calycis limbus 3-serialis, &c.

Of this we know only the three last species here described, *V. chrysostachys*, *oculata* and *grandis*.

12. CHAMÆLAUCIUM DRUMMONDII, *nob.*, glabrum, foliis sparsis passimque oppositis linearibus triquetris minutè mucronulatis subtùs obtusè carinatis margine densè ciliatis carinâ glabrâ, corymbis densè multifloris, floribus subsessilibus, calyce turbinato 10-nervio demùm basi obsoletè 10-costato, limbi lobis ovalibus obtusis minutè ciliolatis, petalis sessilibus orbicularibus minutè ciliato-serrulatis calycis lobos dimidio superantibus, filamentis fertilibus basi dilatatis sterilibusque ligulæformibus subæqualibus, stylo stamina superante petala æquante, stigmate capitato coronâ pilorum cincto.

Hab. **in planitie arenosâ prope Colbourn Springs. *Drummond in Hook. Journ.* 1853, p. 119. coll. 6. n. 41!**

Frutex 2-pedalis. Rami virgati, ramulis gracilibus subcorymbosis. Folia 3–4 lin. longa, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ lin. lata, obtusiuscula cum mucronulo minuto subrecurvo, suprà plana v. subconcava, marginis ciliis albidis latitudinem folii subæquantibus, punctis glandulosis prominulis fuscis utrinque satis copiosis.

Corymbi capitulum hemisphæricum simulantes, magnit. cerasi majoris, floribus albis demùm roseis, magnit. *Verticordiæ insignis*. Bracteolæ caducæ.

From *Ch. ciliatum* and *virgatum* this is easily distinguished by the ciliated leaves and petals; from the former, moreover, by the subcapitate and larger flowers, the bearded stigma, &c.; from the latter by the ciliated lobes of the calyx, smaller leaves, &c.

13. CHAMÆLAUCIUM AFFINE, *nob.*, glaberrimum, foliis oppositis subfiliformibus semiteretibus recurvo-mucronulatis dorso convexis marginibus obtusis, corymbis paucifloris laxiusculis, pedunculis folio parùm brevioribus, calyce obovato leviter 10-costato, inter costas infernè minutè foveolato, lobis brevissimis semilunaribus margine subscariosis petalisque latè obovatis integerrimis, filamentis subulatis basi dilatatis sterilis conformis brevè superantibus stylum æquantibus, stigmate capitato basi barbulâ cincto. *Drumm*. coll. 6. n. 40!

Folia semipatentia, stricta, parùm rigidula, 8–12 lin. longa, ¼–⅓ lin. crassa, floralia conformia sed breviora. Pedicelli 2–3 lin. longi, crassiusculi, deflorati apice truncato-subbilobi.

This seems to be the plant mentioned by Drummond in Hooker's Journ. 1853, p. 118. in these words:—"By far the largest shrub of the order known to me is found on sandy ground on all the rivers, from the Moore to the Irwin; it grows from 15 to 20 feet high, bearing numerous corymbs of large lilac flowers; the sepals are broad and very short, without cilia," &c. It differs from all the other species in its thin and longer leaves, and from *C. uncinatum*, Schauer, which seems to be its nearest relation, by the larger petals, the rounded (not truncate) lobes of the calyx, and the antheræ being not apiculate.

14. PILEANTHUS FILIFOLIUS, *nob.*, glaber, foliis oppositis tereti-v. semitereti-filiformibus subpollicaribus obtusis muticis, pedunculis in summis axillis solitariis 1-floris folia æquantibus, involucro calyptræformi bicornuto prope basin circumscisso, basi persistente brevi turbinata leviter 5-crenatâ, calyce obovato-oblongo ecostato flavido-sericeo basi attenuato, limbi lobis 10 biseriatis obovato-subrotundis minutè serrulatis, petalis obovato-oblongis unguibus latis nudis, laminâ subrotundâ brevè ciliatâ, antherarum loculis connectivo lato subdivaricatis, stylo stigmateque simplici glabris.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm*. coll. 6. n. 42!

Rami graciles, laxiusculè foliosi. Folia 6–11 lin. longa, ⅓ lin. crassa, lætè viridia, parcè glanduloso-punctata. Alabastra obovata, ferè 4 lin. longa, involucri a basi demùm fissi bracteis 2 suprà cohærentibus, marginibus tamen distinctè conspicuis. Petala lilacina v. rosea, 4 lin. longa.

Very distinct from *P. limacis* and *pedunculata*, especially in the leaves and involucre.

15. CALYCOTHRIX TENUIFOLIA, *nob.*, glaberrima, ramulis lævibus, foliis semipollice brevioribus acutè triquetro-filiformibus obtusis muticis demùm semipatulis, floribus infra apicem ramulorum axillaribus subsessilibus 20-andris, bracteolis scariosis oblongis cuspidatis vix basi connatis subcarinatis, calycis tubo bracteolas demùm parùm superante angulato, lobis subrotundis acuminatis, aristis petala (rosea) dimidio superantibus.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 57!

Folia 3–4 lin. longa, ¼ lin. lata, recta, sessilia, opposita et sparsa. Flores in spicam circ. pollicarem foliosam comatam congesti, calycis tubo 3–4 lin. longo, setis 5–6 lin. longis. Petala lanceolato-oblonga, glabra, staminibus subduplò longiora.

Approaching *C. glutinosa*, Lindl., which differs by 10-androus flowers, &c., and *C. tenuiramea*, Turcz., which differs in having no stipules, pointed leaves, connate and ecarinate bracteoles and ciliolate aristæ.

16. CALYCOTHRIX ROSEA, *nob.*, glaberrima, ramulis densè cicatrisato-tuberculatis, foliis imbricatis semipollicaribus triquetro-linearibus acutiusculis muticis dorso obtusis, floribus infra apicem ramulorum paucis axillaribus subsessilibus folia vix superantibus, bracteolis scariosis vix basi connatis oblongis attenuato-acutis subcarinatis, calycis tubo bracteolas subdimidio superante angulato, lobis emarginato-subrotundis, aristis petala (rosea) vix dimidio superantibus.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 56!

Folia 5–7 lin. longa, ⅙ lin. lata. Spicæ breves, capitulum comatum mentientes. Stamina 20 v. plura, petalis ovato-oblongis acutis glabris sanguineo-roseis dimidio breviora.

Very near the preceding species, but easily distinguished by the larger, blunter, adpressed leaves, &c.

17. CALYCOTHRIX LASIANTHA, *nob.*, foliis nanis triquetro-linearibus obtusis muticis semipatulis ramisque lævibus puberulis demùm glabratis, racemis terminalibus multifloris, bracteolis cum pedicello brevissimo folium subæquantibus basi connatis ovali-oblongis acutis medio puberulis apice subcarinatis divergentibus, calycis tubo bracteolis triplò longiore puberulo infernè angulato, lobis ovatis setaceo-acuminatis plumoso-pilosiusculis corollâ (roseâ v. lilacinâ?) extùs puberulâ parùm brevioribus.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 53!

Folia opposita et sparsa, 1½–2 lin. longa, ½ lin. lata, stipulis exiguis caducis. Calycis tubus 4–5 lin. longus, tenuis, eglandulosus. Petala 3 lin. longa, oblonga, acuta, eglandulosa. Stamina 20 v. plura.

A very pretty species, resembling certain *Tremandræ*, and allied to *C. breviseta*, Lindl. and *C. strigosa*, Cunn., but quite distinct.

18. CALYCOTHRIX BREVIFOLIA, *nob.*, glaberrima, foliis nanis triquetro-oblongis obtusis submuticis, floribus infra ramorum apicem paucis axilla-

ribus, pedicello folium subæquante, bracteolis subcoriaceo-scariosis obovatis infra medium connatis brevè mucronato-acuminatis haud carinatis, calycis tubo tereti bracteolas vix dimidio superante, lobis scariosis rhombeo-orbicularibus, aristis corollam (roseam) duplò superantibus.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 58!

Folia 1–1½ lin. longa, ¼–⅓ lin. lata, brevissimè petiolata, margine dorsoque acutiuscula, glanduloso-punctata, interdùm minutè mucronulata, passim subrotunda. Bracteolæ rubræ, medio dorso virides et glanduloso-punctatæ, 2½ lin. longæ. Calycis tubus ruber, eglandulosus, lævis, aristis capillaribus 6–7 lin. longis. Stam. 20. Stipulæ vix conspicuæ, caducissimæ.

This comes near *C. Leschenaultii*, which however differs in having scabrid leaves, carinate bracteolæ, only 8–13 stamens, &c.

19. Calycothrix Drummondii, *nob.*, glaberrima, foliis erecto-imbricatis unguicularibus acutiusculè triquetro-linearibus subacutis muticis suprà planis, corymbo subterminali densifloro, bracteolis vix basi connatis lineari-lanceolatis complicato-subcarinatis setaceo-acuminatis dimidium calycis tubum vix superantibus, calycis lobis subrotundis acuminatis aristis petala (citrina) glabra dimidio superantibus.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 52!

Folia subsessilia, 3–6 lin. longa, ⅓ lin. lata, lævia, obsoletè glanduloso-punctata. Calycis tubus 4 lin. longus, foliis brevior, angulatus, infernè glanduloso-punctatus, lobis scariosis subdecoloribus, aristâ 5 lin. longâ. Petala ovato-oblonga, acuta, glabra. Stamina 20 v. plura.

Closely allied to *C. luteola*, Schauer (in Pl. Preiss. i. p. 106), and perhaps a mere variety of it, differing in longer leaves, keeled bracteolæ, &c.

20. Calycothrix tenella, *nob.*, glaberrima, foliis patentibus semiunguicularibus linearibus complicatis triquetrisve obtusis, mucronulo exiguo deciduo, corymbis subterminalibus paucifloris, bracteolis folio calyceque dimidio brevioribus basi connatis suprà divergentibus lanceolatis carinatis, acumine brevi setaceo recurvo-patulo, calycis tubo angulato, lobis subtruncato-obovatis, aristâ petalis (citrinis) duplò longiore.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 55!

Ramuli corymbosi tenelli, leviter et remotiusculè cicatrisato-denticulati. Stipulæ minutæ, setaceæ, caducæ. Folia sparsa, brevissimè petiolata, 2–4 lin. longa, ¼–⅓ lin. lata, obsoletè punctata. Bracteolæ 2 lin. longæ, albæ, carinâ viridi, glanduloso-punctatâ. Calycis lobi lutei, aristâ 4–5 lin. longâ. Petala et stam. præcedentis.

Perhaps a mere variety of *C. flavescens*, Cunn. (Fielding, Sert. t. 38), which however differs in the form and length of the bracteolæ, racemose flowers, and ovate acuminate calycinal lobes.

21. Calycothrix tetragonophylla, *nob.*, ramulis apice puberulis, foliis patentissimis nanis oblongo-linearibus acutiusculè tetraquetris obtusis mu-

cronulatis basi attenuatis minutè ciliolatis demùm glabratis, spicâ subterminali pauciflorâ, bracteolis subliberis angustè lanceolatis setaceo-acuminatis complicatis puberulis, apice subrecurvo patulo, calycis tubo angulato bracteolis vix dimidio longiore, lobis obovato-triangularibus emarginatis, aristâ petala (lutea) dimidio superante.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 54!

Ramuli tenues, corymbosi, densè cicatrisato-denticulati. Folia sparsa et opposita, 1–2¼ lin. longa, ¼ lin. lata, subimpunctata, faciebus glabris. Flores subsessiles. Bracteolæ 2 lin. longæ, virides, margine albidæ. Calycis lobi lutei. Petala glabra. Stamina 20.

This approaches chiefly *C. aurea*, Lindl. and *C. flavescens*, Cunn., but the former differs in having imbricated concave leaves, and the bracteoles as long as the tube of the calyx; and the latter in being glabrous, and in the shape of the leaves and bracteolæ.

22. CALYCOTHRIX PUBERULA, *nob.*, foliis imbricatis demùm semipatulis linearibus carinato-triquetris acutiusculis submucronulatis undique hispido-puberulis, corymbis subterminalibus paucifloris, bracteolis erectis calycis tubum subæquantibus subliberis foliaceis puberulis subulato-linearibus complicatis, calycis lobis truncato-obovatis acuminatis, aristâ petalis (aureis) vix dimidio longiore.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drumm.* coll. 6. n. 51!

Ramuli præcedentis, apice puberuli. Folia sparsa, circ. 3 lin. longa, ¼ lin. lata, subsessilia, dorso quasi 2-sulco, mucronulo minuto deciduo, pube patulâ brevissimâ albidâ. Bracteolæ virides, puberulæ, margine albidæ. Calycis tubus circ. 3 lin. longus, angulatus, glaber, lobis luteis suborbicularibus, aristis 3–4 lin. longis. Stamina 20.

This is also closely allied to *C. aurea*, Lindl., but easily distinguished by the leaves, bracteolæ, &c.

Notice of two apparently undescribed species of *Genetyllis*, from S.W. Australia. By RICHARD KIPPIST, Esq., Libr. L.S.

[Read November 20th, 1855.]

THE *Chamælaucieæ* described by Dr. Meisner in the foregoing paper were all contained in a collection (the 6th) formed by Mr. Drummond during a journey of eighteen months' duration, to the northward of Swan River. On comparing the MS. with the specimens of *Chamælaucieæ* recently presented to the Society by Mr. W. W. Saunders, as well as with those already contained in our herbarium, I was somewhat surprised to find two very distinct and beautiful species of *Genetyllis*, collected by Mr. Drummond in a previous journey to the south of the colony, which appear to be still undescribed. Of these I have prepared the following characters, at the request of Dr. Meisner, he not having been able to obtain access to specimens of the plants. They both belong to the group with enlarged and coloured bracts, of which two very ornamental species have been recently introduced to our gardens, and figured in the number of the 'Botanical Magazine' for July last.

1. GENETYLLIS (*Involucratæ*) FIMBRIATA, erecta, ramosa, glabra; foliis confertis, plerumque oppositis, decussatis, ellipticis, obtusis, suprà convexis, subtùs pallidis, margine ciliatis; capitulis terminalibus cernuis, 8–10-floris; involucro campanulato pollicari; bracteis ecarinatis, elliptico- v. ovato-oblongis, margine fimbriatis; interioribus membranaceis, roseis, apice hiantibus; exterioribus ovatis, herbaceis, quadrifariam imbricatis; bracteolis lanceolatis, acuminatis, carinatis, flores sessiles subæquantibus; calyce ovato-cylindrico, basi lævissimo, crustaceo, minutè punctato, fauce contractâ, corrugatâ, lobis minutissimis; petalis ovatis, acutis, membranaceis; staminodiis filiformibus, filamenta subulata æquantibus; stylo filiformi, longè exserto, apice hispido.

Hab. in Australiâ austro-occidentali. *Drummond*, coll. 5. no. 99!

This appears to be the plant with thyme-like ciliated leaves and large rose-coloured bracts, mentioned by Mr. Drummond (in a letter, dated Cape Riche, Oct. 29, 1848, and published in the 'Journal of Botany' for 1849) as having been gathered by him on Congineerup, in company with another large-bracted *Genetyllis* with heath-like leaves, and bracts without cilia, which I believe to be the following species.

Genetyllis fimbriata may be readily distinguished from all its congeners of the '*Involucratæ*' section by its leaves and bracts both being beautifully ciliated; *G. œderioides*, Turcz., of which the bracts are even more strongly fringed, having entire triquetrous leaves, while those of *fimbriata* are elliptical, revolute, and somewhat like those of *G. citriodora*, but smaller.

2. GENETYLLIS (*Involucratæ*) MEISNERI, erecta, fruticulosa, 2–3-chotomè ramosa, glaberrima; foliis sparsis, patulis, lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, margine revolutis integerrimis, dorso subcarinatis; capitulis terminalibus nutantibus multi- (8–10-) floris; involucri campanulati bracteis interioribus (6–8) elliptico-oblongis, membranaceis, roseis, integris v. apice serrulatis, brevè mucronatis; exterioribus duplò minoribus, subherbaceis, ovatis, longè acuminatis; bracteolis lineari-lanceolatis acutis, floribus sessilibus purpureis vernicosis paullò longioribus; calyce ovato-cylindrico lævi, lobis exiguis petalis ovatis multò brevioribus; filamentis staminodia superanti- ; stylo subulato longè exserto, apice barbato.

Hab. cum præcedente. *Drummond*, coll. 5. no. 100! (& 101!).

In the structure of its flowers, and more particularly in the extremely minute and nearly obsolete calyx-lobes, as well as in the form of the style and hispid stigma, this species, which I have much pleasure in naming after the indefatigable author of the paper just read, agrees with the preceding: in habit it most nearly approaches *G. helichrysoides*, Meisn., which, however, is readily distinguished by its smaller size, less branched stems, triquetrous serrulate leaves, gradually tapering bracts, and much more conspicuous elliptical calyx-lobes. No. 101 of Drummond's 5th collection seems to be merely a less luxuriant state of the same plant, with more thinly scattered leaves, and paler bracts and flowers; but I have been unable to detect any difference of structure sufficiently important to justify its separation as a distinct species.

In conclusion, I may, perhaps, be allowed to add a few words, by way of endorsing the opinion expressed by Dr. Meisner in the foregoing paper, viz. that the *Genetyllis macrostegia* of the 'Botanical Magazine' (t. 4860) does not appear to be the plant originally described under that name by Turczaninow; an opinion at which I had arrived prior to the receipt of Dr. Meisner's MS., but which, without such a confirmation, I should scarcely have ventured to express in opposition to those of Dr. Lindley and Sir William Hooker. The former, however, evidently entertained some doubts on the point, as he suggests, when writing on the *Genetyllis tulipifera* (his *Hedarome tulipiferum*), that that plant should be compared with the *G. macrostegia* of Turczaninow. A constant interchange of publications having been carried on between the Linnean Society and the Natural History Society of Moscow, I have fortunately been enabled to refer to Turczaninow's original paper in the 'Bulletin' of that Society for the year 1849; and a comparison of his description (at tome xxii. pt. 2. p. 18) with Mr. Saunders's very complete set of Swan River *Chamælaucieæ*, in which Drummond's Nos. (quoted in the Moscow 'Bulletin,' but omitted by Walpers) have been carefully preserved, and the different series distinguished, as well as with the descriptions and figures of the two species given in the 'Botanical Magazine' for July last, has satisfied me that the plant with broad party-coloured bracts, described and figured at tab. 4858 as a new species, under the name of *G. tulipifera*, is identical with *G. macrostegia*, Turcz.; while the narrow-leaved plant with self-coloured bracts (t. 4860), to which Sir W. Hooker assigns that name, was probably unknown to the Russian botanist, since it does not occur in Drummond's

4th series [*], the latest, apparently, which had reached him when writing his "Decas 6ta generum Plantarum hucusque cognitarum," in which the name in question was first promulgated. He there cites, as belonging to his *G. macrostegia*, No. 40 of Drummond's 4th collection; and with the single exception that the leaves are not, for the most part, opposite (a point, by the way, in which these plants vary extremely, even on the same branch), our specimen so numbered corresponds perfectly with his description, as it also does with that of *G. tulipifera*, Hook., in the 'Botanical Magazine.'

The two recently introduced species being very closely allied, and Turczaninow having had only one of them before him when framing his definition, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that much of that definition is equally applicable to both: still it appears to me that, in addition to the very important character already pointed out by Dr. Meisner, "calycis tubo basi *decem-costato*" (while Sir William Hooker states that he can find only *five* furrows in the lower part of the tube of his *G. macrostegia*), there are one or two other points in which it accords better with the *G. tulipifera* of the 'Botanical Magazine' than with the *macrostegia* of that work. For instance, the leaves are described as *broadly* linear; the capitula as *cernuous*; the bracts of the general involucre as *obovate obtuse, thrice as long* as the flowers, "colore purpureo plus minus tinctis," and the partial bracts as "basi roseis, *apice atro-purpureis*;" while in the specimens of No. 98 of Drummond's 5th series, unquestionably identical with the *G. macrostegia* of the 'Botanical Magazine' (for which Dr. Meisner proposes the name *G. Hookeriana*), the leaves are much narrower, the heads of flowers nutant rather than merely cernuous; the bracts of the involucre are elliptical, much less obtuse, and concolorous, scarcely more than twice as long as the flowers (exclusive of the style, which in both species eventually becomes nearly as long as the involucre), and the partial bracts show no indication of the dark purple colour at their tips, which is so obvious in the dried specimens of the broader-leaved plant, as well as in Mr. Fitch's very characteristic figure of it. In this, which I take to be the true *G. macrostegia*, the base of the calyx-tube appears to me rather punctate than transversely rugose; while that of *G. Hookeriana*, Meisn., is distinctly marked between the *five* ribs, with prominent transverse wavy ridges, showing an approach to the peculiar structure which occurs in the lower part of the calyx of *G. diosmoides* and *Drummondii*; the "calycis tubus polyzonatus" of Schauer's Monograph in the 'Nova Acta Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum,' where (vol. xix. suppl. 2. tab. 2, A. & B.) this structure is very accurately represented.

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[*] In Drummond's 5th series, both *G. tulipifera* and *G. macrostegia*, Hook. (*G. Hookeriana*, Meisn.), occur, in company with the two very ornamental and well-marked species just described by myself, which surely would not have been overlooked by Turczaninow, had that series, where the '*macrostegia*' of the Bot. Mag. *first* occurs, reached Moscow in time to admit of his inserting them in his paper.

Note on a *Fungus* found imbedded in the Fens of Cambridgeshire.

By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F.L.S. &c.

[Read February 5th, 1856.]

Fungi are so rare in a fossil state, if indeed any undoubted cases occur before the post-pleiocene period, that no apology need be made for recording so trifling a matter as the present. Moulds are occasionally well preserved in amber, and a diligent search would probably detect species of other groups amongst the vegetable relics in the London clay. In the Museum at Kew there is a specimen of *Polyporus fomentarius*, Fr., communicated from the Fens of Cambridgeshire by the Rev. Mr. Hailstone, where it occurred with bog-oak, and must have been buried for many centuries. The specimen is so perfect that it shows the peculiar substance of the pileus in admirable condition, both as regards colour and texture. It may be remarked, that the specimen, which is attached by the centre and ungulate, is far more strongly laccate than any British individuals which have passed through my hands, and in fact accords perfectly with one which was gathered in Sikkim by Dr. Hooker, and which may be seen in the same compartment of the Museum. It must have been dependent from some large branch, a situation in which the species seldom if ever occurs in Great Britain, and was probably surrounded by a moister atmosphere, in consequence of the prevalence of extensive forests, than exists at present in the same or neighbouring districts.

Notes on *Loganiaceæ*. By George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S. &c.

[Read February 5th and 19th, 1856.]

The group of plants collected under the name of *Loganiaceæ* can scarcely be said to constitute a natural order, but rather one of those artificial assemblages, which, in the present state of our knowledge of plants, we are obliged to interpose between some of the great families, to receive anomalous genera rejected from them. Our natural orders, with all the improvements they have received from the most philosophical of modern botanists, are yet as dissimilar in definiteness of circumscription and apparent conformity to nature, as they are in extent. Some indeed, including the two most numerous of all, are so well characterized as to admit of no doubt. The *Cruciferæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, *Compositæ*, *Labiatæ*, *Palmæ*, *Orchideæ*, *Cyperaceæ*, *Gramineæ*, and several others, comprehending two-thirds of the known species of plants, are admitted by all botanists without any variation, and although, amidst the thousands of species comprised in each, there may be some one or two which may offer an exceptional character or anomalous structure, indicating some slight approach to other groups, yet we cannot have the least hesitation as to where to draw the line of demarcation. The Himalayan *Megacarpæas*, although polyandrous, are still decidedly Cruciferous, not Capparideous. The distinction between *Leguminosæ* and *Rosaceæ*, although so difficult to be expressed in words, is yet so clearly defined, that we find no single genus or species ever considered as intermediate, and although the passage from the former into *Terebinthaceæ* through *Copaifera* and *Connarus* be really more gradual, yet it is still between those two genera that the limits are placed by universal consent; so are they as irrevocably fixed between the closely allied genera *Teucrium* and *Vitex*, which form the connecting link between *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ*. The vast orders of *Umbelliferæ* and *Compositæ* are equally isolated, notwithstanding the anomalous inflorescences of *Horsfieldia* and some others in the former and *Xanthium* in the latter, which at first sight disguise their characters. The few species of *Apostasieæ* are but anomalous *Orchideæ*, rather explaining their structure than connecting them with any particular order. *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ* retain their typical structure through all the singular modifications hitherto observed.

There are other orders again, even amongst the most numerous in species after the *Compositæ* and *Leguminosæ*, which are admitted on all sides to be natural, but upon whose precise limits few botanists can be made to agree, an almost continuous chain of intermediate groups connecting them with adjoining ones. Here the severance has generally been made wherever the links have appeared the weakest; but as these weak points have been variously appreciated by different minds, and no definite standard has been adopted for testing them, the greatest uncertainty has been the consequence. *Malvaceæ* are connected with *Tiliaceæ* by numerous genera which some would unite into one intermediate order, whilst others consider them as constituting from two to six or seven independent ones, and others again propose uniting more or less of these groups with *Malvaceæ*. The *Memecyleæ* are in the eyes of some botanists one or two intermediate families between *Melastomaceæ* and *Myrtaceæ*, whilst for others they are but a tribe of the former. So it is with the connecting groups between *Myrtaceæ* and *Passifloreæ*, between the latter and *Cucurbitaceæ*, &c. Amongst some of the largest and most universally recognized Monopetalous orders the connexion is still more gradual and the limits proposed more arbitrary. There can be no doubt that *Rubiaceæ*, *Apocyneæ*, *Gentianeæ*, and *Scrophularineæ* are large independent orders indicated in nature, yet those genera now amalgamated under the name of *Loganiaceæ* bind them so firmly together, that some of these genera will be found even more closely allied to certain others of each of the above orders respectively than they are to each other. On the other side, *Scrophularineæ* themselves pass imperceptibly into *Solaneæ*, *Bignoniaceæ* or *Convolvulaceæ*, and through these into several others.

Since the metaphor of a chain or linear series has been found inadequate for the illustration of the connexion of the natural groups, that of a geographical area or map has been more generally resorted to. In following out this idea, we may compare the natural system to an extensive country more or less densely wooded. Here the *Compositæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and other well-defined orders may be represented by dense forests clearly separated from all others by open spaces all around them, although here and there a solitary tree or a small cluster may stand a little out from the general boundary-line. The *Malvaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ*, the *Melastomaceæ* and *Myrtaceæ*, the *Myrtaceæ* and *Passifloræ*, these again and the *Cucurbitaceæ* would not be separated by any clear open space, but by a tract still wooded, but of less density, in which here and there the trees would be so thinly scattered as almost to break the connexion. So the above-mentioned Monopetalous orders, the *Rubiaceæ*, *Apocyneæ*, *Gentianeæ*, and *Scrophularineæ* would be typified by large and dense woods rather widely separated from each other, but the intervening space would be dotted over with solitary trees or small clusters representing our *Loganiaceæ*. Many of these may be very near to the surrounding woods, and considerable clear spaces may intervene between some of them; yet, in mapping out the country, it may be more convenient to draw the line close round the frontiers of the whole space, than to portion it out into projecting parcels annexed to the adjoining woods.

On a careful examination, it will be found that almost the whole of the *Loganiaceæ* lie very near to some part or other of the vast field of *Rubiaceæ*, although by their free ovary they are absolutely and with very few exceptions clearly separated. The connecting genera with *Apocyneæ*, *Gentianeæ*, and *Scrophularineæ* are on the other hand much fewer, but the union is much closer. With *Scrophularineæ* in particular, although the general affinity is more remote, the few intermediate genera and species are intermediate in every respect, in habit as in technical character. The main distinction, the presence of stipules in *Loganiaceæ*, disappears very gradually, and the difficulty of drawing the line is the greater from there being no general habit or family resemblance to unite the several members of the *Loganiaceæ*. A somewhat arbitrary decision is therefore here unavoidable, and we can only direct our best endeavours to the adoption of that demarcation which shall interfere the least with the circumscription of the allied orders.

Opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules (represented occasionally by a mere line connecting the petioles), epipetalous stamens alternating with the lobes of a regular gamopetalous corolla, a free ovary divided into two or rarely more cells, a style cleft at the top into as many lobes, an axile placentation and albuminous seeds with a comparatively small straight embryo, may be said to be the main features of *Loganiaceæ*; and wherever these characters can be undoubtedly recognized, there will be no difficulty as to the identification of the order. But where the stipules become rudimentary, the case is very different, and secondary characters, such as æstivation of the corolla, regularity in the flower, dehiscence of the capsule, peculiarities of placentation variously combined, must be resorted to, as will be seen when we come to examine into the various tribes into which the order is divided.

In DeCandolle's 'Prodromus' eleven distinct tribes are adopted, showing but little of that philosophical method which usually characterized his systematical works. This was, however, the natural consequence of the process by which the amalgamation was formed. A number of detached genera rejected from very different orders were provisionally associated with others which had been published by various botanists as separate families; and as the materials he possessed did not admit of his taking a comprehensive view of the whole, he thought it necessary to retain as tribes whatever had been established as orders, adopting as essential those characters which had occasioned their separation from *Apocyneæ*, *Gentianeæ*, or other free Monopetalous orders. As they were now, however, brought into contact with a new set of affinities, many of these characters became much altered in value. Thus, æstivation of the corolla, for instance, is of great value among *Scrophularineæ*, *Apocyneæ*, and their allies, in the distinction of tribes or even of orders, but among *Rubiaceæ* is available for little more than for the separation of genera; and as long as *Loganiaceæ* were thought to be most closely connected with the former families, near which the elder DeCandolle placed them, he very naturally attached great importance to this character. But now that we bring them into contact rather with *Rubiaceæ*, that importance, as observed by Alphonse DeCandolle in his notes, becomes much lessened in our eyes. Regarding indeed *Loganiaceæ*, as now generally admitted, as *Rubiaceæ* with a free ovary,—a sort of artificial offset from that family, it appears to be the more philosophical as well as the more practically convenient course, to divide them as nearly as possible according to the same principles as those adopted in classing *Rubiaceæ* themselves.

Of the thirteen tribes adopted by DeCandolle in the division of *Rubiaceæ*, there are a few, founded chiefly on number of parts, which subsequent experience has not confirmed. But the most important, artificial as they are in some respects, are yet by far the best that have been proposed. And if the whole number be thus reduced to seven, or perhaps eight, it will be found that the four largest of them have a close parallel among *Loganiaceæ*, as may be seen by the following comparative statement:—

			RUBIACEÆ.	LOGANIACEÆ.
Ovules several in each cell.	Seeds winged...	Flowers numerous on globular receptacles	Naucleeæ.	......
		Flowers distinct	Cinchoneæ.	Antonieæ.
	Seeds not winged...	Fruit capsular.........	Hedyotideæ.	Euloganieæ.
		Fruit succulent, indehiscent..............	Gardenieæ.	Fagræeæ.
Ovules solitary, or rarely two collateral.	Fruit succulent		Coffeeæ.	Gærtnerieæ.
	Fruit dry	Stipules interpetiolar, not foliaceous	Spermacoceæ.	......
		Stipules similar to the leaves, forming a whorl with them...	Stellatæ.	......

The nearest approach to *Spermacoceæ* among free *Monopetalæ* must be sought for among *Verbenaceæ*, although I am not aware of any of them having a sufficiently marked tendency to stipular appendages and regular flowers to be referred to *Loganiaceæ*, and I know of no genera whatever with free ovaries representing either *Naucleeæ* or *Stellatæ*.

The following table will best show the double arrangement of the known genera of *Loganiaceæ* according to the nature of the fruit, or according to the æstivation of the corolla:—

	Æstivation contorted.	Æstivation valvate.	Æstivation imbricate.
ANTONIEÆ.		Antonia. Usteria. Norrisia.	Gelsemium.
EULOGANIEÆ.	Geniostoma.	Spigelia. Mitreola. Mitrasacme.	Polypremum. Logania. Gomphostigma. Nuxia. Chilianthus. Buddleia.
FAGRÆEÆ.	Desfontainea. Fagræa. Potalia. Anthocleista.	Strychnos. Brehmia. ? Labordea.	Nicodemia.
GÆRTNERIEÆ.		Gardneria. Pagamæa. Gærtnera.	

I shall now proceed to enter into some details with regard to each of these tribes and genera.

Tribe I. ANTONIEÆ.

Of the *Antonieæ*, or *Cinchoneæ* with a free ovary, we have four genera. Three of them, the South American *Antonia*, the African *Usteria*, and the Asiatic *Norrisia*, each with a single species, agree with some of the smaller-flowered Cinchonas in inflorescence, in the valvate æstivation of the corolla and general habit; the fourth, *Gelsemium*, North American and Asiatic, corresponds with *Manettia* in its climbing habit, inflorescence, and imbricated (quincuncial) æstivation of the corolla. In all, the stipules are much less developed than in the corresponding Rubiaceous genera, being almost reduced to an elevated line connecting the stipules, and thus showing some approach to *Apocyneæ*.

1. Antonia, *Pohl.*

The peculiar characters of this plant consist in the numerous imbricated bracts surrounding the calyx, the short tube of the corolla, and the broad peltate placentæ, producing numerous ovules, of which only one or two in each cell are ever found to enlarge into seeds. It has been hitherto supposed that there are two species, the one glabrous, the other more or less hairy, especially on the under side of the leaves; but the numerous specimens we now possess from various parts of Brazil and Guiana show a gradual passage from the one into the other, and it is seldom, even in Pohl's original specimens, that the under side of the leaves is absolutely without hairs.

2. Usteria, *Willd.*

The great development of one lobe of the calyx, a circumstance of which several examples exist in *Rubiaceæ*, and the constant abortion of three out of the four stamens, afford good generic characters in *Usteria*, although they do not appear of sufficient importance to separate this single species into a distinct tribe. The corolla, excepting in the number of its parts, and the placentas, are as in *Norrisia*, with the capsule and seeds common to that genus and *Antonia*. With regard to the reduction of the stamens, it cannot be considered as any approach to the irregular flowers of *Scrophularineæ*, as it shows no tendency to didynamy, but it is rather one of those exceptional anomalies such as that observable in *Carlemannia* among *Hedyotideæ*, where the stamens are reduced to two, without any irregularity in the corolla.

3. Norrisia, *Gardn.*

Well described by Gardner, this plant differs from *Antonia*, with which Wight proposed to unite it, in the want of the imbricated bracts, in the slender tube of the corolla, and in the linear placentæ. Gardner describes and Wight figures the embryo as reversed with the radicle uppermost, contrary to what we observe in all allied *Cinchoneæ* and *Antonieæ*; but this may be a mistake. The seeds of Griffith's specimens are almost all loose, and the two ends are generally so exactly alike, that it is very difficult in dissecting to be certain which end really lie uppermost in the capsule.

4. Gelsemium, *Juss.*

This genus, most accurately described and properly placed by Alph. DeCandolle in the 'Prodromus,' corresponds, as already observed, very closely with *Manettia*, but differs from all *Rubiaceæ* and *Loganiaceæ* known to me in the bifid lobes of the style. That this character, however, when it does occur, is of not more than generic importance is evidenced by the analogous case of *Cleonia* among *Labiatæ*. One only species, from North America, has hitherto been referred to *Gelsemium*, but I have no hesitation in adding to it as a second species a plant gathered by the late Major Champion in Hong Kong and by Blume in Sumatra. Gardner, in describing Major Champion's specimens under the name of *Medicia elegans*, did not fail to observe its affinities with the old *Gelsemium*, but, not having specimens to compare, thought himself justified in distinguishing it generically, 1st, "by its imbricated not quincuncial æstivation of the corolla," which, however, is decidedly quincuncial in the Chinese as in the American plant; 2nd, by its "inflated capsule," which certainly is more inflated and less coriaceous in the Chinese species than in *G. nitidum*, but this is a character of degree, which appears rather specific than generic; 3rd, by its "numerous peltate compressed seeds, surrounded on all sides by a broad inciso-dentate membranous wing." I have no seeds of *G. nitidum*, but Alph. DeCandolle describes them as "erecta, compressa, minutissimè muricata, infernè breviter marginato-alata, apice in alam amplam obliquè oblongam expansa, hilo laterali paullò inferiore inter alam superiorem et marginem inferiorem." This agrees with the seeds of the Chinese plant, except that in the latter the wing is nearly equal in breadth all round, with a slight interruption near the hilum. These trifling differences do not at all appear to me sufficient to warrant the generic separation of two species in other respects so similar. The climbing habit, the texture of the leaves, the form of the corolla are the same. In the Chinese plant the leaves are rather broader, the inflorescence looser, more regular and more generally terminal, and the bracts, which are only to be found at the ramifications of the cyme, are smaller. But in *G. nitidum*, although the peduncles are generally axillary, but little branched with numerous bracts, yet they vary much in all these respects. The real specific distinction lies in the capsules, which are very turgid and blunt in the Chinese plant, more compressed and ending in a prominent point in the American one. The flowers of the former are also smaller, and the fleshy base on which the ovary rests is less prominent. I have only seen the capsules of *G. nitidum* in two specimens; in one they are of a hard texture and about 9 lines long; in the other they are much thinner and barely half that size, but had perhaps dried up before arriving at maturity. In both cases the seeds had been already shed.

I have not seen the Sumatra plant published by Blume under the name of *Leptopteris Sumatrana*; but neither in his description, nor in his figure of the flower and its analysis can I find anything to distinguish it specifically from the Hong Kong plant.

Tribe II. EULOGANIEÆ.

This, the original group upon which the order was constituted, presents also in the strongest degree its peculiarities and difficulties. Representing on the one hand the *Hedyotideæ* among *Rubiaceæ*, and passing into them by the most gradual steps through *Houstonia*, it is, on the other hand, as closely connected through *Buddleieæ* with *Scrophularineæ*, and through *Geniostoma* forms the nearest approach to *Apocyneæ*. Towards *Rubiaceæ*, a slight adherence of the ovary at its base will perhaps justify the including *Houstonia*, as proposed by Torrey and Gray, within the boundaries of that family, to the exclusion of *Spigelia* and *Mitreola*; but, on the opposite extremity, I see no way of establishing a distinctive character between *Loganiaceæ* and *Scrophularineæ* without bringing over *Buddleia* and its allies into the domain of the former. The æstivation, upon which I had formerly relied, under the mistaken supposition that it was, as described by Endlicher, contorted in *Logania* as in *Geniostoma*, proves of no avail. I had then overlooked the observations of Alph. DeCandolle, which I have since verified in a number of species, that it is imbricated with one external lobe in *Logania* as in *Buddleia*. The stipules are occasionally reduced in *Logania* to a slight connecting line, which always exists in *Buddleia*, and in some species is expanded into foliaceous appendages, which, although not called by the name of stipules, appear to be of the same nature. The capsules and seeds are essentially the same in both genera, and even in inflorescence and general habit some species of *Logania* differ very little from *Gomphostigma* and some of the entire-leaved *Buddleias*. It is true that most species of the latter genus have dentate leaves, an element hitherto unknown in *Loganiaceæ*, and till lately also in the vast family of *Rubiaceæ*; but now, in the instance of *Carlemannia*, we are obliged to admit dentate leaves as an exceptional character in *Hedyotideæ*, and by analogy we cannot exclude it from *Euloganieæ*. The line of demarcation between *Loganiaceæ* and *Scrophularineæ* cannot therefore be drawn between

Logania and *Buddleia*. Either *Logania* must be transferred to *Scrophularineæ* and a new name be given to the free *Rubiaceæ*, or *Buddleia* and its allies must be brought over to *Loganiaceæ*. I should prefer the latter course, for I think that better characters can thus be given to the two orders. The irregular more or less personate corolla, sometimes indicated only by its bilabiate æstivation or by the absence of one or of three of the stamens, and the absence of any stipular connexion between the petioles, would be indicative of *Scrophularineæ*, and any trace of stipules accompanied by a regular corolla isomerous with the stamens and quincuncial in æstivation would refer to *Loganiaceæ*. It is true, there would even then remain some intermediate genera among *Scoparieæ*, where the quincuncial passes gradually into the bilabiate æstivation, the regular into the personate corolla, but the absence of the stipular line and the tendency to alternation in the leaves would leave these among *Scrophularineæ*. So also *Microcarpæa* and *Bryodes*, which I had included among *Buddleieæ*, would, notwithstanding the presence of the connecting line and a general resemblance to some *Mitrasacmes*, be rejected from *Loganiaceæ* on account of their diandrous or didynamous flowers.

The approach to *Apocyneæ* is indicated in *Geniostoma* by the contorted æstivation of the corolla, and in *Mitrasacme* by the partial separation of the ovaries, whilst the styles are joined at the apex; but, as in neither instance are the two characters combined, there is little hesitation as to their retention within the boundary-line of *Loganiaceæ*.

Several of the *Euloganieæ* had been formerly placed among *Gentianeæ*, but have been judiciously rejected by the able monographist of that order on account of their axile placentation, besides that they want the bitter principle so universal in *Gentianeæ*. It is true that the *Rubiaceæ* also include a few genera (such as *Gardenia*, *Amaioua*, &c.) where the placentation is parietal, as an exception to the almost universal central placentation of the order; that this exceptional character shows itself occasionally also in the corresponding genus *Fagræa*, and that it cannot in either case be treated as even of tribual importance; yet here, among free capsular *Monopetalæ*, we must give it a much higher value, in order to find a tangible character for the definition of such an eminently natural family as the *Gentianeæ*.

Although æstivation of the corolla does not in *Loganiaceæ* any more than in *Rubiaceæ* afford good tribual characters, yet in both instances it is a convenient one for the subdivision of the tribes.

Accordingly in *Euloganieæ* we may distinguish three groups: the first with a valvate æstivation, corresponding with *Hedyoteæ*, includes the American *Spigelia*, the American and East Indian *Mitreola*, and the Australian and Indian *Mitrasacme*; the second with an imbricate quincuncial æstivation, approaching *Scrophularineæ*, comprises the Australian *Logania*, the North American *Polypremum*, the South African *Gomphostigma*, *Nuxia* and *Chilianthus*, and the almost cosmopolitan *Buddleia*; the third, with a contorted æstivation like that of *Apocyneæ*, is limited to the Asiatic and Australian *Geniostoma*.

5. SPIGELIA, *Linn.*

This genus, in its habit, inflorescence and broad capsule, closely corresponds with *Ophiorrhiza* among *Rubiaceæ*. The peculiar dehiscence of the capsule and the articulate style are its readily recognizable characters, and the species are well worked up by Alph. DeCandolle in the 'Prodromus.' Since then, few if any really new ones have appeared, nor have we more than one in the herbaria I have access to. There are, however, several described species to suppress. Some of the perennial herbaceous species will flower the first year, so as in that state to have been described as annuals, and it would seem that the common herbaceous ones have usually a large- and a small-flowered variety. *S. anthelmia*, a common weed in tropical America, includes *S. nervosa* and *S. multispicata* of Steudel, which are not even marked varieties; my *S. Schomburgkiana* is the same as *S. Humboldtiana*, and *S. Mexicana* seems to be but the larger-flowered form of the same species. My *S. humilis* varies in the same manner in the length of the flowers both in Spruce's and in Schomburgk's specimens. *S. gracilis*, DC., is the same as *S. spartioides*, Cham. et Schl. I am unacquainted with the two Mexican plants of Galeotti, described by Martens as new *Spigeliæ*, for I cannot find them in Sir W. Hooker's herbarium, whose set is in general nearly complete.

6. MITREOLA, *Linn.*

This genus, well characterized by Torrey and Gray and by Alph. DeCandolle, very closely resembles some species of *Oldenlandia*; but the ovary is free, and the two-horned capsule readily distinguishes it from all others. The styles, separating at the base whilst they still adhere under the stigma, recall a very common structure in *Apocyneæ*, with which, however, *Mitreola* has little else in common. Four species are described in the 'Prodromus,' and a fifth is added by Zollinger and Moritzi in their Catalogue of Java plants, but of these, *M. paniculata*, supposed to be common to Brazil and India, appears to have been founded on insufficient materials. All Gardner's Brazilian specimens which I have seen have the fruit and all other characters of *M. petiolata*, which has a wide range from the Southern United States over the West Indies to equatorial America, whilst Wallich's Indian specimens do not appear to differ from his *M. oldenlandioides**. It is to that species also that I would refer Zollinger's plant. It has a much larger capsule than *M. petiolata*, narrowed at the base, with longer horns, which, as the fruit enlarges, become very broadly divergent at the base; the pod of *M. petiolata* is smaller, more globular, and the short horns, at first erect, diverge but slightly as the fruit enlarges. In both species the horns often curve more or less inwardly, but more so in *M. petiolata* than in the majority of specimens of *M. oldenlandioides*, and in neither is it a constant character. The seeds of the American species are always much broader than in the Indian one, although both vary in this respect. To these annuals I have to add a very distinct perennial species gathered by Drs. Hooker and Thomson in Khasiya.

7. MITRASACME, *Labill.*

Mitrasacme is closely allied to *Mitreola* in flowers and in fruit, and partakes of its affinities. The technical distinction, consisting in its tetramerous, not pentamerous flowers, is however accompanied by a difference in habit which approaches rather to that of some slender Gratioloid genera than to *Oldenlandia*, which, in that respect, is its Rubiaceous representative. The capsule is also more variable in form than in *Mitreola*, and the tube of the corolla is occasionally elongated. I find the æstivation of its lobes always valvate, as suspected by Alph. DeCandolle.

Nineteen Australian species distributed in four divisions were enumerated by Brown. To these have since been added four Australian ones, of which, however, two only prove to be really distinct from Brown's, and three Asiatic species published under eight names. I shall now describe three more from Australia which I find in our herbaria; but as I propose to reduce to varieties three of the older species, the total number now stands at twenty-four.

Brown's divisions have been adopted by subsequent botanists as sections, under names given by Don or by Endlicher; but a few only of his species have been hitherto accurately identified, our herbaria not generally possessing authentic specimens. As I have now had an opportunity of seeing nearly the whole of them in the Banksian herbarium, I subjoin a few notes derived from a cursory inspection of the original specimens, and a more detailed examination of such as are contained in the herbaria at Kew.

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* In Wight's 'Icones,' t. 1601, a curious mistake of the artist has occurred in the flowers of the general figure of *M. paniculata*; the analysis, however, drawn by Dr. Wight himself, correctly represents the true structure.

Brown's fourth division (*Plecocalyx*, Don) is limited to the single *M. ambigua*, a small slender plant with the habit of some other annual *Mitrasacmes*, but the four small lobes of the calyx are somewhat dilated and concave. The corolla is very small with a slender tube. The second division (*Dichelocalyx*, Don) has only two dilated and concave lobes to the calyx, which has a truncate or two-horned aspect; the two other lobes are usually entirely abortive, although in some luxuriant specimens of *M. paradoxa* I have seen very minute traces of them. This section consists now of two or three species; the original *M. paradoxa*, Br., which includes *M. divergens*, Hook. fil.; the *M. distyla*, F. Müll., a minute species remarkable for its styles entirely free; and *M. nuda*, Nees ab E., closely allied to *M. paradoxa*, but which, from the specimens of Preiss's which I have seen, I cannot venture to unite with that species.

Brown's third division (*Hologyne*, Don) is distinguished by the style not split at the base till after flowering. This is not an easy character to ascertain, for the separation takes place very soon after fecundation, and I have sometimes opened several flowers before finding one in which the styles appeared perfectly joined. Brown's *M. connata*, the only species he refers to the division, is in other respects so closely allied to *M. elata*, and the *M. nudicaulis* to *M. pygmæa*, that I have no hesitation in proposing that the first and third divisions be united into one section under Endlicher's name *Mitragyne*; the more so, as the two Indian species with styles connate from the base have the stigma decidedly two-lobed, not entire as in *M. connata*.

Of the sixteen species referred by Brown to his first section, we easily recognize in our herbaria the *M. elata*, remarkable for its long corolla; as in *M. connata*, the tube varies from 4 to 6 lines in length. *M. stellata* appears to vary in its leaves ovate-oblong or linear-lanceolate, smooth or hairy, but to be always known by its dense umbels of small flowers, either solitary or several together forming a compound umbel at the end of a long bare erect peduncle. *M. pilosa*, Labill., agrees with *M. serpyllifolia*, Br., the since published *M. perpusilla*, Hook. fil., and *M. diffusa*, described below, in its diffuse, much branched habit and short peduncles in the upper axils; but these four species differ too much in their leaves and calyx to be united into one. *M. montana*, Hook. fil., another new species, has also a similar habit, but the flowers appear terminal, and the capsule is of a very singular shape, something like that of the broad-fruited Veronicas, but with two styles at the external angles instead of one in the middle. *M. serpyllifolia*, Br., of which I have only seen small flowering specimens, is very much like *M. montana*, but comes from a very different locality, and I have not been able to ascertain the structure of its flowers. *M. alsinoides*, Br., is a little annual near *M. indica*, but with broader leaves chiefly in the lower part of the stem and longer slender peduncles. Some specimens gathered by Bidwill at Wide Bay appear to belong to a slight variety somewhat hairy in the lower part of the stem and leaves. The species described below as *M. levis* differs in the shape of the corolla. *M. pygmæa*, Br., is very slender with the leaves all radical. It has all the appearance of the small specimens of *M. nudicaulis*, and may possible prove to be specifically identical, in which case Brown's name, as the oldest, should be adopted. *M. paludosa*, Br., is also near *alsinoides*, but is much branched with narrow leaves. *M. ramosa*, Br., and *laricifolia*, Br., are very distinct little annuals, with very narrow leaves and very small flowers, differing from each other chiefly in the shape of the corolla. *M. phascoides*, Br., is certainly the smallest of the genus; the whole plant in full flower is scarcely more than a quarter of an inch high.

The commonest of the Port Jackson species in our herbaria, distributed by Sieber as *M. prolifera*, n. 170, and published by Presl under the name of *M. hirsuta*, is the *M. polymorpha*, Br., a species varying much in hairiness, and running quite into the *M. canescens*, Br. Among the numerous specimens I have seen from various collections, there are some which might be equally well determined to be *M. squarrosa*, Br.; *M. cinerascens*, Br., or *M. Sieberi*, DC., of none of which I have seen authentic specimens, but a careful examination of which would, I have little doubt, show the propriety of uniting all these supposed species into one.

8. Polypremum, *Linn.*

This genus, referred by the elder DeCandolle to *Rubiaceæ*, by his son to *Loganiaceæ*, and by myself to *Scrophularineæ*, must accompany *Logania* and *Buddleia*, of which it has the æstivation and connected petioles. As a genus it differs from them essentially in the loculicidal dehiscence of the capsule, which only becomes at length septicidal by the splitting of the valves, instead of the two cells separating in the first instance. On this account *Polypremum* was associated by Alph. De Candolle with his *Spigelieæ*, and the æstivation supposed to be valvate. It proves, however, to be as strongly imbricate as in *Logania*. The habit of the plant is unlike that of any of the allied genera, and reminds rather of a *Minuartia*, or of some *Paronychieæ*. In this respect it also forms some approach to *Gilia* among *Polemoniaceæ*; and the tendency to a loculicidal dehiscence of the capsule, abnormal in *Loganiaceæ*, but characteristic in *Polemoniaceæ*, would add the latter to the number of families with which *Polypremum* might be associated, were it not for the quincuncially imbricate æstivation of the lobes of the corolla, which are, I believe, without exception contorted in *Polemoniaceæ*. The genus contains but a single species, for the *P. Schlechtendahlii* of Walpers appears to be merely an accidental form of the common one.

9. LOGANIA, *Br.*

I have already shown that the affinities of *Logania* are rather with the *Scrophularineæ* than with the *Rubiaceæ* or *Apocyneæ*. From *Gomphostigma*, hitherto placed in the former family, there is indeed little to distinguish it but the usually pentamerous, not tetramerous flowers, and even this character fails in the *Logania micrantha* mentioned below. The same circumstance also separates *Logania* from the other *Buddleieæ*, except that in *Buddleia* itself some species have often an admixture of pentamerous flowers. In these cases the toothed leaves, indumentum, and general habit are very different from those of *Logania*.

The species of *Logania* are now rather numerous. In addition to the twelve Australian ones, enumerated by DeCandolle, four from Swan River have been described by Nees, one from South Australia by Schlechtendahl, a very distinct one from subtropical Australia by Hooker, and a doubtful garden one by Kunth and Bouché. There are also one or two in our herbaria which appear to be undescribed, but, without more numerous specimens in all states of some of the commoner species, it is very difficult as yet to make out a good monograph. Some species are evidently very variable. There appears to be a regular gradation among the Eastern ones, from *L. floribunda* to *L. angustifolia*, *L. revoluta*, and *L. linifolia*; so also between *L. latifolia*, *L. longifolia*, and their allies in South-western Australia. The distinction of the species allied to *L. campanulata*, Br., from the same part of the country, is likewise involved in much obscurity.

One species from the same district again which I have ventured to describe as new, under the name of *L. micrantha*, is very remarkable from the ovules as well as the seeds being solitary in each cell, which would technically exclude the plant not only from the genus, but from the tribe, and place it in a new one to correspond in *Loganiaceæ* with *Spermacoceæ* among *Rubiaceæ*. But I should regard it as rather a specific anomaly in *Logania*, similar to what we observe in *Hedyotis monosperma*, W. & Arn., where the ovules are likewise solitary. For the great development of the placenta and the position of the seed seem to point to the abortion of other ovules, which the observation of the ovary in a living state at a very early period of growth might probably enable us to detect.

Dr. Hooker has described a species from New Zealand, so far extending the limits of the genus beyond Australia itself. On the other hand, it is probable that there is some mistake in the supposed South African species described by Ecklon. No one appears to have since seen it, although the Uitenhage flora is now pretty well known; nor have Ecklon's specimens been re-examined by any competent botanist.

10. Gomphostigma, *Turcz.* 11. Nuxia, *Lam.*—and 12. Chilianthus, *Burch.*

I have nothing to add to the distinctive characters of these three genera as given in the tenth volume of the 'Prodromus,' nor have any new species been added either to *Gomphostigma* or *Chilianthus*. Sonder has in the twenty-third volume of the 'Linnæa' described three South African *Nuxias* as new. His *N. pubescens*, which we have from Burke and Zeyher, is a well-marked one, of which *N. tomentosa* appears, as suspected by Sonder, to be a mere variety. The third, *N. emarginata*, is unknown to me.

13. Buddleia, *Linn.*

In this genus we have the addition of Dr. Hooker's beautiful and splendidly illustrated *B. Colvillei* from the Himalaya, two Bolivian species described by Remy, and both unknown to me, and no less than thirteen supposed new species from Mexico,—three published by Martens from Galeotti's dried collection, and ten by Kunth and Bouché, from specimens cultivated in the Berlin garden.

Of the former, *B. pseudoverticillata*, Mart. & Gal., is a not uncommon state of *B. sessiliflora*, H. B. K.; *B. obtusifolia* is identical with *B. microphylla*, H. B. K.; the third, *B. elliptica*, is unknown to me. The ten published by Kunth appear to be chiefly slight varieties of some of the common Mexican species, but, for want of a critical comparison with wild specimens of these very variable plants, it is impossible to form any plausible opinion respecting them, and they must remain as so many puzzles until authentic specimens shall have been examined by some one well acquainted with the genus in general.

On the other hand, two Madagascar plants retained as Buddleias in the 'Prodromus,' *B. diversifolia* of Vahl and my own *B. rondeletiæflora*, must be removed, as forming Tenore's genus *Nicodemia*. With precisely the flowers and ovary of *Buddleia* they bear, instead of a capsule, an indehiscent berry, not perhaps so fleshy as in most of the *Fagræeæ*, but white, and filled with a juicy pulp in which the seeds are immersed. This increases much the difficulties of classification; for by adhering to the tribual characters, these plants must be classed amongst *Fagræeæ*, although in everything but the fruit they are so perfectly Buddleias, that it seems very unnatural to remove them so far from that genus. Many such unnatural separations are, however, absolutely unavoidable in all classifications of *Rubiaceæ* hitherto proposed.

In Griffith's posthumous 'Icones,' t. 422, the *Teucrium macrostachyum*, Wall., is figured as a *Buddleia*, a name probably provisionally given to the plant without examination in the hurry of a mountain excursion, and never intended to be retained. The unrevised publication of all these fugitive memoranda is much to be regretted, as tending to do irreparable and most undeserved injury to the reputation of so eminent a botanist, with those who are unacquainted with the circumstances of the case.

14. GENIOSTOMA, *Forst.*

This genus has the stipules and habit of some *Rubiaceæ*, but the ovary is superior, although attached by a very broad fleshy base. The corolla has the contorted æstivation of the *Apocyneæ*, and the fruit is not so unlike as has been generally supposed. The two thick concave valves cohering at the base and curved outwards, each crowned by one of the styles, which, though also long cohering, ultimately separate, are very much like two follicles. The placentæ generally form one central column, but in some species they separate and turn back with the valves. *Genio-*

stoma is therefore more exactly intermediate between *Rubiaceæ* and *Apocyneæ* than any other known genus.

The corolla is usually described as "subinfundibuliformis, fauce barbatâ." The tube is, however, so short that it is often almost rotate, and the hairs, when they exist, are rather on the upper surface of the lobes than in the throat.

Of the species enumerated by DeCandolle six are from the Mauritius, but of these the *G. parviflorum* does not appear to differ from *G. pedunculatum*, and *G. lanceolatum* is probably a mere variety of the common *G. ovatum* which varies much in the shape of the leaf. On the other hand, some specimens transmitted by Bojer under the name of *G. obovatum* belong to a really distinct species with larger flowers, anthers terminated by a long linear appendage, and pods more than twice the length of those of the other species.

From the five Polynesian species must be deducted *G. acuminatum*, Wall., described from male specimens of a species of *Urophyllum* (*Axanthes*, Bl.) allied to *U. glabrum*; and *G. hæmospermum* does not appear to me specifically to differ from Forster's original *G. rupestre*, of which I have seen the specimen in the British Museum, and which I have also from the Feejee Islands, gathered by the American Exploring Expedition. It is well described by Blume, and, besides the varieties alluded to by him, the branches often become glabrous. I have three new species to add: one from the Philippine Islands with the leaves of *G. ligustrifolium*, but differently shaped calyxes, a thick-leaved sea-coast one from the Isle of Pines off New Caledonia, and a very large-leaved one from Bonin.

Tribe III. FAGRÆEÆ.

This tribe corresponds with *Gardenieæ*, characterized by an indehiscent fleshy fruit with several ovules in each cell of the ovarium. The affinities, however, with *Rubiaceæ*, except in the case of *Fagræa* itself, are not so close as in the case of the other tribes. *Strychnos* is in the tribe the representative of *Apocyneæ*, and *Nicodemia* of *Scrophularineæ*, but in both instances the connexion is rather remote; nor are all these genera very naturally associated with each other, but I have been unable to discover any better arrangement. Like the other tribes, it may be divided according to the æstivation of the corolla; contorted in the Asiatic *Fagræa*, the American *Desfontainea* and *Potalia*, and the African

Anthocleista; valvate in *Strychnos*, a genus spread over the whole of the tropics, *Brehmia*, peculiar to Africa, and possibly also in *Labordea* from the Sandwich Islands, and imbricate in the Mascarene *Nicodemia*.

15. DESFONTAINEA, *Ruiz et Pav.*

This plant, for the genus consists but of a single species, although repeatedly described and figured, has given rise to much difference of opinion as to its affinities, and even to considerable uncertainty as to the real structure of its ovary. Referred by some from its foliage to *Ilicineæ* or *Theophrasteæ*, by others from its fruit to *Solaneæ*, from its bitter principle to *Gentianeæ*, from some supposed affinities quite unintelligible to me, to the vicinity of *Diapensia* and *Galax*, it is only recently that its real place among *Loganiaceæ* has been pointed out in the 'Gardener's Chronicle,' although even there an affinity is also suggested with *Legnotideæ*, whose connexion with *Loganiaceæ* I have already said I am unable to comprehend. I have now been enabled to clear up all doubts as to the structure of the flower; the rich materials at Kew, where the Hookerian herbarium alone contains specimens from seventeen different collections, have given me the means of examining several ovaries taken from the most different-looking forms, and all confirm the association of *Desfontainea* with *Loganiaceæ*, showing the closest affinity with *Fagræa*, and like *Fagræa* forming a connecting link between *Loganiaceæ* and *Gentianeæ*. Indeed, besides the dentate leaves and the colour of the flowers, almost the sole generic distinction between *Desfontainea* and *Fagræa* consists in the number of cells of the ovary, which in the former are usually five, although sometimes reduced to four or even three, whilst in *Fagræa* they are always two only. The raised line connecting the petioles, the five-leaved calyx, the æstivation of the corolla, the form and position of the stamens as well as the structure of the gynœcium (always excepting its number of parts), are the same in both. In both genera, although the ovary is completely divided into cells at its base, the dissepiments show an occasional tendency to separate from each other in the upper part. In some species of *Fagræa*, as I have already observed, they do not even meet in the centre; in *Desfontainea* I have always found them to meet, but they are often very easily separable, and if the ovary under examination has not been thoroughly soaked, they appear on a transverse section to leave a vacuity in the centre. This has probably been the cause of the ovary having been described by Don as unilocular with parietal placentæ, contrary to the more accurate characters given by Ruiz and Pavon, and by Bonpland.

The geographical range of the species is extensive,—along the whole length of the Andes of South America, from New Grenada to the Straits of Magellan; and, as might be expected, there are considerable variations in the foliage, although much less than in some of our own shrubs, such, for instance, as our common Holly. The connecting line of the petioles often shows on each side two minute teeth or protuberances, from whence two prominent lines are more or less decurrent along the young branches, disappearing entirely on the older ones. In the small-leaved specimens gathered at great elevations within or near the tropics these lines are particularly prominent, and characterize the *D. acutangula* of Dunal. The southern specimens have usually a luxuriant foliage and broader and more ciliate lobes to the calyx, constituting the *D. Hookeri*, Dun. Specimens similar to these, but with unusually large leaves and more numerous teeth, were originally selected by Ruiz and Pavon to figure as their *D. spinosa*; and when Bonpland had only before him the commoner Columbian form with few large teeth to the leaves and narrow scarcely ciliate lobes to the calyx, he did not venture to identify them as the species figured in the 'Flora Peruviana,' and therefore published them as a distinct one under the name of *D. splendens*. But all these trifling differences are so variously combined in the numerous specimens before me, that I cannot but regard them as mere variations of one species which will retain the older name of *D. spinosa*.

16. FAGRÆA, *Thunb.*

Fagræas may be almost characterized as *Gardenias* with a free ovary. The habit and flowers are very similar; there is in both an occasional tendency to an increase in the number of lobes of the corolla and consequently of the stamens; some few species of *Fagræa* have even the peculiar exceptional character of *Gardenia*, an incompletely divided ovary, the parietal placentæ not reaching quite to the centre. But in *Fagræa* the ovary is completely free, and the stipules are reduced to mere auricular expansions of the base of the petiole, like those of some East Indian *Tabernæmontanas*. In other respects *Fagræa* has less in common with *Apocyneæ* than several other Loganiaceous genera, but it forms in the whole family the nearest real approach to *Gentianeæ*. Comparing it with some species of *Lisyanthus*, the chief ordinal distinction consists in the greater development of the placentæ and fleshy fruit, and the habit is by no means dissimilar.

The known species of *Fagræa* are all Asiatic or Polynesian. They are all thick-leaved trees or shrubs with a more or less tendency to pseudo-parasitism, or to a somewhat climbing habit; the inflorescences and flowers are apt to be thick and succulent, so as to be difficult to dry; many of the species run much one into another, and herbaria specimens are very unsatisfactory for distinguishing them. That an erect or climbing habit is not in this case a good specific difference, we have not only the presumption derived from the inspection of specimens, but the positive evidence of the late Col. Champion, a most careful observer, who found both the common Ceylonese species to vary as stunted shrubs, weak trees, or woody climbers, or perhaps rather trees with sarmentose branches. Blume, who has with perfect justice included *Cyrtophyllum* and *Picrophlœus*, enumerates thirty-three species, besides seven others contained in DeCandolle's Prodromus, the *F. coromandeliana* since published by Wight, and three new ones which I now propose. But it is probable that several of the above will have to be reduced when better known. Some are described from specimens in leaf only, others in fruit without flowers, or from manuscript descriptions and figures, and there appears reason to believe that the characters derived from the leaves are not more constant in this than in other genera.

The division proposed by Blume into three groups according to the inflorescence is a very good one. The first, with few-flowered terminal cymes or corymbs and large flowers, contains the greatest number of species. These may be subdivided, or rather arranged, according to the length of the tube of the corolla before it expands into a campanulate throat. In *F. carnosa*, Jack, of which we have specimens from Moulmeyn, gathered by Lobb, it is near 5 inches long; *F. tubulosa*, Blume, is said to be very near that one; *F. zeylanica* of Thunberg, very well figured by him in the 'Stockholm Transactions,' and by Blume in the 'Rumphia,' although often confounded by others with a short-flowered species, has the tube full 3 inches long. In the *Carissa grandis* of Bertero, from the Society Islands, which is an unpublished *Fagræa*, and in *F. lanceolata*, Blume, the tube is shorter, but still it does not expand till above the middle; so it is also in *F. lanceolata*, Wall., a Penang plant with smaller flowers, which DeCandolle had on that account placed in *Cyrtophyllum*, but which has them still near twice as long as in *F. fragrans*, while the inflorescence is that of Blume's first group.

All the remaining species of this first group, as far as they are known to me, have the tube of the corolla expanded from below the middle. Of these, *F. auricularia*, Jack, a common Molucca species, and *F. plumeriæflora*, A. DC., from the Philippines, are not easily mistaken; but we have next a set of East Indian ones which present the greatest difficulty in defining. *F. obovata*, Wall., from Khasiya, is well figured in the 'Botanical Magazine,' t. 4205. *F. coromandeliana*, Wight, Ic. t. 1316, of which I have seen but a single very poor specimen, is very like it in the flowers, but the petioles of the leaves are very short. *F. crassifolia*, Bl., gathered in Malacca by Griffith, has the leaves and calyx of *F. obovata*, but only one or three sessile flowers and apparently a shorter tube to the corolla. *F. globosa*, Wall., from Tavoy, only known in fruit, is perhaps identical with the last. *F. malabarica* of Wight or of Blume, for both have given it that name with reference to Rheede's figure of *Modagam*, vol. iv. t. 58, has again the foliage of *F. obovata*, and some specimens from the Calcutta Garden have been so named in some herbaria, and figured as such in Griffith's Icones; but the flowers are rather smaller and more slender, the calyx shorter, and the inflorescence often, but not always, looser. Specimens from Ceylon again, gathered by Champion, have the short calyx and the corolla of *F. malabarica*, but with the short petioles of *F. coromandeliana*, and Blume's *F. obovato-javana* from Java appears intermediate between several of these, so that it is not improbable that the whole of these may ultimately prove to be varieties of *F. obovata*. All appear to have a globular or somewhat ovoid fruit at least an inch in dianeter.

The Khasiya collections contain another species, near to *F. obovata* in foliage, but with a more lax inflorescence, smaller flowers, and especially a much smaller ovate-oblong fruit. In this the ovary is bilocular only at the base. In the upper part the parietal placentæ do not meet.

The only two remaining species of this group of which I have seen specimens, are one gathered by Lowe in Borneo, which, from the form of its leaves and flowers, may be the *F. minor* of Blume, and one from the Feejee collection of the American Exploring Expedition, which may be new, but which I am afraid to characterize without comparison with some of Blume's evidently allied to it.

In the second group, or so-called *Racemosæ*, the short few-flowered cymes are arranged in opposite pairs along a common peduncle, so as to form a kind of compound raceme. The typical species are, *F. volubilis*, Wall., *F. racemosa*, Jack, and *F. morindæfolia*, Blume, which constitute probably but one species spreading all over the Moluccas. We have Jack's own authority that the *F. volubilis* (of which he had sent the specimens to Wallich) is the same species as his *racemosa*, and some specimens of the latter can by no means be distinguished from the smaller ones of *F. morindæfolia*. Both have precisely the same foliage; and if in *F. volubilis*, besides the compact inflorescence, the leaves are more acuminate and more contracted at the base than is usually the case with *F. racemosa*, still there are specimens of that and of *F. morindæfolia* which have a similar tendency.

Blume has seven other species of this group, of none of which we have any specimens; but we have two well-marked ones, perhaps both new; one is from Mr. Motley's Borneo collection, and must be near *F. coarctata*, Blume, but with flowers very much larger and differently shaped from those of *F. morindæfolia*, with which those of *F. coarctata* are compared; the other, as it were, a miniature representation of *F. racemosa*, gathered in Singapore by Mr. Lobb, which may be a form of *F. ligustrina*, Bl., with three flowers instead of one or two to each of the cymes forming the raceme.

Of the third group with small flowers in supradecompound corymbs our herbaria possess two species. One is *F. fragrans*, Roxb., introduced into the Moluccas from China, with which *F. peregrina*, Blume, appears identical. The other is *F. speciosa*, Blume, from Java, which is most likely to be the true *F. elliptica*, Roxb., only known by his very short and incomplete diagnoses. The *F. kimangu* and *F. picrophlœa* referred to this section by Blume are entirely unknown to me; the author himself has only seen the foliage of one and the foliage and fruit of the other.

A Penang plant occurs in some herbaria distributed from the Horticultural Society's collections under the name of a *Fagræa*, of which it has the stipular expansions of the petiole. Can this be the one shortly described by Martius as *Fagræa malayana*? If so, that species must be rejected from the genus, as upon a careful examination it proves to be merely a few-flowered form of *Tabernæmontana corymbosa*, Roxb.

17. POTALIA, *Aubl.*

This genus is very well characterized by the great number (usually ten) of the lobes of the corolla and of the stamens, whilst that of the lobes of the calyx is four only. But all the other characters are too near to those of *Fagræa* to justify its removal into another tribe, more especially as, according to Blume, *Fagræa* itself has occasionally six or seven lobes to the corolla.

There appears to be but one species of *Potalia* known from tropical America; at least I can find no difference between Martin's Cayenne specimens, which are evidently Aublet's *P. amara*, and Spruce's Rio Negro ones, corresponding with Martius' *P. resinifera*. Both are low weak shrubs (1 to 3 feet high according to Aublet, about 4 feet high according to Spruce), of which the short flowering branches are said to wither and fall off with the inflorescences, as is the case with a great number of other shrubs and even trees. The plant figured in Griffith's 'Icones Plantarum Asiaticarum,' t. 383. fig. 1, as a *Potalia*, appears to be a species of *Ehretia* allied to *E. longiflora*, Champ.

18. ANTHOCLEISTA, *Afz.*

The great difference between this African genus and *Potalia* consists in the greater development and singular arrangement of the placentæ, well figured in Hooker's Icones, t. 793, 794 (Niger Flora, t. 43, 44). They appear to be two parietal placentæ twice bifid and connected together by a spurious dissepiment dividing the ovary into two cells, thus giving the appearance of two pairs of opposite bifid placentæ placed at some distance from each other on the dissepiment, whilst in *Potalia* there are but two bifid placentæ in the centre of the dissepiment. This difference is, however, not greater than those observable in the placentation of different species of *Fagræa*, and had the genus *Anthocleista* not been already established, I should certainly have considered it as a second species of *Potalia*.

On a further examination, I see no reason to alter the opinion I had already expressed in Hooker's 'Niger Flora,' that the three supposed species of *Anthocleista*, *A. nobilis* and *macrophylla* of Don, and *A. Vogelii* of Planchon, are in fact but one, the distinctive characters given being liable to variation even in the same specimen.

19. STRYCHNOS, *Linn.*

The genus *Strychnos* appears to have no very exact parallel in either of the allied families *Rubiaceæ* or *Apocyneæ*. In the former, the combination of a succulent indehiscent many-seeded fruit with a valvate æstivation of the corolla is rare, and occurs chiefly among the genera with more than two cells in the ovary, usually classed among *Isertieæ* and *Hamelieæ*. In *Apocyneæ* we have a somewhat similar fruit in *Melodinus*. In external appearance those of the common species of both genera are described as exactly like oranges, and the strong poisonous properties of *Strychnos* occur also in several Apocyneous genera; but the æstivation of the corolla forms a decided separation, confirmed by the peculiar foliage, and *Strychnos* (including *Brehmia*) stands more isolated than almost any other Loganiaceous genus.

The species more or less known, both in the new and the old world, are now numerous. Unfortunately the great similarity of their foliage, the impossibility of preserving their ripe fruits in herbaria, and the difficulty of obtaining even good flowering specimens of large woody climbers, render the discrimination and identification of many of them a difficult task. The arboreous or climbing habit, which has been adopted as one of the first principles of division, is very difficult to judge of from dried specimens. The presence or absence of the peculiar hooked tendrils of the genus is by no means a safe criterion. They are sometimes so few in some of the most climbing species that herbarium specimens are mostly without them, whilst, on the other hand, some of the smaller American kinds are described by all collectors as erect shrubs, although the specimens bear several cirrhi. There is reason indeed to believe, that some species which are erect and bushy in open situations become more or less scandent when growing in moist woods or thickets. A much more marked distinction lies in the shape of the corolla. The tube is sometimes so short as to make it almost rotate, sometimes four or five times the length of the laciniæ; in some species it is slender and equal to the top, in others it is gradually enlarged. The hairs of the laciniæ occupy either nearly the whole inner surface, or the base only, or form a ring round the throat or a curved line across the middle of the lobe, or again are wanting altogether. But all these distinctions pass so gradually one into the other, that, however different for instance may be the flowers of *S. nux-vomica* from those of *S. rubiginosa*, no good sectional line can be drawn between them. The number of parts of the flower, quaternary or quinary, is barely of specific value; it has no relation to habit, and both numbers are occasionally to be found on the same species, although it may often occur in two species otherwise very nearly allied that the one or the other may be the prevailing number. I have therefore been unable to retain even as a section the genus *Rouhamon*, adopted with some hesitation by Alph. DeCandolle; and if *Brehmia* may yet be maintained as distinct, it is not on account of its supposed tetramerous flowers, for I find almost as often five as four parts; but because a combination of minor characters gives to the flower so different an appearance, that I have been unwilling to suppress it so long as no second species is discovered to connect it more closely with other *Strychni*. There are also among *Strychni* considerable differences in inflorescence, yet seldom in sufficient accord with other characters to make good sections. I have therefore, in the subjoined enumeration of species, thought it most convenient to commence by separating those of the old world from the American ones; in the former case to adopt DeCandolle's division into arborescent and climbing species, and to arrange these as nearly as possible according to the form of the corolla. Among the American species, inflorescence combined with the form of the corolla appears to afford the best primary characters.

The Asiatic species present some difficulty in the identification of those already published. The *S. nux-vomica*, a common tree on the Indian coasts, is indeed easily recognized, not only by its arborescent stem and corymbose inflorescence, but essentially by the long tube and naked throat of the corolla. It has, however, frequently been confounded with *S. colubrina*, a scandent short-flowered species, and several of the figures usually quoted do not help to clear up the confusion. Rheede's *Caniram*, vol. i. t. 37, represents the leaves as alternate, although he describes them as opposite, and the flowers are very rudely drawn. Wight's plate 434 of his 'Icones' is a very good representation of the foliage and flowers of a luxuriant specimen; but there is a tendril represented on the stem, and the figure is therefore referred to *S. colubrina*, though quoted by DeCandolle under *S. nux-vomica*. The drawing was one of Roxburgh's, and it is impossible now to say whether the tendril was an error of the artist having mixed up specimens of two species, or whether in the individual represented a tendril had been accidentally formed, as occurs occasionally in some of the erect American species, or whether again it was really a somewhat anomalous specimen of one of the long-flowered scandent species, such as *S. ovalifolia*. Roxburgh's own plate 4 of his Coromandel plants is an excellent representation of *S. nux-vomica*.

Blume's figure and description of his *S. ligustrina* (Rumphia, a doubtful species, has been since referred by its author to *Carissa*.

S. Unguacha, A. Rich., from Abyssinia, extending, if I mistake not, across to Senegambia, an unpublished species gathered by Forbes at Delagoa Bay, and *S. Lokna*, A. Rich., unknown to me, but from his description intermediate between the two, are African arborescent species, corresponding in habit, inflorescence and flowers with the well-known East Indian *S. potatorum*.

S. scandens of Schumacher and Thonning, from West tropical Africa, can, from the descriptions given, scarcely belong to the genus. The leaves, if I understand them rightly, are penninerved, the stamens inserted near the base of the corolla, the lobes of the corolla elongated and slightly contorted, and the fruit a "bacca capsularis;" all which would rather indicate some Apocyneous plant allied to *Vahea*. Vogel's collection from the Niger does indeed comprise a scandent cirrhiferous *Strychnos*, but it is evidently not Thonning's plant. It is in fruit only, and without the flower cannot be distinguished from several of the Indian ones.

The St. Ignatius's bean, a Philippine Island seed, whose medical properties have been so highly extolled by Loureiro and other older writers on Indian botany, as well as by Blanco among modern ones, has been described and figured by Gaertner and others, showing all the characters of a *Strychnos*. The plant which furnishes them is unknown to all modern botanists. The younger Linnæus alone professes to have been acquainted with it, and has characterized it as a distinct genus, under the name of *Ignatia*. He does not tell us where he procured the specimens from, but says generally, "Hab. in Indiâ." The species does not, however, appear to have been ever cultivated in India, where the seed alone is imported. Roxburgh does not mention it: Loureiro introduces it into his flora as an imported seed, taking the characters of the flower from Linnæus. Even Blanco in the Philippine Islands could never procure more than a dried specimen, an "arbolito" of a man's height, in leaf only, without flowers, although he says it is common in the Bisayas provinces of the islands. He vainly endeavoured to cause the seeds to germinate; they all rotted in the ground, although, hearing from an old woman that they would grow if steeped in vinegar, he tried that and other means of exciting them. Turning to Sir James Smith's herbarium, where the younger Linnæus's plants are generally preserved, I find in the cover of *Ignatia* two good specimens of *Posoqueria longiflora*, one from Guiana, from the Banksian herbarium, the other without any reference to its origin, which agree in most respects with the published description of *Ignatia*; and in a small capsule marked "Flos Ignatiæ, an amaræ? ex Herb. Linn. fil. inter plantas Aubletii," is a detached flower of the same plant. From these data we are forced to conclude, that Linnæus the younger's character of *Ignatia* is taken from the flowers and foliage of a Guiana *Posoqueria*, and the seed only of the true Philippine Island plant, and the genus must therefore be suppressed as fictitious. The St. Ignatius's bean is most probably the seed of a true *Strychnos*, the identification of which must be reserved for future travellers. There is, indeed, one species, described below under the name of *S. multiflora*, which must be abundant in the Philippines, as it occurs under four different numbers of Cuming's collection, and whose foliage answers to Blanco's description; but we have it in flower only, and we have no means of ascertaining whether it be or not the one that produces the bean.

I may here allude to another plant, which, on account of its opposite ribbed leaves, occurs in some herbaria under *Strychnos*. This is a tall, large-leaved climber, having a wide range, from the foot of the Sikkim Himalaya, Khasiya, and Chittagong to Penang and the Moluccas, and has been published by Wallich and DeCandolle in *Jasmineæ* under the name of *Chondrospermum smilacifolium*, and by Blume in *Oleineæ* under that of *Myxopyrum nervosum*. With the habit and flower and exact ovules of the one, and the albuminous seeds of the other, it suggests the propriety of reuniting the *Jasmineæ* and *Oleineæ* as tribes of one family, as established by the elder Jussieu.

The American *Strychni* show the same variations as the Asiatic ones in the length and number of parts of the flower; and, as I have already observed, there remains no character whatever to distinguish *Rouhamon*, for the fruit in all is baccate and indehiscent, although smaller and drier in some species than in others. The division into erect and scandent species is fully as difficult as in the case of the Indian ones, as the dried specimens seldom afford any evidence one way or the other. From collectors' notes it appears that *S. pseudochina* and *triplinervia* are the only two, among the long-flowered ones, which are real trees. *S. Gardneri*, described as such in the 'Prodromus,' is, according to Gardner's label, a tall climber, and some of his specimens have cirrhi. It is a species closely allied to three or four others from various parts of tropical America, which our specimens scarcely afford materials for distinguishing properly; and I am by no means confident that I have ascribed correct limits to them. So among the small-flowered ones, some species with cirrhi are nevertheless distinctly described by their collectors as erect twiggy shrubs, and the production of straight spines, as well as of these hooked cirrhi, appears to vary according to situation. I feel persuaded that, however different Blanchet's specimens of *S. parvifolia*, A. DC., may at first sight look from Sello's of *S. brasiliensis*, Mart., they are but forms of one species, which Spruce also found in abundance on the Amazon; the pubescence, the breadth of the leaves, the greater or less prominence of the nerves, vary exceedingly even on the same tree, and specimens with or without thorns and cirrhi differ in no other respect. The stature is generally described as a shrub, or small twiggy tree, of about 15 feet.

The most important of the American species, such as *S. pseudo-china*, St. Hil., *S. toxifera*, Schomb., *S. Rouhamon*, &c., may now be considered as pretty well known; but there are others, said to be much used, of which we have only very vague information and imperfect specimens; such are *S. cogens*, Schomb., and *S. curare*, H. B. K. Much as Schomburgk and Spruce have contributed to the enlargement of this genus, there are still several of their species of which we have not yet seen the flowers; and of the western ones I have only found a flowerless specimen of *S. Darienensis*, Seem., in the Hookerian herbarium, and none at all of *S. Panamensis*, Seem., or of *S. brachiata*, R. et Pav. Very much therefore remains to be done before a good classification of the genus can be substituted for the artificial arrangement I now propose.

20. BREHMIA, *Harv.*

I have already alluded to the close connexion of this genus (or rather species, for there is but one) with *Strychnos*, with which it will probably one day be reunited. It is a Madagascar shrub, widely spread also over South-east Africa. A specimen of Heudelot's, from Senegambia, is more luxuriant, has no spines, larger leaves, and more flowers; but these flowers are in every respect so precisely similar to those of *B. spinosa*, that I have no hesitation in considering the whole as one species, thus stretching, in common with so many other plants, entirely across the African continent.

21. LABORDEA, *Gaud.*

This genus is only known from Gaudichaud's figure and imperfect description in the Botany of Freycinet's Voyage. It is evidently a very distinct plant. The æstivation of the corolla is not described, but it would appear from the figure to be valvate. The fruit is unknown. Gaudichaud doubts whether it be capsular, as was then supposed to be generally the case in *Loganiaceæ*, and it is clear from the figure that the ovary and placentæ are thick and fleshy. It would therefore rank artificially next to *Strychnos*, with the stipular dilatations of *Fagræa*, a peculiar calyx, and three cells to the ovary, the only instance except *Desfontainea* as yet known in the Order.

Since this paper was drawn up, during a hurried visit to Paris, I saw the original specimen in the herbarium of the Jardin des Plantes. It had much the look of a *Gærtnera*, but the inflorescence was so young, that it was impossible to derive from it any further information as to the structure of the flowers.

22. NICODEMIA, *Ten.*

As already mentioned, *Nicodemias* are *Buddleias* with an indehiscent baccate fruit. The plant was long known as a *Buddleia*, and the fruit was probably originally observed by DeCandolle, who, in the 4th vol. of the 'Prodromus,' excludes Sieber's specimens from *Rubiaceæ*, where that collector had placed them, and refers them with doubt to *Solanaceæ*. Tenore was the first who fully identified the fruit and flowers, and established the genus; but as he published it in a country having but little scientific intercourse with the rest of Europe, his *Nicodemia* had been long overlooked; and when preparing *Buddleia* for the 'Prodromus,' I had nothing to lead me to exclude the *B. diversifolia*. I have since, however, received excellent specimens from Tenore, besides seeing the plant in fruit myself in the Botanical Garden at Naples, and have now the opportunity of doing full justice to the Professor's investigations. In describing a second Madagascar species, I myself saw reason to believe that the ovary was fleshy, but had no specimens at all far advanced enough to decide the point.

Tribe IV. GÆRTNEREÆ.

The *Gærtnereæ*, or *Coffeaceæ* with a free ovary, consist of three genera, more intimately connected with the corresponding *Rubiaceæ* than almost any other *Loganiaceæ*, although they represent but very few of the modifications observable in the extensive tribe of *Coffeaceæ*. We have only the valvate corolla of *Psychotria*, not the contorted æstivation of *Ixora*; we have no instance of more than two cells to the ovary; and of the three most important modes of insertion of the ovule, pendulous in *Canthieæ*, erect in *Psychotrieæ*, and laterally peltate in *Ixoreæ*, we have in *Gærtnereæ* only the two last.

The connexion with the allied free *Monopetalæ* is very slight. *Pagamea* and *Gærtnera* are Rubiaceous even in their stipules. *Gardnera* may indeed show some approach to *Apocyneæ* in its anthers and less prominent stipules, but not in any other particular.

23. GARDNERIA, *Wall.*

The ovary in this genus is at the time of flowering so small and fleshy, and the cavities so very minute, that it has always been found very difficult to ascertain its structure. It has generally been supposed to have two cells, with one ovule in each; but this is doubted by DeCandolle. Zuccarini describes one pendulous ovule in each cell, and the berry is certainly usually two-seeded. But four-seeded berries are occasionally to be met with in one species, and Wight represents more than one ovule in each cell of the other. I have therefore been led to examine very carefully the ovaria of a considerable number of specimens; and although at first I had some difficulty in tracing them in the *G. ovata*, I subsequently found them in several flowers, but always solitary and exceedingly minute. In the *G. angustifolia* they appeared more distinct, and always two in each cell, collaterally attached by their centre. I found the same structure also in one of Siebold's Japanese specimens of that species.

On searching among *Rubiaceæ* for the nearest parallel to *Gardneria*, I was struck with the very close resemblance in habit and foliage of a Singapore plant, determined by Gardner to be a species of *Cœlospermum*. It is in fruit only, but evidently belongs either to that genus or to *Gonochthodes*, of neither of which have we any authentic Javanese specimens, but which are probably not really generically distinct. The seeds of *Cœlospermum* are shaped like those of *Gardneria*; but they are enclosed in the crustaceous endocarp, so that the fruit, instead of being a berry, is a drupe with as many pyrenes as seeds. The number of these is four, as in many fruits of *Gardneria angustifolia*, and the genus is consequently placed among those with a four-celled ovary. The ovary, however, is not described by Blume; and, from the fact of the style being bifid only, one would be led to conjecture that it was two-celled only, with two collateral ovules in each cell, showing a still further analogy to *Gardneria angustifolia*.

I have mentioned but two *Gardnerias*, although four are described; but this has been done chiefly on phytogeographical grounds. On a careful comparison of a considerable number of specimens, I can find no difference between the Nilgherry *G. Wallichiana* and the original *G. ovata* from Khasiya; and a specimen communicated to me by the Leyden Museum of the *G. nutans*, Sieb. et Zucc., from Japan, agrees in every respect with the *G. angustifolia*, which is so abundant in Sikhim, Nepal, and Khasiya.

24. PAGAMEA, *Aubl.*

The ovary and fruit of this genus have been hitherto but little known. The seeds of Aublet's species, the only one as yet published, had not been described at the time I determined Schomburgk's *Loganiaceæ*; and, misled by fruits apparently nearly ripe, but filled with a fleshy pulp which had become granulated by drying, I totally misunderstood their structure. I have consequently misled DeCandolle also, who, in the 'Prodromus,' copied the character I had given, in contradiction to the older but more correct one of Jussieu. Mr. Spruce's labours have now supplied us not only with ripe seeds of the old *P. guianensis*, but also with fine specimens, in various states, of three other very distinct new species, from whence I am now enabled to complete the history of the genus.

The flowers, like those of many *Rubiaceæ*, have a tendency to become polygamous, by the abortion of the female organs in some flowers, and occasionally of the anthers in others. The calyx, corolla and anthers are correctly described in the 'Prodromus,' except that in one species the chaff-like hairs which line the lobes of the corolla are exceedingly short. The ovary, in many specimens of *P. guianensis*, and occasionally also in the other species, is short and fleshy, with two very small cells containing each a minute abortive ovule, and the style is then very short, usually divided to the base. Where the ovary is perfect, which I have seldom had occasion to observe in the common *P. guianensis*, it is much less fleshy, completely divided into two cells with one ovule in each, erect from the base, precisely as in *Psychotria*. The style is then elongated, divided much below the middle in *P. guianensis*, but less so in the others. The fruit is a greenish or black berry, or rather drupe, containing two crustaceous, almost bony pyrenes, with a flattish inner face and convex back. Each contains a single erect seed with a thin testa adhering to a cartilaginous albumen, very much ruminated, as in *Grumilea*. The embryo is small, nearly cylindrical and erect, near the base of the albumen, with a straight radicle about the length of the cotyledons. Such at least is the structure of the seeds in *P. guianensis* and *coriacea*, where I have seen them perfectly ripe.

The stipules of *Pagamea* are long, vaginate and deciduous, as in *Gærtnera*, from which it differs as *Psychotria* does from *Chasalia*, in the shortness of the tube of the corolla. The number of parts of the flower is also usually (though not always) four in *Pagamea*, five in *Gærtnera*; the inflorescence is axillary, not terminal, as might be inferred from the expressions in the 'Prodromus.' I have at least always observed two opposite axillary peduncles, which in the early stage appear to terminate the branches; but the bud between them soon grows out, leaving the peduncles one on each side at the base of the young shoot, instead of a single terminal peduncle in the dichotomy of two young shoots.

The whole genus has but a limited range in East tropical America. The old *P. Guianensis* is the widest spread, extending over Guiana and North Brazil; *P. capitata* is confined to Guiana and Surinam; the three others have only been found by Spruce on the Upper Rio Negro.

25. GÆRTNERA, *Lam.*

If *Pagamea* is the Loganiaceous counterpart of *Psychotria*, *Gærtnera* is, without doubt, that of *Chasalia*, from which genus it is absolutely undistinguishable except by the ordinal character of the free ovary and fruit, not always very easy to ascertain at the time of flowering, when the fleshy epigynous disk of *Chasalia* or *Psychotria* is often as large or larger than the ovary itself. The consequence has been, that many *Gærtneras* have been first described as *Chasalias*. The generic characters, originally drawn up from some of the Mauritius species, have since been slightly modified by Endlicher, and lastly by Blume, so as to include the Cingalese ones published by Arnott under the name of *Sykesia*. I have nothing to add to the detailed character in Blume's 'Museum Botanicum,' p. 178, nor even to remark upon, except that the phrase "cotyledonibus e basi tumidâ subulatis" does not refer at least to the *G. thyrsiflora*, where the cotyledons are short and thick. The seeds have, however, only been examined in a very few species. These are now rather numerous; for besides the fourteen Mauritius species enumerated in the 'Prodromus,' one has been found in West tropical Africa, five in Ceylon, of which one appears to extend over the Moluccas, and two in Singapore. It is possible that some others may exist in herbaria, confounded with *Psychotrias* and *Chasalias*. In some cases indeed, there is really considerable ambiguity; for although the fruit be always entirely superior, the ovary is sometimes semi-adherent. In the plant distributed by Wallich as *Pæderia ternata*, n. 6248, the ovary is really adherent, but separates so readily from the calyx, especially between the ribs, that, if not dissected with great care, it appears free. I had thus, in a note to the 'Niger Flora,' referred it to *Gærtnera*, although it be in fact a true *Rubiacea*, very near to *Psychotria*, if not a genuine species of that genus.

A singular anomaly is mentioned by DeCandolle in regard to the *G. calycina*, that two of the stamens are opposite to the lobes of the corolla, whilst the three others are normally alternate. I have only been able to examine unopened buds, in which I cannot perceive any such irregularity; but it may become developed as the corolla expands, in which case it cannot have any organic importance. The large coloured calyx, however, gives to the plant a peculiar aspect, which may justify the maintenance of the section *Ætheonema*, as proposed by DeCandolle.

Although I perfectly agree with Endlicher, Blume, and Wight, in the propriety of uniting *Sykesia* with *Gærtnera*, yet the comparatively short tube of the corolla, the hairs at its mouth, and the somewhat higher insertion of the stamens, may justify the maintenance of two of its species as a section analogous almost as much to *Psychotria* as to *Chasalia*, and showing a strong approach, as to flowers, to *Pagamea*.

In one of the new species described below, *G. rosea*, Thwaites, two of the stamens appear to be frequently abortive with short filaments; but I have had too few flowers to examine to ascertain whether this anomaly is constant or only accidental.

There are two doubtful genera usually placed at the end of *Loganiaceæ*: *Codonanthus*, G. Don, which has now been ascertained to be a Convolvulaceous plant not generically distinct from *Prevostia*; and *Anabata*, Willd., so imperfectly described, that it may be equally well attributed to half-a-dozen of the most distinct monopetalous orders.

The genus *Chætosus*, which I had at first referred to *Loganiaceæ*, is correctly placed by Alph. DeCandolle in *Apocyneæ*.

Dr. Lindley, in the 'Vegetable Kingdom,' attaches *Legnotideæ* to the end of *Loganiaceæ*, as their nearest probable allies; but this

depends upon a view of affinities in which I cannot partake; for to my mind their close proximity to *Rhizophoreæ*, with a tendency towards *Lythrarieæ* and *Cunoniaceæ*, as indicated by Brown, does not admit of much doubt.

GENERUM LOGANIACEARUM SYNOPSIS.

Tribus I. Antonieæ. Ovula in loculis plurima Semina alâ membranaceâ cincta.

* *Æstivatio corollæ valvata.*

1. *Antonia.* Bracteæ plurimæ imbricatæ calycem obtegentes. Corollæ tubus brevis.—America tropica.

2. *Usteria.* Bracteæ 2, parvæ. Corollæ tubus elongatus. Stamen perfectum unicum.—Africa tropica.

3. *Norrisia.* Bracteæ 2, parvæ. Corollæ tubus elongatus. Stamina tot quot lobi corollæ.—Asia tropica.

** *Æstivatio corollæ imbricata.*

4. *Gelsemium.*—America borealis, China et Sumatra.

Tribus II. Eulogänieæ. Ovula in loculis plurima. Fructus capsularis. Semina nuda, rariùs subalata.

* *Æstivatio corollæ valvata.*

5. *Spigelia.* Stylus supernè articulatus. Capsula compressa, circumscissè dehiscens.—America.

6. *Mitreola.* Capsula compressa apice biloba, lobis intus dehiscentibus. Flores pentameri.—America et India orientalis.

7. *Mitrasacme.* Capsula compressa apice biloba, lobis intus dehiscentibus. Flores tetrameri.—Australia et India orientalis.

** *Æstivatio corollæ imbricata.*

8. *Polypremum.* Capsula loculicidè dehiscens. Herba dichotoma.—America.

9. *Logania.* Capsula septicidè dehiscens. Flores sæpius pentameri.—Australia.

10. *Gomphostigma.* Capsula septicidè dehiscens. Flores tetrameri. Corolla subrotata.—Africa australis.

11. *Nuxia.* Capsula septicidè dehiscens. Flores tetrameri. Corolla tubo brevi supra basin transversè rupto. Stamina exserta.—Africa australis et calidior.

12. *Chilianthus.* Capsula septicidè dehiscens. Flores tetrameri. Corollæ tubus brevis non ruptus. Stamina exserta.—Africa australis.

13. *Buddleia.* Capsula septicidè dehiscens. Flores plerique tetrameri. Antheræ tubo corollæ inclusæ, v. ad faucem sessiles — America, Asia, Africa.

*** *Æstivatio corollæ contorta.*

14. *Geniostoma.*—Mascarenhasia et Polynesia.

Tribus III. FAGRÆEÆ. Ovula in loculis plurima. Fructus baccatus indehiscens.

* *Æstivatio corollæ contorta.*

15. *Desfontainea.* Corolla 5-loba. Ovarium 5–3-loculare.—America australis.

16. *Fagræa.* Corolla 5-loba rarius 6–7-loba. Ovarium biloculare.—India orientalis et Polynesia.

17. *Potalia.* Corolla 10-loba. Placentæ 2 bilobæ.—America tropica.

18. *Anthocleista.* Corolla 10–16-loba. Placentæ 4 bilobæ.—Africa tropica.

** *Æstivatio corollæ valvata.*

19. *Strychnos.* Stamina supra medium tubi corollæ inserta. Ovarium biloculare.—America, Africa, et Asia calidiores.

20. *Brehmia.* Stamina ad basin corollæ brevis inserta. Ovarium septo evanido subuniloculare.—Africa et Mascarenhasia.

21. ? *Labordea.* Ovarium triloculare.—Ins. Sandwich.

*** *Æstivatio corollæ imbricata.*

22. *Nicodemia.*—Mascarenhasia.

Tribus IV. GÆRTNEREÆ. Ovula in loculis solitaria, rariùs 2 collateralia.

23. *Gardneria.* Ovula lateraliter peltatim affixa. Caulis scandens.—Asia calidior.

24. *Pagamea.* Ovula e basi erecta. Corolla vulgò tetramera tubo brevissimo.—America tropica.

25. *Gærtnera.* Ovula e basi erecta. Corolla vulgò pentamera tubo distincto nunc elongato.—Asia calidior et Mascarenhasia.

Species Prodromo Candolleano addendæ vel emendandæ:—

I. ANTONIA, *Pohl.* DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 20.

Species unica:—

A. ovata, Pohl, Pl. Bras. Ic. t. 109.—*A. pilosa*, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 64; Endl. Iconogr. t. 56.—*A. pubescens*, Bong. Mem. Acad. Petrop. Ser. 6. vol. iii. t. 1.

Hab. In Guiana Anglica (*Schomb.* coll. 1. n. 85 *a*; coll. 2. n. 520; *Rich. Schomb.* n. 822). In Brasiliæ variis locis (*Pohl, Mart. herb.* n. 540, *Gardn.* n. 2667, 2943, 4349*bis*, 5023 & 5024).

II. USTERIA, *Willd.* DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 22.

Species unica:—

U. guineensis, Willd. Hook. Fl. Nig. t. 45, et Ic. Pl. t. 795.

Hab. In Africa tropica occidentali.

III. NORRISIA, *Gardn.* in Kew Journ. Bot. vol. i. p. 327.

Species unica:—

N. malaccensis, Gardn. l. c.—*Antonia Griffithii*, Wight, Illustr. vol. ii. t. 156*b*.

Hab. In Malacca (*Griffith*).

IV. GELSEMIUM, *Juss.* A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 23.

Species sunt:—

1. G. NITIDUM, *Mich.*, foliis ex ovato-lanceolatis, inflorescentiis brevibus vix ramosis squamato-bracteatis, capsulis compressiusculis acuminatis.

Hab. In Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana; Mexico (*Harris, Jurgensen*, n. 835), prov. Chiapas (*Linden*, n. 1658).

2. G. ELEGANS, foliis ovatis acuminatis, cymis trichotomis multifloris nonnisi ad ramificationes bracteatis, capsulis turgidis muticis.—*Medicia elegans*, Gardn. in Kew Journ. Bot. vol. i. p. 325.—*Leptopteris sumatrana*, Blume, Mus. Bot. vol. i. p. 240. fig. 34 (ex ic. et descr.).

Hab. In insula Hong Kong (*Champion*) et in Sumatra (*Blume*).

V. SPIGELIA, *Linn.* A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 3.

Species Prodromo addendæ sunt:—

S. COULTERIANA, perennis, humilis, decumbens, glabra, foliis obovatis ovatisve obtusissimis, corollæ tubo ampliato limbo obliquo.—Caules e basi procumbente ramosa erecti, 2–3-pollicares. Folia 2–4-na, semipollicaria vel vix longiora. Calycis laciniæ capsula longiores. Corolla circa 8 lin. longa tubo ferè a basi ampliato.

Hab. In Mexico ad Zimapan, *Coulter*, n. 962.

S. longiflora et *S. pauciflora*, Mart. et Gal. Bull. Acad. Brux.; Walp. Rep. vol. vi. p. 496, a me non visæ subdubiæ.

Species delendæ sunt:—

S. Schomburgkiana, Benth. = *S. Humboldtiana*, Ch. et Schl.
S. gracilis, DC. = *S. spartioides*, Ch. et Schl.
S. multispicata, Steud. = *S. anthelmia*, Linn.
S. nervosa, Steud. = *S. anthelmia*, Linn.

VI. Mitreola, *Linn.* A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 8.

Species sunt:—

1. M. SESSILIFOLIA, *Torr. et Gr.*, annua, glabra, foliis sessilibus, pedicellis brevissimis, capsulæ subovoideæ lobis brevibus erectis v. basi leviter divergentibus.

Hab. In Americæ borealis civitatibus australioribus.

2. M. PETIOLATA, *Torr. et Gr.*, annua, glabra, foliis petiolatis, pedicellis brevissimis, capsulæ subovoideæ lobis brevibus erectis v. basi leviter divergentibus.

Hab. In Americæ borealis civitatibus australioribus, in insulis nonnullis Indiæ occidentalis, in Mexico (*Beechey*), Panama (*Seemann*), et in prov. Goyaz Brasiliæ (*Gardn.* n. 3897). — *M. paniculata*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 9, quoad specimen Brasiliense.—Hook. Ic. t. 828.

3. M. OLDENLANDIOIDES, *Wall.*, annua, glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis, pedicellis brevissimis, capsulæ subtriangularis lobis ipsa vix brevioribus demum basi v. undique latè divergentibus.—Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 827.—*M. paniculata*, Wall. Cat. n. 4349; Cat. Burm. n. 1826.—Wight, Ic. t. 1600 (exclusis floribus figuræ majoris).—*M. inconspicua*, Zoll. et Mor. Verz. Pl. Jav. p. 55.

Hab. In India orientali; Bombay (*Dalzell*), Concan (*Law*), Sukanaghur (*Hamilton*), Burma (*Wallich*), Java (*Zollinger*).

4. M. PEDICELLATA, perennis, repens, foliis petiolatis subhirtellis, pedicellis flore longioribus, capsulæ latæ lobis brevibus demum latissimè divergentibus.—Caulis basi repens, ad nodos radicans, ramis floriferis adscendentibus, nunc 3–4-pollicaribus, nunc ½–1-pedalibus simplicibus. Stipulæ brevissimæ petiolos connectentes, ad petiolos utrinque 1–2-aristatæ. Folia ovato-acuminata v. oblongo-lanceolata, 2–4 poll. longa, basi in petiolum angustata, ad margines et subtus ad venas sæpissimè ciliato-hirta. Cymæ paucæ, longè pedunculatæ. Pedicelli graciles, 1–2 lin. longæ. Flores et fructus parvi. Sepala ovata, margine membranacea. Stylus basi fissus, mox deciduus, apice breviter bifidus. Capsula quam in *M. oldenlandioide* minor, lobis primum erectis, mox divaricatis, demum sæpè recurvis. Semina ferè globosa.

Hab. In Sikhim (*Hooker fil.*).

VII. Mitrasacme, *Labill.* A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 9.

Sectio I. Plecocalyx, *Don.* Species unica:—

1. M. AMBIGUA, *Br.*; DC. l. c. p. 12.—Annua, *M. nudicauli* habitu affinis, imprimis calycis forma et corolla tenui distincta.

Sectio II. Dichelocalyx, *Don.* Species 3, omnes Australasiæ:—

2. M. PARADOXA, *Br.*, erecta, ramosa, foliata, calyce latè bifido, stylis supernè connatis.—*M. divergens*, Hook. fil. in Lond. Journ. Bot. vol. vi. p. 276.

Hab. Swan River (*Drummond*), King George's Sound (*Bauer*, *Wakefield*), Victoria (*Ferd. Müller*), Tasmania (*Gunn*).

3. M. NUDA, *N. ab E.*, foliis radicalibus, scapo erecto filiformi aphyllo apice umbellifero, calyce latè bifido, stylis supernè connatis.

Hab. Swan River (*Preiss*).

4. M. DISTYLIS, *Ferd. Müll.*, pusilla, decumbens, foliata, calyce truncato subbifido, stylis liberis v. vix apice connatis.—Planta semipollicaris v. subpollicaris habitu *Montiæ* v. *Microcarpææ* similis. Folia oblonga v. linearia, 1–3 lin. longa. Pedicelli sæpius solitarii, filiformes, semipollicares. Flores quam in *M. paradoxa* multo minores, calyce breviore, lobis rotundatis obtusissimis, corolla calyce brevior, ut in *M. paradoxa* stipitata, lobis brevibus latis. Stamina *M. paradoxæ*. Styli breves, stigmatibus distinctis coronati, et vix levissimè cohærentes. Capsula inclusa.

Hab. In montibus Grampians prov. Victoriæ (*Ferd. Müller*) et ad George Town in Tasmania (*Gunn*, n. 2019).

Sectio III. MITRAGYNE, *Endl.* cum *Hologyne*, Don.

Species 17 Australasicæ, 3 Indicæ:—

* *Annuæ.*

5. *M. phascoides*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 11.—Planta minima vix 3-linearis.

6. *M. laricifolia*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 10.—Planta bipollicaris, corolla minima tenui.

7. *M. ramosa*, Br., DC. l. c.—*M. laricifoliæ* similis, imprimis corolla brevi diversa.

8. *M. multicaulis*, Br., DC. l. c.—A me non visa.

9. *M. paludosa*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 11.—*M. alsinoidi* affinis, sed ramosissima, angustifolia, et corollæ forma diversa.

10. *M. pygmæa*, Br., DC. l. c.—Speciminibus minoribus *M. nudicaulis* simillima.

11. M. NUDICAULIS, *Reinw.*, DC. l. c. p. 12, caule basi pilosulo, foliis subradicalibus patentibus, scapo glabro foliis paucis minimis erectis, umbella pauciflora, calycis lobis corollæ tubi dimidium subæquantibus, stylo basi per anthesin indiviso (mox bifido).—*M. chinensis*, Griseb. in Pl. Meyen. p. 51 (ex descr.).

Hab. Khasiya (*Griffith*, *Hook. fil. et Thomson*), Assam (*Mrs. Mack*), China prope Canton.

12. M. INDICA, *Wight*, Icon. t. 1601, glabra, caule foliato pedicellis axillaribus v. summis subumbellatis, calycis lobis corollæ tubo vix brevioribus, stylo basi per anthesin bifido (v. rarius indiviso?).—*M. crystallina*, Griff. Notulæ, pars iv. p. 87; Ic. t. 383. f. 2.—*M. pusilla*, Dalz. in Kew Journ. Bot. vol. ii. p. 136.

Hab. In Indiæ orientalis peninsula (*Dalzell*, *Law*, *Wight*).

13. M. CAPILLARIS, *Wall.*, DC. l. c. p. 11, caule basi pilosulo foliato, foliis lanceolatis, pedunculis umbelliferis subnudis glabris, calycis lobis corollæ tubi dimidium subæquantibus, stylo basi per anthesin indiviso (mox bifido).—*M. trinervis*, Spanoghe in Linnæa, vol. xv. p. 335.—*M. Malaccensis*, Wight, Ic. t. 1601.—*Limnophila campanuloides*, Benth. in Wall. Cat. n. 3908.—Variat corolla longiore v. breviore, calycis laciniis longioribus brevioribusve, latioribus angustioribusve, &c.

Hab. In terra Canara (*Hohenacker*, n. 590), Nepalia (*Wallich*), Tavoy (*Go-*

mez), Malacca (*Griffith*), Moulmeyn (*Lobb*, n. 348; specimina sæpe pedalia v. ultra), Hong Kong (*Hinds*).

14. *M. alsinoides*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 11.—*M. capillari* valdè affinis. Variat caule basi foliisque glabris v. pubescentibus.

15. *M. prolifera*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 10.—Variat foliis ovatis. A præcedentibus differt imprimis corollæ tubo subgloboso calycem paullo superante, limbo tubum subæquante patente.

16. M. LÆVIS, glaberrima, caule foliato subramoso, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis rigidulis uninerviis subtus glaucis, umbella terminali, calycis semi-4-fidi lobis latis rigidis corollæ tubi dimidium æquantibus, stylo basi per anthesin indiviso.—Caules graciles 6–10-pollicares. Folia 3–4 lin. longa, crassiuscula, floralia minora. Pedunculi et pedicelli elongati. Flores magnitudine *M. capillaris*, siccitate virescentes, et corollæ limbus patens videtur ut in *M. prolifera*. Capsula parva, subglobosa, apice vix ante maturitatem bifida.

Hab. Ad Port Essington, Australiæ tropicæ orientalis (*Armstrong*).

17. *M. stellata*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 11.—Caules semipedales ad pedales in parte inferiore tantum foliati. Flores in umbellas simplices v. compositas conferti, parvi.—Formam latifoliam legit ad Port Essington cl. *Armstrong*.

18. *M. elata*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 11.—Caules 1–1½-pedales. Folia latitudine varia. Corollæ tubus 4–6 lin. longus.

19. *M. connata*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 11.—Statura et corolla *M. elatæ*. Folia angusta, vix aliter nisi stylis per anthesin a basi connatis differre videtur.

** *Perennes, a basi ramosissimæ.*

20. *M. polymorpha*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 10.—Species prope Port Jackson vulgaris magnoperè variat hirsutia, et cum ea jungendæ videntur *M. canescens*, Br.—DC. l. c.—*M. hirsuta*, Presl; Walp. Ann. vol. vi. p. 496.—Necnon verosimiliter *M. squarrosa*, Br., *M. cinerascens*, Br. et *M. Sieberi*, DC., a me non visæ.

21. M. DIFFUSA, ramosissima, diffusa, pilosa, foliis linearibus sublanceolatisve ciliatis, pedicellis hirtis axillaribus v. summis subumbellatis, calycis laciniis lanceolatis ciliatis corollam superantibus.—Habitus *M. pilosæ*, sed folia 4–6 lin. longa, semilineam v. raro ferè lineam lata, pedicelli folio æquales v. sublongiores, et calycis laciniæ angustiores acutæ. Corolla parva, subcampanulata semi-4-fida. Styli basi soluti apice cohærentes.

Hab. Ad Stradbrooke River, Australiæ orientalis (*Fraser* in herb. *Hooker*).

22. *M. pilosa*, Labill.—DC. l. c. p. 11.

23. *M. serpyllifolia*, Br., DC. l. c.—A *M. pilosa* differt imprimis glabritie. Specimina juniora tantum vidi. Ab illis tamen haud differre videtur *M. perpusilla*, Hook. fil. in Lond. Journ. Bot. vol. vi. p. 275. Calycis laciniæ in hac angustiores quam in *M. pilosa*. Planta Browniana circa Portum Jackson lecta fuit, Hookeriana in Tasmania.

24. M. MONTANA, *Hook. fil. MSS.*, humilis, ramosissima, diffusa, glabra,

foliis obovatis subcarnosis, floribus sessilibus terminalibus solitariis, stylis distinctis, capsula latè triangulari compressa supra concava.—Caules perennes ½–2-pollicares, cæspitoso-ramosissimi. Folia in petiolum brevissimum angustata, raro margine pilis paucis brevibus ciliata. Calyces profunde fissi, lobis duobus paullo latioribus, capsulam æquantibus. Corolla (quam nonnisi emarcidam vidi) calyci æqualis, lobis brevibus. Antheræ subsessiles ad apicem tubi insertæ. Styli breves, paullo post anthesin jam longè distantes, apice leviter introflexi. Capsula apice 2 lin. lata, truncata et obscurè sinuato-biloba, valdè compressa, ad angulos stylorum vestigiis acuta, supra marginibus valdè inflexis concava, ad angulos internos cavitatis dehiscens. Placentæ axiles, 4–6-spermæ.

Hab. Ad montes Wellington et Black Buff, Tasmania (*Gunn*).

VIII. POLYPREMUM, *Linn.* DC. Prod. vol. iv. p. 435, et vol. ix. p. 12.

Species unica:—

P. procumbens, Linn., DC. l. c.—*P. Schlechtendahlii*, Walp. in Pl. Meyen et ejusd. Repert. vol. vi. p. 56.

Hab. In civitatibus australioribus Americæ borealis, in Mexico et Columbia (et Chile?).

IX. LOGANIA, *R. Br.* DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 25.

Species Prodromo addendæ v. emendandæ:—

L. angustifolia, Sieb. in DC. Prod. l. c. et *L. linifolia*, Schlecht.; Walp. Ann. vol. i. p. 512, inter *L. floribundam* et *L. revolutam* intermediæ, cum hac pro varietatibus *L. floribundæ* habendæ videntur, hæc enim species, circa Port Jackson vulgaris magnoperè variat et latitudine foliorum et inflorescentia copiosa vel parca.

L. cordifolia, Hook., Walp. Ann. vol. iii. p. 74, et foliis et inflorescentia ab omnibus mihi notis longè distat.

L. hispidula, Nees in Pl. Preiss. vol. i. p. 368 valdè affinis videtur *L. serpyllifoliæ*, Br., cujus varietates plures legit Drummond in Australia austro-occidentali.

L. depressa, Hook. fil. e Nova Zealandia habitu *L. fasciculatæ*, Br., approximata, foliorum forma aliisque notis longè diversa. Speciem *L. fasciculatæ* affiniorem (nec forte diversam?) communicavit F. Müller ex Australiæ austro-orientalis montibus sub nomine *L. alpinæ*. Flores tamen in specimine desunt.

L. hyssopoides, Nees, Pl. Preiss. vol. i. p. 368, et *L. centaurium*, Nees, l. c. vol. ii. p. 240 vix a *L. campanulata*, Br., differunt.

L. bracteolata, Nees, l. c. vol. i. p. 367, mihi ignota, ex descriptione sua distinctissima est. Quoadfolia, habitus et inflorescentiam cum sequente convenit, corolla pentamera et capsulæ loculis pleiospermis (si ritè observata) longè differt.

L. MICRANTHA, sp. n., fruticulosa, ramosissima, glabra, foliis (parvis) linearibus, floribus minimis solitariis corymbulosisve tetrameris, ovarii loculis uniovulatis.—Fruticulus ferè in omnibus notis cum descriptione *L. bracteolatæ* conveniens præter numerum partium floris et ovarii structuram. Tota glabra est v. rarius pubes minima in partibus novellis sub lente observatur. Folia 3–4 lin. longa, obtusa, coriacea, margine revoluta. Pedunculi in axillis supremis 1–3-flori, v. ad apices ramorum in corymbum 6–12-florum dispositi. Flores minimi, nutantes. Bracteolæ 2 angustæ ad basin pedicelli, 2 latiores, interdum ovatæ, sub calyce. Calycis laciniæ ovatæ, interdum minutissimè ciliatæ. Corollæ faux nuda. Ovarium biloculare, ovulis solitariis prope basin affixis. Stylus brevissimè conicus apice stigmatoso subbilobo. Capsula globosa, coriacea, septicidè dehiscens, carpellis loculicidè bifidis. Semina hemisphærica, facie interna placentæ crassiusculæ oblongæ demum liberæ peltatim affixa. Testa minutè impresso-punctata. Albumen cartilagineum. Embryo brevis, rectus.

Hab. In Australia austro-occidentali (*Drummond*, coll. 5. n. 252).

L. capensis, Eckl.; DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 26, ex Africa australi, a nemine inter exploratores hodiernos visa, delenda videtur.

L. paniculata, Kunth et Bouché, Walp. Ann. vol. i. p. 513, in horto Berolinensi descripta, planta videtur a genere aliena. Flores dioici dicuntur, styli distincti, &c.

X. GOMPHOSTIGMA, *Turcz.* Benth. in DC. Prod. vol. x. p. 433.

Species unica:—

G. scoparioides, Turcz. l. c., ex Africa australi.

XI. NUXIA, *Lam.* A. DC. Prod. vol. x. p. 434.

Speciebus in Prodromo descriptis addendæ sunt *N. pubescens*, *N. tomentosa* et *N. emarginata*, omnes a Sondero in Linnæa, vol. 23, e plantis Zeyherianis austro-Africanis illustratæ; quarum duæ priores verosimiliter unius specici formæ.

XII. CHILIANTHUS, *Burch.* A. DC. Prod. vol. x. p. 435.

Species 4 jam in Prodromo recensitæ.

XIII. BUDDLEIA, *Linn.* Benth. in DC. Prod. vol. x. p. 436.

Species Prodromo addendæ v. corrigendæ:—

B. Colvillei, Hook. fil. Ill. Pl. Himal. t. 18, species pulcherrima Himalayana nulli hucusque cognitæ proxima.

B. coriacea, et *B. aromatica*, Remy in Ann. Sci. Nat. Par. 3 Ser. vol. viii. pp. 226, 227, e Bolivia, mihi ignotæ.

B. pseudoverticillata, Mart. et Gal. = *B. sessiliflora*.

B. obtusifolia, Mart. et Gal. = *B. microphylla*.

B. elliptica, Mart. et Gal., e Mexico, mihi ignota est.

Buddleieæ species decem e seminibus Mexicanis in horto Berolinensi natæ et a Kunth et Bouché divulgatæ, omnes denuo inquirendæ verosimiliter pleræque varietates specierum jam in Prodromo descriptarum.

B. diversifolia, Vahl, Benth. in DC. Prod. vol. x. p. 445 et *B. rondeletiæflora*, Benth. l. c. ad genus *Nicodemiam* referendæ sunt.

XIV. Geniostoma, *Forst.* DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 26.

Species Mauritianæ sunt:—

1. *G. pedunculatum*, Boj., DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 28.—*G. parviflorum*, Boj., DC. l. c. p. 27.—Connectivum vix loculos antheræ excedens, appendice brevissima ciliolata.

2. *G. cordifolium*, Boj., DC. l. c.—Connectivum ultra loculos antheræ productum, appendice ovato-triangulari ciliolata.

3. *G. ovatum*, Boj., DC. l. c.—*G. lanceolatum*, Boj. ?, DC. l. c. ?—Folia forma quam maximè variabilia. Corollæ laciniæ ovatæ vix lineam longæ. Connectivum ultra loculos non aut vix productum. Capsula ovoidea 4–5 lin. longa, vix duplum diametri sui æquans.

4. *G. angustifolium*, Boj., DC. l. c.—A me non visum.

5. G. obovatum, *Boj. MSS.*, glabrum, foliis obovatis oblongisve obtusis v. vix acutis, cymis abbreviatis, calycis lobis ovatis acutiusculis, corollæ lobis lanceolatis intus basi villosis, capsulis oblongis latitudine sua 3–4-plo longioribus.—Affinis *G. ovato*, sed folia crassiora, corollæ multo majores, laciniis 1½ lin. longis; antheræ appendice longa lineari ciliata terminatæ et capsulæ 7–8 lin. longæ.

Hab. In sylvestribus ins. Mauritii ad ColvilleBridge in Grand Bassin (*Bojer*).

Species Polynesicæ:—

6. G. fagræoides, glaberrima, foliis amplis ellipticis utrinque acutis, calycis laciniis acutis, placentis distinctis, seminibus stipitatis.—Folia 4–6-pollicaria, fere *Fagrææ*. Stipulæ intrapetiolares, breviter vaginantes, truncatæ. Flores non vidi. Capsulæ 7–8 lin. longæ, crassæ, valvulis crasso-coriaceis recurvis. Placentæ 2 lineares, vix carnosæ. Semina generis, sed funiculi filiformes semine ipso vix breviores.

Hab. In ins. Bonin (*Beechey*).

7. G. crassifolium, foliis obovatis ovatisve obtusissimis subcarnosis pubescentibus glabratisve, calycis lobis ovatis acutiusculis, corollæ laciniis intus basi barbatis.—Frutex 12–16-pedalis. Folia 2–3-pollicaria, crassa, semper obtusissima, basi rotundata v. breviter angustata, petiolo apice dilatato, subtus uti ramuli puberula v. in var. β. glabra. Cymulæ a basi v. ad medium trichotomæ, petiolo paullo longiores. Flores quam in *G. rupestri* paullo majores, tubo calyce breviore, limbo patente, lobis ovatis obtusis basi medio pilosis margine vix ciliolatis. Stamina ad faucem inserta, filamentis brevibus, antheris ovatis corollam subæquantibus, connectivo loculos non superante, apice nudo v. ciliis paucis penicillato. Ovarium puberulum. Stigma ovoideum v. globosum, minutè puberulum. Capsula (in var. β) 3 lin. longa.

Frequens in insula Isle of Pines dicta juxta Novam Caledoniam in locis sylvaticis ad pedem montis (*Milne*).

β. *glaberrimum*, foliis paullo majoribus.—In ins. Angau et Ovalau (ins. Feejee) (*Milne*), et ins. Sandwich teste herb. Hooker., sed hic fortè latet error quidam.

8. *G. rupestre*, Forst., DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 26.—*G. hæmospermum*, Steud., DC. l. c. p. 27.—Blume, Mus. Bot. vol. i. p. 238.—In ins. Java (*Lobb*, &c.), Feejee (*Amer. Explor. Exped.*), Tanna e Novis Hebridibus (*G. Forster*).

9. *G. reticulatum*, Blume, l. c. p. 239.—Java.—A me non visum.

10. *G. montanum*, Zoll. et Mor. Verz. Pl. Jav. p. 58.—Mihi ignotum. An *G. rupestris* var.?—Java.

11. *G. ligustrifolium*, A. Cunn.; Hook. Ic. t. 430; DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 27.—In Nova Zeelandia.

12. *G. micranthum*, DC. l. c.—Mihi ignotum.—In ins. Marianis.

13. G. CUMINGIANUM, foliis elliptico-lanceolatis acuminatis basi acutis, cymis brevibus, calycis lobis ovatis obtusis, corollæ lobis basi intus villosis.—Folia et inflorescentia *G. ligustrifolii* sed ab omnibus diversum calycis lobis apice minimè acuminatis. Cymulæ pluriflora in speciminibus Cumingianis, 1–3-floræ in Lobbianis. Corollæ laciniæ intus basi tantum pilosæ, nec ferè in tota superficie ut in *G. ligustrifolio*. Antheræ glabræ. Stylus brevis, stigmate glabro.

Hab. In ins. Philippinis (*Cuming*, n. 864; *Lobb*, n. 450).

14. *G. lasiostemon*, Blume, Mus. Bot. p. 239, e Java, mihi ignotum.

XV. DESFONTAINIA, *Ruiz et Pavon*. Dun. in DC. Prod. vol. xiii. pars 1. p. 675.

Ovarium 5- rarius 4–3-loculare, septis in parte superiore ovarii vix in medio cohærentibus. Ovula in quoque loculo plurima (circa 10) ex angulo interno pendula. Bacca completè v. ferè completè 5–3-locularis.

Species unica:—

D. spinosa, R. et P. in Andibus Americæ australis crescens a Nova Granada usque ad fretum Magellanicum. Formæ sub nomine *D. splendentis*, H.B.K., *D. Hookeri*, Dun., et *D. acutangulæ*, Dun., editæ, inter se intermediis numerosis junctæ, vix pro varietatibus distinguendæ sunt.

XVI. FAGRÆA, *Thunb.* Blume, Mus. Bot. p. 163.

Species sunt:—

§ 1. *Corymbosæ*, cymis paucifloris ad apices ramorum subcorymbosæ. Flores majusculi v. maximi.

* Longifloræ, *tubo corollæ longè exserto supra medium v. apice tantum ampliato*.

F. carnosa, Jack.—Moulmeyn (*Lobb*).

F. tubulosa, Bl. e Sumatra, ex auctore *F. carnosæ* affinis mihi ignota.

F. zeylanica, Thunb. In ins. Ceylon (Hb. Sm. e herb. Linn. fil., Gardner, &c.).

F. **Berteriana**, *A. Gray, MS.*, foliis obovato-oblongis obtusissimis v. breviter acuminatis longiusculè petiolatis coriaceis crassis obsoletè venosis, petiolorum basi stipulacea brevi rotundata, corymbo terminali brevi trifido v. trichotomo, corollæ tubo elongato supra medium ampliato calyce triplo longiore.—Arbor 30-pedalis affinis *F. zeylanicæ*, corollæ tubi parte tenui longè exserta, brevior tamen est, corolla tota 2½–3-pollicaris nec 4–5-pollicaris. Antheræ angustiores videntur.—*Carissa grandis*, Berter., et eo teste *Pua* incolarum.

Hab. In ins. Societatis (*Bertero*, *Bidwill*, *Hinds*, *Barclay*), ins. Nukahiva e Marquesas (*Barclay*), in Archipelago Louisiade dicto (*Macgillivray*).

F. lanceolata, Blume.—In Java (*Lobb*, *Junghuhn*). Species ab auctore optimè illustrata inter longifloras et latifloras ferè media.

F. Wallichiana.—*F. lanceolata*, Wall. Cat. n. 1599.—*Cyrtophyllum? lanceolatum*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 31.—In ins. Penang (*Wallich*).—Cymæ subsessiles, laxè 3–5-floræ. Corollæ tubus tenuis longè exsertus. Flores multo minores quam in præcedentibus, duplo tamen longiores quam in *F. fragrante*.

** Latifloræ, *corollæ infundibuliformis tubo a basi v. jam infra medium usque ad faucem dilatato.*

F. auricularia, Jack.—Malacca (*Griffith*), Java (*Lobb*, *Zollinger*, &c.).

F. truncata, Blume, e Celebes, mihi ignota, huic affinis dicitur.

F. plumeriæfolia, A. DC.—In ins. Philippinis (*Cuming*).

F. obovata, Wall., Bot. Mag. t. 4205.—In montibus Khasia (*Wallich*, *Hook. fil. et Thomson*).

F. coromandeliana, Wight, Ic. t. 1316.—Specimen unicum vidi e Peninsula in herb. Stocks. Vix a præcedente differre videtur petiolis abbreviatis.

F. crassifolia, Blume (ex descr. et ic.).—In Malacca (*Griffith*), Rangoon (*MacLelland*).—*F. obovatæ* valdè affinis, differt paullulum floribus 1–3nis subsessilibus et fortè corollæ tubo breviore latiore.

F. globosa, Wall., e Chappedong et Tavoy, cujus flores ignoti sunt, est verosimiliter eadem ac *F. crassifolia*.

F. littoralis, Blume, a me non visa, paullulum differt ex icone, fructu oviformi.

F. obovata-javana, Blume, ex icone et descr. quasi intermedia videtur inter *F. obovatam* et *F. malabaricam*.

F. malabarica, Blume, Wight, Ic. t. 1317 (*F. obovata*, Griff. Notul. Pars iv. p. 35, Ic. t. 382), præcedentibus valdè affinis. Folia *F. obovatæ*, inflorescentia laxior, calyx brevior, corollæ paullo minores.—In peninsula indica (*Stocks*), specimina etiam vidi in horto Calcuttensi culta. Adsunt etiam specimina Ceylonensia a Champion et Thwaites lecta inflorescentia calyce corollaque *F. malabaricæ* donata, foliis ut in *F. coromandeliana* brevè petiolatis. Forte 6 præcedentes omnes *F. obovatæ* varietates sunt.

F. KHASIANA, foliis longiusculè petiolatis oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis basi angustatis crassis subeveniis, cymis laxè trichotomis paucifloris, calycis laciniis margine membranaceis, corollæ tubo ferè a basi dilatato, ovario supernè uniloculari, bacca ovoideo-oblonga.—A præcedentibus floribus minoribus et baccis parvis primo intuitu distinguitur. Folia iis *F. obovatæ* angustiora, longius acuminata, 3–7 poll. longa, 1¼–2½ poll. lata, crassa, siccatione punctato-rugosa, costa subtus prominente, venis raro conspicuis. Corymbi subsessiles, laxi, bis terve trifidi, pedicellis ultimis 2–3 lin. longis. Flores quoad formam iis *F. malabaricæ* subsimiles sed vix sesquipollicares. Calyces 4–5 lin. longi, lobis orbiculatis margine latè attenuatis ferè scariosis. Corollæ tubi pars tenuis vix calyce longior. Ovarium disco crasso insidens, basi biloculare, superne uniloculare placentis ibidem parietalibus basi confluentibus. Bacca ferè matura 9 lin. longa, angustè ovoidea, ferè acuta. Semina pulpa carnosa semi-immersa, numerosa, testa maculata, albumine carnoso v. ferè cartilagineo. Embryo (in semine nondum maturo?) minimus.

Hab. In montibus Khasia (*Griffith*, *Simons*, *Dr. Mack*, *Hook. fil. et Thomson*).

Speciem ut videtur novam ab Asa Gray edituram, præcedenti affinem, foliis latis, calyce minore, corollæ tubo longiore, legit *American Exploring Expedition* in ins. Feejee. Inflorescentia *F. lanceolatæ*, Wall., sed flores longè diversi.

F. minor, Blume, e Moluccis foliis basi non angustatis a plerisque hujus sectionis differt. Specimen vidi e Borneo (*Lowe*) cum icone Blumeana satis conveniens.

Supersunt species decem a Blumeo enumeratæ mihi omnino incognitæ.

§ 2. *Racemosæ*, cymis paucifloris brevibus secus pedunculum terminalem oppositis, in racemum plus minus elongatum dispositis.

F. racemosa, Jack, teste ipso Jackio, eadem est ac *F. volubilis*, Wall. Mihi forma videtur inter hanc et *F. morindæfoliam*, Blume, media et varietates tres in speciem unicam jungit, nomine antiquiore *F. racemosæ*, Jack, salutandam.

Hab. In Moluccis; frequens in Malacca, ins. Philippinis, &c.

F. CRASSIPES, foliis amplis ellipticis breviter acuminatis basi obtusis, petiolorum basi stipulacea brevissimè connata truncata, cymis plurifloris in racemum brevem subcorymbosum longè pedunculatum coarctatis, corolla crassa infundibulari laciniis subrotundis tubo lato triplo brevioribus.—Folia 10-pollicaria ferè *F. racemosæ* sed magis coriacea, venis arcuatis subtus prominentibus, petiolo brevi crasso torto. Pedunculus 6–10-pollicaris, crassus, medio interdum bracteis 2 subfoliaceis instructus. Cymarum paria 2–3, inferiores pedunculatæ, superiores coarctatæ, singulæ sub-5-floræ. Pedicelli pollicares, crassi. Calyx *F. racemosæ* v. paullo major. Corolla crassa, sesquipollicaris v. paullo longior, tubo basi lato, fauce ampliata minus tamen quam in *F. racemosa*, limbi lobis subæqualibus. Stamina lobis corollinis paullo breviora. Ovarium completè biloculare, placentis in medio dissepimento bifidis. Bacca junior ferè globosa. Affinis ex descr. *F. coarctatæ*, Blume, cujus tamen corolla cum illa *F. morindæfoliæ* (*F. racemosæ*) comparatur.

Hab. In ins. Labuan (*Motley*).

F. LIGUSTRINA, *Blume*, var.? *brachystachya.*—Pedunculus 1½–2-pollicaris. Racemi rhachis 1–1½-pollicaris. Cymæ sessiles, oppositæ, trifloræ. Pedicelli breves. Corolla pollicaris, tubo tenui supra medium campanulato, dilatato. Ovarium supernè uniloculare, placentis ibidem parietalibus basi confluentibus.

Hab. In Singapore (*Lobb*).

Species Blumeana vera, cum aliis sex ejusdem auctoris hujus sectionis mihi ignotæ sunt.

§ 3. *Parvifloræ*, corymbis supradecompositis multifloris.

F. fragrans, Roxb.—*F. peregrina*, Blume? In Martabania et Penang (*Wallich*), Tavoy (*Gomez*), Mergui et Malacca (*Griffith*).

F. speciosa, Blume.—*F. elliptica*, Roxb.?—In Java (*Lobb*, n. 76).

F. Kimangu et *F. picrophlœa*, Blume, mihi ignotæ sunt.

F. tetragona, Spanoghe, Linnæa, vol. xv. p. 326, ex descr. e genere removenda erit.

F. Malayana, Mart., est forte *Tabernæmontana corymbosa*?

XVII. POTALIA, *Aubl.* DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 36.

Species unica:—

P. amara, Aubl.—*P. resinifera*, Mart.—In Cayenna (*Martin*). Ad Rio Negro superiorem (*Spruce*).

XVIII. ANTHOCLEISTA, *Afzel.* DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 96.

Species unica:—

A. nobilis, Don.—*A. macrophylla*, Don.—*A. Vogelii*, Planch. in Hook. Ic. t. 793, 794, et Fl. Nig. t. 43, 44.—In Africa tropica occidentali (*G. Don*, *Vogel*, &c.).

XIX. STRYCHNOS, *L.* A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 12.

I. Species Asiaticæ v. Africanæ.

* SCANDENTES, *a brevifloris ad longifloras ordinatæ.*

1. S. MINOR, *Blume*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 14, scandens, glabra v. minutè puberula, cirrhis simplicibus, foliis ovatis breviter acuminatis, cymis brevibus axillaribus terminalibusque, floribus plerisque tetrameris, corollæ tubo laciniis breviore.—Folia 3–5-nervia, nunc glaberrima, nunc uti petioli ramuli juniores et inflorescentia plus minus pubescentia, pilis minutis strigosis.

Cirrhi oppositifolii (folio subtendente abortiente squamæformi). Cymæ petiolo paullo longiores. Calyx profundè 5-fidus, lobis ovatis ciliatis nunc obtusissimè rotundatis, nunc acutiusculis. Corolla vix 1¼ lin. longa, laciniis supra barbatis. Antherarum loculi basi ciliis paucis barbati. Ovarium biloculare, ovulis in quoque loculo 8–10. Bacca mono- vel oligo-sperma.

Hab. In ins. Ceylon, ubi varietates sequentes observantur:—

α. *nitida*, foliis ovatis subbipollicaribus basi angustatis, petiolo 2–3 lin. longo, cymis laxioribus terminalibus axillaribus.—In ins. Ceylon (*Walker*, *Thwaites*, n. 2516). Huc etiam pertinere videtur Icon Rheedii, vol. vii. t. 5.

β. *ovata*, foliis paullo minoribus, basi rotundatis opacis, cymis plerisque axillaribus densis paucifloris.—In ins. Ceylon (*Kelaart*).

γ. *angustior*, foliis angustius ovatis magis acuminatis, petiolo 1–2 lin. longo, cymis plerisque axillaribus.—In ins. Ceylon (*Walker*, *Thwaites*, n. 187).

δ. *parvifolia*, foliis vix pollicaribus, ovatis v. rarius obovatis, cymis paucifloris plerisque terminalibus.—In ins. Ceylon (*Gardner*, n. 580).

2. S. COLUBRINA, *Linn.* ?, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 14 ?, glabra, scandens, cirrhis plerisque bifurcatis, foliis ovatis ellipticisve obtusis v. vix acuminatis, cymis laxis axillaribus terminalibusque, floribus plerisque pentameris, corollæ tubo laciniis breviore.—*Modira Caniram*, Rheede, Hort. Malab. vol. viii. t. 24.—*S. bicirrhosa*, Lesch., A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 16.—Folia nunc iis *S. minoris* similia, nunc sæpius majora et proportione longiora. Cirrhi ut in *S. minore* oppositifolii, folio subtendente ad squamam reducto, sed sæpius bifidi sunt et sub bifurcatione bibracteolati; rarius occurrunt hinc inde simplices. Flores magnitudine *S. minoris*, sed semper pentameros nec tetrameros vidi. Fructus multo major quam in *S. minore*.

Hab. In Peninsula Indiæ Orientalis, in montibus Nilgherry (*Leschenault*), circa Madras (*Wight*, Wall. Cat. 1589 A, B, & C, et 4455 B*), in Terra Canara (*Law*). Specimina in herbariis nostris ad speciem ritè elucidandam haud sufficiunt.

3. S. MALACCENSIS, scandens, minute puberula, cirrhis simplicibus v. in ramulis aphyllis geminis, cymis interruptè paniculatis, pedicellis brevissimis, floribus pentameris, corollæ tubo laciniis breviore.—*S. colubrina*, Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind. vol. ii. p. 264 ?—Folia in speciminibus suppetentibus latè ovata, 3-pollicaria, quintuplinervia, costis petiolis ramulis inflorescentiaque puberulis; folia adulta coriacea glabrata. Pedunculi axillares, folio sublongiores, ad apicem cyma densa coronati, additis cymis 2 v. 4 secus pedunculum per paria dissitis. Flores parvi *S. colubrinæ*. Laciniæ corollæ prope basin densè barbati. Antheræ basi barbatæ.

Hab. In Malacca (*Griffith*). Species ulterius cum *S. colubrina* comparanda.

4. S. AXILLARIS, *Colebr.*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 13, scandens, cirrhis simplicibus, foliis ovatis acuminatis, cymis densis axillaribus, floribus pentameris, corollæ tubo laciniis breviore.—Ramuli novelli pubescentes demum glabrati. Folia 1½–2½-pollicaria, acumine longo angusto. Cirrhi sæpius axillares folio subtendente perfecto, inferiores interdum more *S. minoris*

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* 1589 D. est *Celtis Wightii*, 4455 A. est *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

oppositifolii, nonnulli etiam in ramulos foliiferos abeunt. Flores fere *S. minoris*, sed semper pentameros vidi.

Hab. In montibus Khasia (*Wall.* Cat. n. 1587, *Griffith*, *Hook. fil. et Thomson*).

5. S. PANICULATA, *Champ.*, Benth. in Kew Journ. Bot. vol. v. p. 57, glabra, subscandens, ecirrhosa?, foliis ovatis, paniculis thyrsoideis plerisque terminalibus folio longioribus, pedicellis calyce multo longioribus, floribus tetrameris, corollæ tubo laciniis multo breviore.—Antheræ filamento suo æquilongæ basi parcè ciliatæ.

Hab. In ins. Hong Kong (*Champion*).

6. S. MULTIFLORA, glabra, subscandens?, ecirrhosa?, foliis amplis ovatis ellipticisve, paniculis folio sublongioribus laxè floribundis, pedicellis calyce sublongioribus, floribus pentameris, corollæ tubo lacinias æquante.—Ramuli læves. Folia 4–8 poll. longa, 2–4 poll. lata, breviter et obtusè acuminata, quintuplinervia, petiolo 3–4-lineari. Inflorescentia ferè *S. paniculatæ* sed pedicelli proportione breviores. Flores majores, semper pentameri. Corollæ tubus 1⅓ lin., laciniæ 1¼ ad 1⅓ lin. longæ, basi barbatæ. Antheræ imberbes. Ovarium villosum. Stylus elongatus. Bacca globosa oligosperma, maturam non vidi. Affinis *S. laurinæ*. Folia latiora. Corollæ majores laciniis longioribus.

Hab. In ins. Philippinis (*Cuming*, n. 641, 695, 1059 & 1482).

7. S. LAURINA, *Wall.*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 13, glabra, subscandens, cirrhis bifidis, foliis ovali-ellipticis oblongisve subacuminatis 3–5-plinerviis, paniculis axillaribus folio brevioribus, terminalibus amplis multifloris, floribus pentameris, corollæ tubo laciniis paullo longiore.—Folia 4–6-pollicaria. Paniculæ puberulæ. Pedicelli ultimi abbreviati. Corollæ tubus 1⅓ lin. longus, supernè latior, laciniæ vix lineam longæ, densè barbatæ. Ovarium villosum. Bacca parva videtur, sed in specimine immatura.

Hab. Tavoy (*Gomez*), Mergui (*Griffith*).

8. S. ANGUSTIFLORA, glabra, scandens, cirrhis simplicibus apice incrassatis, foliis ovato-acuminatis orbiculatisve, cymis terminalibus pedunculatis laxis folio brevioribus pubescentibus, floribus pentameris, corollæ tubo laciniis elongatis sublongiore.—Folia parva, raro 2 pollices excedentia, latitudine quam maximè varia. Cymæ iis *S. Nux-vomicæ* minores. Calyx minimus. Corolla 4 lin. longa; laciniæ basi intus villosæ, angustiores et longiores quam in omnibus mihi notis speciebus. Ovarium et stamina glaberrima. Bacca globosa.

Hab. In ins. Hong Kong (*Hinds*, *Champion*, planta a me olim dubitanter ad *S. colubrinam* relata).

9. S. WALLICHIANA, *Steud.*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 13, glabra, foliis ovato- v. oblongo-ellipticis longè acuminatis triplinerviis, cymis densis multifloris folio brevioribus, corollæ pentameræ tubo tenui laciniis intus basi villosis 4–5-plo longiore.—Folia pleraque sub-5-pollicaria basi in petiolum brevem angustata, acumine abrupto semi-pollicari; in speciminibus nonnullis occurrunt latiora brevius acuminata ferè *S. ovalifoliæ*. Pedunculi axillares v. terminales, apice trichotomi, cymis ultimis subcapitatis. Corollæ tubus 4–5 lin. longus, laciniæ vix lineam. Antheræ subexsertæ, glabræ v. basi

pilis paucis ciliatæ. Ovarium glabrum; dissepimentum crassiusculum; placentæ peltatæ ovulis plurimis semi-immersis.

Hab. In montibus Khasia (*H. Bruce*, *Simons*).

10. *S. Tieute*, Blume, Rumphia, vol. i. t. 24, species Moluccana scandens, longiflora, fauce nuda, mihi ignota.

11. S. OVALIFOLIA, *Wall.*, DC. l. c. vol. ix. p. 13, scandens, cirrhosa, glaberrima, foliis ovatis ellipticisve obtusè acuminatis triplinerviis, paniculis axillaribus pedunculatis laxis folio subbrevioribus, floribus pentameris, corollæ imberbis? tubo laciniis pluries longiore.—*S. Wallichianæ* affinis, folia plerumque latiora, magis coriacea, venis transversis minus conspicuis. Inflorescentia laxior. Pedicelli calyce longiores. Flores in speciminibus meis nimis juveniles non ritè examinare potui, sed corolla intus glabra videtur. Tubus certe ut in *S. Wallichiana* elongatus.

Hab. In ins. Penang (*Wallich*).—*S. acuminata*, Wall., DC. l. c. p. 14, e Amherst et Chappedong videtur eadem species, sed flores et fructus desunt.

12. *S.* species, scandens, cirrhifera ex Africa tropica occidentali, floribus ignotis non definienda.

** ARBORESCENTES, *a longifloris ad brevifloras ordinatæ.*

13. S. NUX-VOMICA, *Linn.*, DC. l. c. p. 15, arborescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis 3–5-plinerviis glabris, corymbis terminalibus, corollæ imberbis tubo laciniis 3–4-plo longiore.—*S. ligustrina*, Blume, Rumphia, vol. i. p. 68. t. 25, ex ic. et descr.

Hab. Species ad oras Indiæ orientalis in ins. Ceylon et in Moluccis vulgaris.

14.? *S. lucida*, Br., DC. l. c. p. 16, ex Australia tropica, mihi ignota.

15. S. POTATORUM, *Linn. fil.*, DC. l. c. p. 15, arborescens, foliis brevissimè petiolatis ovatis oblongisve sub-5-plinerviis glabris, cymis ad ramos annotinos brevibus, floribus pentameris, calycis laciniis acuminatis, corollæ tubo laciniis paullo longiore, fauce villosissima.—Iconibus citatis adde *Wight Illustr.* vol. ii. t. 156. Corollæ tubus 1½ lin. longus.

Hab. In India orientali frequens, in Peninsula (*Wight*), Behar (*Hook. fil.*), Prome (*Wallich*).

16. S. UNGUACHA, *A. Rich.*, Walp. Rep. vol. iii. p. 72, arborescens, foliis petiolatis ovatis oblongisve glabris, cymis ad ramos annotinos brevissimis densis, floribus plerisque tetrameris, calycis laciniis suborbiculatis, corollæ tubo laciniis incrassatis sublongiore, fauce breviter villosa.

Hab. In Abyssinia (*Schimp.* Ser. 3. n. 1817) et forte eadem species floribus 4–5-meris, in Senegambia (*Heudelot*, n. 801).

17. *S. Lokua*, A. Rich., Walp. l. c., ex Abyssinia, a me non visa. Ex charactere differre videtur a præcedente pube, a sequente foliorum forma. Flores ignoti sunt.

18. S. DYSOPHYLLA, arborescens, foliis petiolatis obovatis orbiculatisve utrinque velutino-pubescentibus, cymis ad ramos annotinos brevissimis densis, floribus tetrameris, calycis laciniis suborbiculatis, corollæ tubo laciniis in-

crassatis sublongiore, fauce breviter villosa.—An *S. Unguacha* var. insignis, foliis utrinque densè molliterque pubescentibus?

Hab. In Africa austro-orientali subtropica ad sinum Delagoa (*Forbes*).

II. Species Americanæ.

* *Longifloræ arborescentes.*

19. *S. pseudochina*, A. de St. Hil.; A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 14.—Frequens in campis altis prov. Minas Geraes et Goyaz (*Gardner*, n. 4273 & 5007, *Pohl*, *Claussen*, *Martius*, &c.).

20. *S. triplinervia*, Mart.; A. DC. l. c.—*S. Gomeziana*, Casar. Stirp. Nov. p. 14; Walp. Rep. vol. vi. p. 497. Prope Rio Janeiro (*Gardner*, *Tweedie*, *Gomez*, &c.).

** *Longifloræ scandentes vulgo cirrhiferæ.*

21. S. RONDELETIOIDES, *Spruce*, scandens, glabra, foliis ovatis oblongisve breviter acuminatis coriaceis, cymis paniculatis terminalibus, pedicellis brevibus, corollæ pulveraceo-tomentellæ tubo laciniis duplo longiore.—Frutex altè scandens, cirrhis simplicibus incrassato-dilatatis. Folia superiora circa 3 poll. longa, 1½ poll. lata, basi rotundata; inferiora sæpè semipedalia, circa 2 poll. lata, basi angustata; omnia demum coriacea, 3–5-plinervia, supra nitida, subtus pallida, petiolo 3–4-lineari. Paniculæ foliis superioribus vix longiores, ramis oppositis, floribus ad apices ramulorum confertim cymosis suaveolentibus. Calyces sessiles v. breviter pedicellati, parvi, laciniis latè triangularibus acutis apice sæpè recurvis. Corollæ ochroleucæ tubo 3 lin. longo, laciniis 1½ lin. lanceolatis obtusiusculis intus basi lanatis. Stamina infra apicem tubi inserta, glabra; antheræ oblongæ, apiculatæ. Ovarium glabrum, dissepimento tenui. Ovula pauca. Stylus exsertus, stigmate capitato.

Hab. Frequens in "gapo" ad Rio Uaupès ubi Uirarì-rána vocatur (*Spruce*, n. 2419).

22. S. TOXIFERA, *Schomb.*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 16, scandens, pilis longis rufis patentibus hirsutissima, foliis ovatis v. oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis membranaceis, cymis paucifloris subcapitatis terminalibus, corollæ hirsutissimæ tubo laciniis 3–4-plo longiore.

Hab. In Guiana anglica (*Rob. Schomb.* coll. 1. n. 155, coll. 2. n. 770; *Rich. Schomb.* n. 1465). Confer *Schomb.* in Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. vii. p. 411, t. 12 & 13; *Hook.* Ic. t. 364; *Walp.* Ann. Bot. vol. i. p. 512.

23. S. TOMENTOSA, scandens, foliis ovatis oblongisve supra adpressè hirtellis subtus ramulisque rufo-tomentosis, cymis terminalibus confertim paucifloris, corollæ hirsutissimæ tubo laciniis subtriplo longiore.—Rami juniores tomentosi, demum glabrati. Folia breviter petiolata, in speciminibus suppetentibus 1–2 poll. longa, obtusa v. acuta, basi rotundata, 5- v. ferè 7-nervia, pilis paginæ superioris brevibus appressis, tomento inferioris denso molli. Inflorescentia fere *S. toxiferæ* sed laxior. Calycis laciniæ dimidio breviores, ovato-acuminatæ. Corolla ferè *S. toxiferæ*, sed in speci-

minibus paucæ nondum apertæ. Antheræ ut in illa ovato-oblongæ obtusæ vix apiculatæ. Ovarium glabrum, dissepimento tenuissimo.

Hab. In Guiana anglica, in montibus Roraima (*Rob. Schomb.* coll. 2. n. 728; *Rich. Schomb.* n. 1075).

24. *S. brachiata*, Ruiz & Pav., A.DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 15, e Peruvia, a me non visa.

25. S. SMILACINA, glabra, foliis (amplis) ellipticis oblongisve coriaceis, cymis axillaribus brevissimis paucifloris v. secus ramulos axillares aphyllos folio breviores oppositis, calycis laciniis orbiculatis obtusis, corollæ pentameræ punctato-tomentellæ tubo laciniis plus duplo longiore.—Folia semipedalia v. longiora. Flores nunc in axillis 3–5 fasciculati breviter pedicellati, nunc sæpius in cymulas breves oppositas dispositi, paniculam axillarem racemiformem constituentes. Corollæ tubus 3 lin. longus, laciniæ vix lineâ longiores, obtusæ, intus basi parcè piloso-lanatæ.

Hab. In Guiana anglica (*Rob. Schomb.* coll. 2. n. 775, *Rich. Schomb.* n. 1516), Cayenne (*Martin*).

26. S. GARDNERI, *A. DC.* Prod. vol. ix. p. 14. Frutex scandens hinc inde cirrhifer, nec arbor. Flores pentameri, corollæ tubo punctato-tomentello laciniis duplo longiore.

Hab. In prov. Goyaz Brasiliæ, in sylvis prope Arrayas (*Gardner*, n. 3890), et ut videtur eadem in Guiana anglica ad flumen Corentyne superius (*Rob. Schomb.* specimen unicum).

27. S. PEDUNCULATA; *Rouhamon pedunculatum*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 561. Frutex scandens, præcedenti similis, sed flores tetrameri, corollæ tubo laciniis vix dimidio longiore.

Hab. In montibus Roraima Guianæ anglicæ (*Rob. Schomb.* coll. 1. n. 482 & 792).

28. S. DARIENENSIS, Seem. Bot. Herald, p. 166.—Præcedentibus affinis et præsertim sequenti simillima. Folia tamen basi angustata nec ut in sequente rotundata. Flores non vidi. Secundum Seemann glabri sunt. An *S. cogentis* varietas?

Hab. In maritimis ins. Coyba et oræ Dariensis Americæ centralis (*Seemann*).

29. S. COGENS, *Schomb.*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 16.—In specimine Schomburgkiano ramuli steriles pubescentes sunt, folia sæpius glabra; in Spruceanis ad eandem ut videtur speciem pertinentibus rami fructiferi glabri, paniculæ axillares, oblongæ, 1–2-pollicares, a basi ramosæ. Calycis laciniæ 5, parvæ, lanceolatæ, acutæ. Baccæ globosæ, flavescentes, seminibus 1–2 orbiculatis. Corollæ desunt.

Hab. In Guiana anglica (*Rob. Schomb.* coll. 1. n. 156). In "gapò" ad Rio Uaupès (*Spruce*, n. 2634) et specimen defloratum e Cayenna (*Martin*) huc etiam pertinere videtur.

30. S. LANCEOLATA, *Spruce*, scandens, ramulis hirtellis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis, cymis abbreviatis axillaribus, corollæ tubo laciniis densissimè lanatis vix longiore.—Cirrhi supernè demum valdè incrassati. Folia brevissimè petiolata, circa 2 poll. longa, 6–9 lin. lata, in specimine fructifero 3 poll. longa, 1 poll. lata, 3–5-plinervia, subtus ad axillas costarum barbata,

costis minutè puberulis, cæterum glabra. Cymæ laxæ, subsessiles, glabræ, pedicellis 1–2 lin. longis. Flores ochroleuci, suaveolentes, pentameri. Calyces glabri, laciniis breviter lanceolatis acutis. Corolla ferè *S. Rouhamon* sed tubus 1½ lin. longus; laciniæ lanceolatæ vix breviores, lana interiore nivea densissima. Stamina ad faucem inserta; filamenta complanata, ad medium laciniarum attingentia; antheræ parvæ, ovatæ. Ovarium glabrum, carnosulum, dissepimento crassiusculo. Bacca flavescens, hinc planiuscula illinc convexa (loculo uno abortiente?). Semina 1–2.

Hab. In "gapò" ad ostium fluminis Uaupès et ad cataractas San Gabriel ad Rio Negro (*Spruce*, n. 2084 & 2375).

*** *Brevifloræ* (*corollæ tubo laciniis breviore*) *cymis axillaribus*.

31. S. ROUHAMON, fruticosa, subcirrhifera, foliis ellipticis obovatis oblongisve basi angustatis subtus ad venas ramulisque tomentellis, cymis axillaribus brevibus, floribus 4–5-meris, corollæ tubo laciniis intus densissimè lanatis breviore.—*Rouhamon guianense*, Aubl., DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 17.—*R. divaricatum*, DC. l. c.

Hab. In Guiana anglica et gallica.

32. S. SUBCORDATA, *Spruce*, scandens, cirrhifera, ramulis hirtis, foliis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis basi plerisque cordatis subtus ad venas pubescentibus, cymis brevissimis axillaribus laxè 3–5-floris, floribus plerisque tetrameris, corollæ tubo brevi.—Frutex scandens. Folia majora bipollicaria, pollicem lata, acutiuscula, inferiora breviora et latiora, ramealia multo angustiora, ferè omnia basi cordata, consistentia papyracea v. demum coriacea. Calycis laciniæ parvæ, hirtellæ. Corollam nonnisi emarcidam vidi. Bacca cerasiformis, viridis, 1–2-sperma.

Hab. In sylvis ad Barra do Rio Negro (*Spruce*, n. 1237).

33. S. BREVIFOLIA, *Spruce*, scandens, cirrhosa, ramulis pubescentibus, foliis subsessilibus cordato-ovatis subtus vel utrinque hirtellis, floribus axillaribus 1–3-nis subsessilibus plerisque tetrameris, corollæ tubo brevissimo.—Affinis *S. subcordatæ*. Folia vix unquam pollicem longa. Flores minores pedicellis subnullis. Calyces tamen majores et ferè glabri. Baccam non vidi. Flores ex *Spruce* ochroleuci suaveolentes.

Hab. In "Capoeiras" ad ostium flum. Uaupès (*Spruce*, n. 2087.)

34. ? *S. Mitscherlichii*, Schomb.; Walp. Ann. vol. i. p. 512.—In Guiana anglica (*Rich. Schomb.*). Species a me non visa.

35. ? S. HIRSUTA, *Spruce*, arborescens, pilis longis rufis patentibus hirsuta, foliis amplis oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis, floribus axillaribus sessilibus glomeratis pentameris, calycis laciniis lanceolatis hirsutis.—Arbor gracilis 20-pedalis (ex *Spruce*). Ramuli, costæ paginæ inferioris foliorum, calyces et bracteæ rufo-hispidi. Folia semipedalia, ferè sessilia, basi rotundata, apice longè et angustè cuspidata, 5-nervia, papyracea, supra glaberrima. Flores in axillis (uti de *S. Mitscherlichii* prædicatur) densè aggregati, bracteis lanceolatis acutis calyces superantibus. Calyx 1½ lin. longus. Corollam non vidi. Ovarium apice pilosum, biloculare, ovulis paucis. Bacca glabra, oblonga, apice obliqua, semipollicaris, abortu monosperma.

Hab. In sylvis umbrosis Managuiry ad Rio Negro (*Spruce*).

36. S. PARVIFLORA, *Spruce*, foliis amplis oblongo-ellipticis glabris, cymis axillaribus paniculatis multifloris, floribus minimis pentameris, corollæ canescentis tubo brevissimo laciniis crassis medio lanatis.—Species inflorescentia distinctissima, flores parvi sequentium. Frutex est altè scandens. Ramuli tomento minutissimo flavicantes, demum glabri. Folia breviter petiolata, usque ad 8–10 poll. longa, 3–4 poll. lata, apice acuminata, basi cuneato-rotundata, demum crasso-coriacea, costis subtus elevatis. Paniculæ vel axillares vel ad basin innovationum oppositæ foliis floralibus abortientibus, pedunculatæ, trichotomæ, floribundæ, cymis ultimis densis. Flores in cymulis sessiles, suaveolentes, virentes, siccitate canescentes, vix lineam longi. Calyx minutus, laciniis latis obtusis ciliolatis. Corollæ tubus omnium brevissimus, staminibus versus basin affixis; laciniæ crassæ, intus breviter lanatæ. Ovarium glabrum, stylo brevi.
Hab. In "gapò" ad Rio Uaupès (*Spruce*, n. 2482).

**** *Brevifloræ (corollæ tubo brevissimo) cymis terminalibus.*

37. S. MARGINATA, suffruticosa, glaberrima, foliis ovatis orbiculatisve obtusissimis margine incrassatis, cymis terminalibus corymbosis, floribus 4–5-meris, corollæ extus glabræ tubo brevissimo.—Suffrutex 1–2-pedalis. Folia rigida 5-plinervia, venosa, basi apiceque obtusissima v. retusa, petiolo vix lineam longo. Cymæ nunc paucifloræ subsimplices, nunc multifloræ in paniculam seu corymbum basi trifidum dispositæ. Pedicelli brevissimi. Calyces parvi, lobis acutis. Corolla 1½ lin. longa, alba, laciniis intus villoso-lanatis.
Hab. In collibus arenosis Missionum Duro prov. Goyaz (*Gardner*, n. 3322, caule bipedali foliis 1–1½-pollicaribus) et ad Chapada da Mangabeira ejusdem provinciæ (*Gardner*, n. 3323, caule pedali foliis semipollicaribus sed inflorescentia vix evoluta).

38. S. BRASILIENSIS, *Mart.*, subarborescens, ramulis puberulis rarius glabratis, foliis ovatis submembranaceis v. tenuiter coriaceis margine tenui, cymis corymbosis terminalibus paucifloris, floribus pentameris, corollæ tubo brevissimo, laciniis medio barbatis.—Arbor parva (sub-15-pedalis) interdum spinis cirrhisve axillaribus hinc inde armata. Folia 1–1½ v. rarius 2 poll. longa, acuta v. obtusa basi rotundata v. angustata. Flores vix 1½ lin. longi. Baccæ cerasiformes aurantiacæ v. flavescentes, 1–2-spermæ.—Varietates tres vidi: *α*, *normalis*, glabriuscula sæpè floribunda axillis sæpè spiniferis; *S. brasiliensis* et *S. breviflora*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 15. Prope Rio Janeiro præsertim in monte Corcovado (*Sello*, *Lhotsky*, *Gomes*, &c.).—*β*, *minor*, puberula, foliis minoribus, floribus paullo majoribus, inflorescentia densiore, ramulis hinc inde apice spinescentibus axillis nonnunquam cirrhiferis. In Serra Acurua prov. Bahia (*Blanchet*, n. 2792), ad Rio Tapajoz prope Santarem (*Spruce*, n. 704).—*γ*, *rigida*, ramulis evidentius tomentosis, foliis subtus plus minus hirtellis. In campis apertis montosis prope San Antonio (*Gardner*, n. 2085).

39. *S. rubiginosa*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 16. Frutex v. arbor 6–20-pedalis. Flores vix linea longiores, pentameri. Ad Rio San Francisco (*Blanchet*, n. 2918), in districtu Paranagoa, prov. Piauhy (*Gardner*, n. 2660 & 2661).

40. S. Castelnæi, *Wedd.* in Castelnau Expéd. Amér. Sud, vol. v. p. 22, scandens, ecirrhosa, ramulis ferrugineo-villosis foliis elliptico-oblongis membranaceis nervis subtus ferrugineo-pilosis, cymis corymbosis terminalibus multifloris ferrugineo-tomentosis, corollæ tubo brevi laciniis apice barbulatis.—Caules altè scandentes demum glabrati. Folia palmaria, acuminata, nitidula glabraque v. puberula, nervis supra pubescentibus imprimis subtusque ferrugineo-pilosis; floralia pollicaria, bracteæformia, basi incrassata et reticulata. Cymæ vix bipollicares in ramulis annuis terminales. Calyces bracteis nonnullis linearibus involucrati, lobis obtusis. Corolla inconspicua, breviter infundibuliformis, ad faucem nuda. Antheræ basi barbellatæ. (Descr. ex Weddel. l. c. et vidi specim. in herb. Mus. Par.)

Hab. Ad ripas fluminis Amazon inter flumina Ucayala et Tabatinga (*de Castelnau*).

Species non satis notæ sunt:—

S. Ignatia, Juss. Semina a Gærtnero aliisque depicta ad *Strychnum* quendam (an *S. multifloram*?) ex ins. Philippinis pertinent. Flores a Linnæo filio sub nomine *Ignatiæ amaræ* descripti, *Posoqueriam longifloram* e Guiana referrunt.

S. farinosa, Blume.—DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 16, e Madagascaria.

S. innocua, Delile.—DC. l. c. e Nubia.

S. Curare, H. B. K.—*Rouhamon? Curare*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 17.

S. Panamensis, Seem. Bot. Herald, p. 166.

Species excludendæ:—

S. grandis, Wall. = *Anisophyllum grande.*

S. 5500 Wall. Cat. Planta dubia, certè non hujus ordinis.

S. oblongifolia, Hochst. = *Carissa oblongifolia.*

S. scandens, Schum. & Thonn. = *Apocynea*?

XX. Brehmia, *Harv.*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 19.

Species unica:—

B. spinosa, Harv.; A. DC. l. c.—In Madagascaria, Africa austro-orientali et tropica usque ad Senegambiam (*Heudelot*).

XXI. Labordea, *Gaud.*, A. DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 21.

Species unica:—

L. fagroidea, Gaud.; DC. l. c.—In ins. Sandwichensibus. A me non examinata.

XXII. Nicodemia, *Ten.* Cat. Hort. Napol. p. 88.

Species sunt:—

1. *N. diversifolia*, Ten. l. c.; Walp. Ann. vol. i. p. 531.—*Buddleia diversifolia*, Lam.; Benth. in DC. Prod. vol. x. p. 445.—In ins. Mauritio et Madagascar.
2. *N. rondeletiæflora.*—*Buddleia rondeletiæflora*, Benth. l. c. p. 445.—In ins. Johanna Comores.

XXIII. GARDNERIA, *Wall.*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 19.

Species sunt:—

1. G. OVATA, *Wall.*, DC. l. c. p. 20, pedunculis trifidis trichotomisve, corollæ lobis obtusis, antheris connatis, ovarii loculis uniovulatis.—Wall. Pl. As. Rar. vol. iii. t. 231.—*G. Wallichiana*, Wight in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. vol. iii. t. 281; Wight, Ic. t. 1313.

Hab. In montibus Khasia (*M. R. Smith*, *Griffith*, *Hook. fil.* & *Thoms.*); in montibus Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis (*Wight*, *Gardner*, *Schmidt*, *Hohenacker*, n. 1445, sub nom. Ardisiaceæ tetrameræ).

2. G. ANGUSTIFOLIA, *Wall.*, DC. l. c., pedunculis unifloris recurvis rarissimè bifloris, corollæ lobis acuminatis, antheris liberis, ovarii loculis collateraliter biovulatis.—*G. nutans*, Sieb. & Zucc. Fam. nat. Fl. Jap. pars 2. p. 41.

Hab. In jugo Himalaico, in Napalia (*Wall.*); in Kemaon (*Madden*, *Strachey* & *Winterbottom*), in montibus Sikkim (*Hook. fil.*) et Khasia (*Hook. fil.* & *Thoms.*), et in Japonia (*Siebold*).

XXIV. PAGAMEA, *Aubl.*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 19.

Flores sæpè polygamo-dioici. Ovarium perfectum, biloculare; ovula in loculis solitaria, e basi erecta. Bacca seu drupa nigra v. virescens, dipyrena, pyrenis crustaceis v. ferè osseis, intus planis, dorso convexis. Semen erectum, testa tenui, albumine cartilagineo sulcato-runcinato. Embryo parvus, subteres, prope basin albuminis erectus, radicula recta, cotyledonibus æquilonga.

Species sunt:—

1. P. CAPITATA, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis margine revolutis subtus inflorescentiaque hirtellis, florum glomerulis ad apicem pedunculi capitatis bracteatis.—Partes juniores pilis brevibus mollibus hirtæ et ut videtur viscidulæ. Stipulæ quam in cæteris Pagameis breviores et diutius persistentes; vaginæ vix 2 lin. longæ, dentes breves. Folia forma ferè *P. guianensis*, sed magis acuminata, rigidiora, 2–2½ poll. longa, supra nitidula, margine in sicco semper revoluta, venis primariis secus costam utrinque 4–6 prominulis subplicata. Pedunculi compressi, foliis breviores, capitulo denso depresso, bracteis linearibus foliaceis sæpius 2–4 flores superantibus. Flores tetrameri. Corollæ lobi intus ferè glabri. Stylus bifidus.

Hab. In Guiana anglica (*Rob. Schomb.* coll. 2. n. 578; *Rich. Schomb.* n. 870) et in Surinama (*Hostmann*, n. 801).

2. P. PLICATA, *Spruce*, foliis (amplis) ovali-ellipticis subtus molliter pubescentibus, venis primariis valdè prominentibus, florum glomerulis interruptè spicatis.—Arbor 30-pedalis. Stipulæ elongatæ. Folia 6–8 poll. longa, 3–4 poll. lata, petiolo triquetro sæpè ultra pollicem longo, supra glabra, subtus canescentia, inter costas insigniter plicata, præsertim in vivo teste Spruceo. Pedunculi 2–4-pollicares, valdè compressi, uti calyces leviter puberuli. Inflorescentia *P. guianensis*, sed flores et fructus majores; corollas tamen non vidi.

Hab. In campo quodam arenoso parvo prope San Gabriel do Cachoeiras ad Rio Negro Brasiliæ septentrionalis detexit *R. Spruce*.

Var. β. glabrescens, foliis subtus parcè villosis. Corollæ tubus brevis, laciniæ intus breviter paleaceo-villosæ. In Brasiliæ prov. Pernambuco ad Rio Preto legit *G. Gardner*, n. 2891.

3. P. GUIANENSIS, *Aubl.*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 19, glabra, foliis ovato-lanceolatis oblongisve planis, florum glomerulis interruptè spicatis, corollæ lobis intus paleaceo-villosissimis.—Frutex v. arbor parva 6–15-pedalis. Folia 1½–2 rarius 3 poll. longa. Flores albi. Baccæ demum nigricantes.

Hab. Frequens in Guiana anglica et gallica, in Surinama et in Brasilia boreali usque ad Bahiam.

4. P. SESSILIFLORA, *Spruce*, glabra, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis planis, florum glomerulis inter folia suprema arctè sessilibus, corollæ lobis intus villosis.—Arbor parva, ramosissima, 6–15-pedalis. Folia quam in *P. guianensi* minora, apice basique angustata. Stipulæ latæ, membranaceæ, caducissimæ. Flores magnitudine *P. guianensis*. Calycis margo 4–5-dentatus. Corolla pallidè virens, villis quam in *P. guianensi* brevioribus. Baccæ ovoideo-globosæ, non didymæ. Semina profundè sulcato-rugosa.

Hab. In sylvis humilioribus prope San Carlos do Rio Negro (*Spruce*).

5. P. THYRSIFLORA, *Spruce*, glabra, foliis ovato-lanceolatis oblongisve planis, florum glomerulis pedunculatis thyrsoideo-paniculatis, corollæ lobis intus brevissimè paleaceo-hirtis.—Arbor 6–15-pedalis, densè ramosa, in omnibus *P. guianensi* similis, nisi inflorescentia laxa, interdum ferè corymbosa, glomerulis inferioribus longiusculè pedunculatis et floribus (albis) minoribus corollæ lobis intus paleis brevissimis candidis nec pilis longis paleaceis obtectis. Stylus semibifidus. Baccæ quam in *P. guianensi* minores, obovoideo-globosæ nec didymæ. Semina hemisphærica, intus profundè bisulcata, dorso leviter corrugata.

Hab. In sylvis humidis prope San Carlos do Rio Negro (*Spruce*).

6. P. MACROPHYLLA, *Spruce*, glabra, foliis amplis ovali- vel oblongo-ellipticis breviter acuminatis, panicula ramosa petiolum vix superante, corollæ lobis intus densè villosis.—Arbor 15–20-pedalis, ramulis crassiusculis. Folia 6–8 poll. longa, 3–4 poll. lata, basi in petiolum sesquipollicarem angustata, subcoriacea, plana, glabra at opaca, subtus punctis lepidotis minutis creberrimis pallida; costa venisque primariis utrinsecus 8–9 subtus prominentibus. Stipulæ 1½–2-pollicares, acuminatæ, connatæ, superiores circa inflorescentias juniores medio inflatæ, membranaceæ, mox rumpentes et subcalyptratim deciduæ, basibus latis irregulariter truncatis persistentibus. Paniculæ in axillis supremis oppositæ, petiolo paullo longiores v. subbreviores, trichotomæ, densifloræ, rhachide compressa. Flores ad apices ramulorum brevium conferti, sessiles. Calyx cupuliformis, truncatus, tubo basi breviter carnoso, ovario pulvinato. Ovula in floribus a me examinatis minuta ut videtur abortiva. Corolla virescens, 4-fida, lobis intus densissimè paleaceo-pilosis.

Hab. Frequens in sylvis *Caa-tingas* dictis prope Panurè ad Rio Uaupès (*Spruce*).

7. P. CORIACEA, *Spruce*, glabra, foliis (amplis) ovali- v. oblongo-ellipticis coriaceis, paniculis folia subæquantibus, florum glomerulis secus ramos paniculæ interruptè spicatis.—Arbor gracilis 20–50-pedalis. Ramuli virides,

medulla ex Spruceo hexagona. Folia longè petiolata, subsemipedalia, in vivo crassa et viridia, venis vix prominulis. Stipularum vaginæ pollicares v. longiores, dentibus brevibus. Inflorescentiæ albidæ, subcarnosæ, folia breviter superantes, pedunculo compresso supra medium ramoso, glomerulis secus ramos sessilibus. Flores *P. guianensis*, albi, pili tamen loborum corollæ multo breviores. Stylus vix ad medium bifidus. Fructus *P. guianensis*, v. paullo major, apice emarginatus v. subdidymus.

Hab. In campis ad Rio Negro prope cataractas San Gabriel et ad Uananaca, necnon ad ripas fluminis Orenoco prope Esmeralda frequens (*Spruce*).

8. P. HIRSUTA, *Spruce*, undique pilis longis hirsuta, foliis amplis oblongo-ellipticis, florum glomerulis secus pedunculum paucis, summis sessilibus infimis breviter pedunculatis.—Folia petiolata, magnitudine *P. coriaceæ* et *P. plicatæ*, sed utrinque uti ramuli stipulæ et inflorescentiæ pilis longis subrufis patentibus hirsuta. Stipulæ sesquipollicares, connatæ, rufo-villosæ, caducissimæ. Pedunculi oppositi, folio breviores, ancipites. Capitula in parte superiore 3–5, summo terminali, pari superiore sessili, inferiore utrinque pedunculato. Calyx breviter hispidus, limbo brevi cupulato integro. Corollæ tubus duplo longior, laciniæ angustæ, acutæ, extus hispidæ, intus pilis brevibus paleaceis vestitæ. Fructus *P. coriaceæ*, subdidymus.

Hab. In sylvis humilioribus ad flumen Guiaina seu Rio Negro superius, et prope San Carlos do Rio Negro (*Spruce*).

XXV. GÆRTNERA, *Lam.*, DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 32; Blume, Mus. Bot. p. 173.

Sect. I. ÆTHEONEMA, *DC.*—Calyx amplus coloratus limbo campanulato.

Species unica:—

1. *G. calycina*, Boj. in DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 35.

Sect. II. EUGÆRTNERA, *DC.*—Calyx parvus, limbo patente v. subcampanulato. Corollæ tubus elongatus intus nudus v. intra stamina leviter villosus..

2–14. Species 13 Mascarenses in 'Prodromo' enumeratæ cum sequentibus duabus Ceylonensibus.

15. G. ROSEA, *Thwaites*, foliis ovatis lanceolatisve acutè acuminatis, stipulis biaristatis, floribus ternis sessilibus, calyce truncato 5-dentato, corollæ tubo elongato intus leviter villoso, filamentis anthera longioribus medio tubo insertis.—Frutex dichotomè ramosus. Folia sub-bipollicaria. Vaginæ stipulares breves, aristis brevioribus longioribusve. Corollæ roseæ, 8–9 lin. longæ. Bacca subdrupacea, basi contracta.

Hab. In ins. Ceylon (*Walker*, *Thwaites*).

16. G. WALKERI, *Wight*, Illustr. vol. ii. t. 156, foliis oblongis lanceolatisve acutè acuminatis, panicula pauciflora, pedicellis elongatis, corollæ tubo elongato intus villosulo, filamentis anthera sublongioribus medio tubo insertis.

Hab. In ins. Ceylon (*Walker*, *Gardner*, n. 581).—Ejusdem var. *angustifolia*, foliis angustè lanceolatis linearibusve, pedicellis 1–3-nis, dentibus calycinis angustioribus. In ins. Ceylon (*Walker*, *Thwaites*, n. 368, 440 & 457).

Sect. III. SYKESIA.—Calyx *Eugærtneræ*. Corollæ tubus lobis brevior v. vix longior, ad faucem intus villosus.

17. G. PANICULATA, *Benth.* in Hook. Fl. Nigr. p. 459, foliis (amplis) breviter petiolatis obovali-ellipticis oblongisve breviter acuminatis, vaginis stipulaceis apice aristato-dentiferis, panicula laxa trichotoma, corollæ lobis tubo subbrevioribus, antheris vix exsertis filamento suo longioribus.—Species *G. Kœnigii* arctè affinis. Flores numerosiores, minores, graciliores, calyx minus patens, et stipulæ aristatæ.
Hab. In Africa tropica occidentali ad Grand Bassa (*Vogel*).

18. G. KŒNIGII, *Wight*, Ic. t. 1318; Blume, Mus. Bot. p. 174, foliis (amplis) breviter petiolatis obovali-ellipticis oblongisve breviter acuminatis, vaginis stipulaceis integris v. obtusè dentatis, panicula laxè trichotoma, corollæ lobis tubo suo longioribus, antheris exsertis filamentis elongatis.—*Sykesia Kœnigii*, Arn., DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 35.
Hab. In ins. Ceylon (*Walker*, *Gardner*, n. 582, &c.).

19. G. ACUMINATA, foliis oblongis acutè acuminatis, vaginis stipulaceis apice subaristato-dentiferis, panicula laxè trichotoma, corollæ lobis tubo subæquilongis, antheris vix exsertis filamento suo longioribus.—Valde affinis *G. Kœnigii* et fortè ejus varietas, folia angustiora longius et acutius acuminata, corollæ minores tubo tenuiore et filamenta multo breviora. Faux corollæ densè villosa.
Hab. In Singapore (*Wall.* Cat. n. 8342), et eadem species? in Borneo (*Lobb*).—An *G. Kœnigii*, *paniculata* et *acuminata* ad unam speciem pertinent ab Africa occidentali usque ad Moluccas diffusam?

20. G. THYRSIFLORA, *Blume*, Mus. Bot. p. 174, foliis oblongis acutè acuminatis, vaginis stipulaceis 2–4-aristatis, panicula laxè thyrsoidea pauciflora, corollæ tubo laciniis breviore, antheris exsertis, filamentis elongatis.—*Sykesia thyrsiflora*, Arn., DC. Prod. vol. ix. p. 35.—Drupa dipyrena, pyrenis chartaceis, facie plana. Semen semiglobosum, prope basin interiorem affixum. Testa venis ramosis leviter impressa. Albumen cartilagineum. Embryo prope basin albuminis rectum, cylindricum; radicula elongata ad hilum spectans; cotyledones breves conicæ.
Hab. In ins. Ceylon (*Walker*, et forte *Thwaites*, n. 288 sine fl.).

21. G. OXYPHYLLA, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutè acuminatis basi longè angustatis, vaginis stipulaceis subbiaristatis, panicula laxa pauciflora, corollæ tubo laciniis subæquilongo, filamentis brevibus (?).—*Psychotria oxyphylla*, Wall. Cat. n. 8374.—Specimina perpauca quæ vidi a *G. acuminata* differre videntur, foliis minoribus multo angustioribus et inflorescentia depauperata. Panicula trifida ramis subpollicaribus, terminali 5–7-floro, lateralibus trifloris.
Hab. In ins. Singapore (*Wallich*).

Since the publication of the first portion of this paper, I have received a detailed memoir on the same subject by M. Louis

Edouard Bureau, entitled "De la Famille des Loganiacées et des plantes qu'elle fournit à la médecine, Thèse pour le Doctorat en médecine." Paris, 1856, 4to, 150 pp. The medical properties of the drugs derived from the family are treated at great length, but there is also considerable space devoted to the systematic questions which are the subject of my own paper. M. Bureau has not had the same advantages as myself in the examination of so large a proportion of specimens, nor does he appear to have had the opportunity of consulting some of the more modern works excepting through Walpers's extracts, such, for instance, as Blume's "Museum Botanicum Lugduno-Batavum," but he has availed himself to the utmost of the materials he has had access to, and his analysis and descriptions are very careful and exact. He inclines to reject a considerable number of genera, referring them to their nearest allied families; that is, *Mitreola*, *Mitrasacme*, and *Polypremum* to *Rubiaceæ*; *Gelsemium* to *Apocyneæ*; *Fagræa*, *Potalia*, and *Anthocleista* to *Gentianeæ*; *Nuxia* and its allies to *Scrophularineæ*. For the reasons above given, I cannot concur in this course, unless indeed the whole order be broken up, and the two genera which M. Bureau considers as essentially typical, *Logania* and *Geniostoma*, be also rejected, the one to *Scrophularineæ*, the other to *Apocyneæ*.

M. Bureau's careful observations of the details of structure of such genera as he had specimens of to dissect, suggest a few additional notes which I shall place in the order above adopted.

MITREOLA, MITRASACME, and POLYPREMUM.

In dissecting the flowers at a very early stage, M. Bureau finds a very perceptible adherence of the ovary to the tube of the calyx, amounting in *Polypremum* to a fifth or nearly a fourth of the total height of the young ovary, and in *Mitreola* to nearly one-half in a very young state, although gradually disappearing as the ovary grows, and imperceptible when the capsule is ripe. This adherence, which some might be disposed to consider as the broad base of the ovary, always large in proportion to its height at an early stage, is, without doubt, indicative of a close affinity to *Rubiaceæ*, an affinity which must suggest itself to any one who studies the *Loganiaceæ*; but appears to me insufficient to establish identity, as it is no more than what is observable in numerous *Scrophularineæ*—in none more so than in *Calceolaria*, which can yet hardly be excluded from true *Scrophularineæ*.

GENIOSTOMA.

M. Bureau points out the curious expansions of the placenta in which the seeds are imbedded. Most probably in a fresh state they form a pulp filling the whole cavity of the fruit, assuming in desiccation the regular stellately-lobed form, described and figured by M. Bureau.

LABORDEA.

M. Bureau has been enabled to dissect three flowers of this plant. He confirms the presumed valvular æstivation of the corolla, but finds always two cells only to the ovary, as in the majority of *Loganiaceæ*, and very plausibly suggests that the three-celled one, examined by Gaudichaud, was an accidentally abnormal one. As the fruit is still unknown, there is nothing yet to indicate more exactly its proper place in the order.

GARDNERIA.

M. Bureau has dissected a flower of *G. ovata*, with ovary-cells and ovules very much larger in proportion to the ovary itself than I had succeeded in finding; possibly those I dissected may have been imperfect by abortion, or M. Bureau's flower may have belonged to the *G. angustifolia*, which is often much like *G. ovata* in foliage. I found the ovary of *G. angustifolia* very much like that figured p. 55 of M. Bureau's paper; but what he designates as a cupuliform arillus, was to my eyes a second ovule, collateral in attachment, but superposed by pressure, and often ripening into a second seed; for the fruit of *G. angustifolia* is more frequently tetraspermous than dispermous.

M. Bureau's woodcuts, comprising dissections of all the genera he has examined, are very accurate and well executed.

I take this opportunity of requesting the correction of two clerical or typographical errors in the first portion of this paper:—

Page 57, line 2 from the bottom, *for* stipules *read* petioles.
— 81, — 25, *for* exact *read* erect.

On some Collections of Arctic Plants, chiefly made by Dr. Lyall, Dr. Anderson, Herr Miertsching, and Mr. Rae, during the Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, under Sir John Richardson, Sir Edward Belcher, and Sir Robert M'Clure. By J. D. HOOKER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Read April 1st, 1856.]

ALTHOUGH the collections made during the later Arctic expeditions contain no novelty, they are, I think, worthy of publication;

both as important materials towards our knowledge of the geographical distribution of plants within the Polar Circle, and as records of the eminent services rendered to this branch of science, by the exertions of the officers of those expeditions, which have contributed so materially to the naval glory of the first half of the nineteenth century.

It is not my intention to do more here than place on record an account of the collections made by Dr. Lyall in Sir E. Belcher's expedition, by Dr. Anderson and Herr Miertsching in Sir R. M'Clure's, and by Mr. Rae after his detachment from Sir John Richardson's party on an exploring expedition from Great Bear Lake to the mouth of the Coppermine River, and to the south shores of Victoria Land. I restrict myself thus, because I hope at some future period to have the honour of laying before this Society a full account of the vegetation of the Polar Circle, embracing the discoveries of all our Arctic voyagers, as well as those of the Scandinavian and Russian naturalists in Greenland, North Europe, and Siberia. This, however, is a work demanding much time and study; my main object in attempting it being to trace the extra Polar distribution of the Polar species, to determine, if possible, the effects of climate upon them during various phases of their development, and to indicate some causes which may have contributed to determine their present distribution.

1. Dr. Lyall's plants, collected during Sir E. Belcher's expedition in 1852–4, in Disco and Whale Fish Islands, and Cape York (coast of Greenland); and in Lancaster Sound, Beechey Island, Wellington Channel, and Northumberland Sound, amongst the Polar islands.

Lat. 68° to 77° N.

Long. 50° to 95° W.

2. Dr. Anderson's and Herr Miertsching's collections from Banks' Land and the adjacent west coast of Prince of Wales Land, and Cape Bathurst, on the mainland to the southward of Banks' Land.

Lat. 70° to 74° N.

Long. 115° to 128° W.

3. Mr. Rae's collections, the chief interest of which is that they connect the latter with the vegetation of the mainland to the south-east, and with the southern shores of Prince Albert's Land, portions of which are called Victoria Land and Wollaston Land.

Lat. 66° to 69° N.

Long. 112° to 117° W.

I cannot dismiss this subject, however briefly introduced, without adverting to the advantage I have derived from the study of Sir John Richardson's admirable Essay on the Geographical Distribution of (American) plants in the country north of the 49th parallel of latitude in his "Arctic Searching Expedition" (ii. 264).

I. Dr. Lyall's Collection.

1. Thalictrum alpinum, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

2. Ranunculus nivalis, *L.*
Hab. Disco, Navy Board Inlet, Pond's Bay, Beechey Island, and Northumberland Sound.

3. Papaver nudicaule, *L.*
Hab. Wellington Channel, &c., abundant.

4. Arabis alpina, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

5. Draba alpina, *Wahl.*
——— *glacialis*, Adams.
——— *algida*, Adams.
Hab. Beechey Island and Wellington Channel.

6. Draba micropetala, *Hook.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

7. Draba rupestris, *R. Br.*
Hab. Powell Creek and Beechey Island.

8. Cochlearia anglica, *DC.*
Hab. Pond's Bay, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

9. Platypetalum purpurascens, *R. Br.*
Hab. Lancaster Sound.

10. Silene acaulis, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

11. Lychnis apetala, *L.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

12. Larbræa uliginosa, *Hook.*
Hab. Disco.

13. Stellaria glauca, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

14. Stellaria longipes, *Goldie.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

15. Arenaria rubra, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

16. Arenaria rubella, *Hook.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

17. Arenaria Rossii, *R. Br.*
Hab. Beechey Island and Northumberland Sound.

18. Honckeneya peploides, *Ehrh.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

19. Cerastium alpinum, *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Disco, and Wellington Channel.

20. Oxytropis campestris, *L.*
Hab. Pond's Bay.

21. Alchemilla vulgaris, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

22. Dryas integrifolia, *Vahl.*
Hab. Beechey Island, Northumberland Sound, and Powell Creek.

23. Dryas octopetala, *L.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

24. Potentilla crocea, *Salisb.*
Hab. Disco.

25. Potentilla pulchella, *R. Br.*
Hab. Powell Creek, Beechey Island, and Northumberland Sound.

26. Potentilla nivea, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

27. Potentilla pulchella, *R. Br.* ?
Hab. Disco.

28. Epilobium latifolium, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

29. Saxifraga Hirculus, *L.*
Hab. Beechey Island, Wellington Channel, and Northumberland Sound.

30. **Saxifraga flagellaris,** *Willd.*
Hab. Beechey Island, Wellington Channel, and Northumberland Sound.

31. **Saxifraga tricuspidata,** *Retz.*
Hab. Pond's Bay and Disco.

32. **Saxifraga nivalis,** *L.*
Hab. Beechey Island and Wellington Channel.

33. **Saxifraga cæspitosa,** *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Powell Creek, Beechey Island, Wellington Channel, and Northumberland Sound.

34. **Saxifraga hirta,** *Haw.*
Hab. Disco.

35. **Saxifraga cernua,** *L.*
Hab. Beechey Island, Wellington Channel, and Northumberland Sound.

36. **Saxifraga rivularis,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

Saxifraga rivularis, *var.* **hyperborea.**
Hab. Wellington Channel and Powell Creek.

37. **Saxifraga Aizoon,** *Jacq.*
Hab. Disco.

38. **Saxifraga oppositifolia,** *L.*
Hab. Abundant as far North as Northumberland Sound.

39. **Chrysosplenium alternifolium,** *L.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

40. **Angelica officinalis,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

41. **Taraxacum dens-leonis,** *Desf.*
Hab. Disco. Wild and introduced forms.

42. **Gnaphalium sylvaticum,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

43. **Gnaphalium supinum,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

44. **Antennaria alpina,** *Gærtn.*
Hab. Disco.

45. **Erigeron uniflorum,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

46. **Campanula linifolia,** *A. DC.*
Hab. Disco.

47. **Vaccinium uliginosum,** *L.*
Hab. Disco and Pond's Bay.

48. **Azalea procumbens,** *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

49. **Pyrola rotundifolia,** *L.*
Hab. Disco and Whale Fish Island.

50. **Cassiopea tetragona,** *Don.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Navy Board Inlet, Pond's Bay, Beechey Island, and Northumberland Sound.

51. **Ledum palustre,** *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

52. **Phyllodoce taxifolia,** *Don.*
Hab. Disco.

53. **Pedicularis hirsuta,** *L.*
Hab. Disco, Pond's Bay, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

54. **Veronica alpina,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

55. **Bartsia alpina,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

56. **Empetrum nigrum,** *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island and Disco.

57. **Polygonum viviparum,** *L.*
Hab. Disco, Powell Creek, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

58. **Oxyria reniformis,** *L.*
Hab. Disco, Powell Creek, Beechey Island, and Northumberland Sound.

59. **Betula nana,** *L.*
Hab. Disco.

60. **Salix arctica,** *R. Br.*
Hab. Disco, Navy Board Inlet, Powell Creek, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

61. **Salix polaris,** *Wahl.*
Hab. Powell Creek.

62. **Peristylus albidus,** *Lindl.*
Hab. Disco.

63. **Platanthera hyperborea,** *Lindl.*
Hab. Disco.

64. Juncus biglumis, *L.*
Hab. Powell Creek and Wellington Channel.

65. Luzula parviflora, *Desv.*
Hab. Disco.

66. Luzula spicata, *Desv.*
Hab. Wellington Channel?*

67. Luzula hyperborea, *R. Br.*
Hab. Disco, Powell Creek, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

68. Luzula campestris, *Desv.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

69. Elymus arenarius, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

70. Festuca rubra, *L.*
Hab. Disco and Beechey Island.

71. Festuca brevifolia, *R. Br.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

72. Poa pratensis, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

73. Poa angustata, *R. Br.*
Hab. Powell Creek, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

74. Poa cæsia, *Sm.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

Poa cæsia, *var.* vivipara.
Hab. Beechey Island.

75. Poa laxa, *Hænke.*
Hab. Lancaster Sound.

76. Glyceria arctica, *Hook.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

77. Pleuropogon Sabinii, *R. Br.*
Hab. Powell Creek.

78. Phippsia algida, *R. Br.*
Hab. Cape York.

79. Dupontia Fischeri, *R. Br.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

80. Hierochloe alpina, *Ræm. & Sch.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

81. Colpodium latifolium, *R. Br.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

82. Phleum alpinum, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

83. Alopecurus alpinus, *Sm.*
Hab. Cape York, Pond's Bay, Powell Creek, Beechey Island, and Wellington Channel.

84. Trisetum subspicatum, *Beauv.*
Hab. Disco.

85. Eriophorum capitatum, *Host.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island and Powell Creek.

86. Eriophorum polystachyum, *L.*
Hab. Disco, Powell Creek, and Wellington Channel.

87.† Carex festiva, *Dewey.*
Hab. Disco Island.

88. Carex hyperborea, *Drejer.*
Hab. Disco Island, Powell Creek, and Coast of Greenland.

89. Carex rariflora, *Smith.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

90. Equisetum arvense, *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island and Disco.

91. Equisetum variegatum, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

92. Polystichum Lonchitis, *Presl.*
Hab. Disco.

93. Cystopteris fragilis, *Bernh.*
Hab. Disco.

94. Lycopodium annotinum, *L.*
Hab. Disco.

95. Lycopodium Selago, *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island and Disco.

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* More probably from Disco.
† The Carices were named by Dr. Boott.

Musci.

(Determined by W. MITTEN, Esq., A.L.S.)

1. Distichium capillaceum, *B. & S.*
Hab. Beechey Island, between Beechey Island and Northumberland Sound, and Navy Board Inlet.

2. Leptotrichum flexicaule, *Hmpe.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

3. Dicranum elongatum, *Schleich.*
Hab. Pond's Bay.

4. Dicranum strumiferum, *Ehrh.*
Hab. Arctic Greenland: fertile.

5. Splachnum Wormskioldii, *Hsch.*
Hab. Cape York: fertile.

6. Conostomum boreale, *Sw.*
Hab. Powell Creek, Lancaster Sound.

7. Bartramia fontana, *Schw.*
Hab. Disco Island: fertile.

8. Bartramia ithyphylla, *Brid.*
Hab. Disco Island: fertile.

9. Pottia Heimii, *Fürnr.*
Hab. Beechey Island: fertile.

10. Desmatodon obliquus, *Bruch.*
Hab. Beechey Island: fertile.

11. Trichostomum rigidulum, *Sm.*
Hab. Beechey Island, Navy Board Inlet.

12. Tortula ruralis, *Hedw.*
Hab. Beechey Island, and between there and Northumberland Sound.

13. Tortula leucostoma, *R. Br.*
Hab. Beechey Island: fertile.

14. Encalypta rhabdocarpa, *Schw.*
Hab. Wellington Channel, Beechey Island: fertile.

15. Zygodon Lapponicus, *B. & S.*
Hab. Arctic Greenland: fertile.

16. Grimmia apocarpa, *Hedw.*
Hab. Arctic Greenland, Powell Creek, Lancaster Sound.

17. Racomitrium lanuginosum, *Brid.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

18. Mielichhoferia nitida, *Hsch.*
Var. gymnostoma; cætera ut in formâ γ. elongata.
Hab. Wellington Channel and Beechey Island: fertile.

19. Bryum nutans, *Schreb.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Cape York, Wellington Channel, Beechey Island, and Pond's Bay: fertile.

20. Bryum albicans, *Wahl.*
Hab. Disco Island.

21. Bryum crudum, *Schreb.*
Hab. Disco Island, Beechey Island.

22. Bryum cernuum, *B. & S.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Wellington Channel, Powell Creek, Lancaster Sound: fertile.

23. Bryum bimum, *Schreb.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

24. Bryum calophyllum, *R. Br.*
Hab. Beechey Island: fertile.

25. Bryum pallens, *Sw.*
Hab. Between Beechey Island and Northumberland Sound.

26. Bryum pseudo-triquetrum, *Hedw.*
Hab. Navy Board Inlet.

27. Bryum Ludwigii, *Spreng.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

28. Mnium affine, *Bland.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Beechey Island, Wellington Channel.

29. Mnium hymenophylloides, *Hüb.*
Hab. Navy Board Inlet.

30. Cinclidium stygium, *Sw.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

31. Aulacomnion palustre, *Schw.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

32. Aulacomnion turgidum, *Schw.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Powell Creek, between Beechey Island and Northumberland Sound.

33. Timmia Megapolitana, *Hedw.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

34. Timmia austriaca, *Hedw.*
Hab. Between Beechey Island and Northumberland Sound.

35. Polytrichum juniperinum, *Hedw.*
Hab. Cape York, Whale Fish Island.

36. Polytrichum formosum, *Hedw.*
Hab. Disco Island.

37. Hypnum julaceum, *Vill.*
Hab. Wellington Channel, Pond's Bay, Navy Board Inlet.

38. Hypnum chryseum, *Schw.*
Hab. Wellington Channel, Beechey Island, Pond's Bay.

39. Hypnum pulchellum, *Dicks.*
Hab. Between Beechey Island and Northumberland Sound.

40. Hypnum splendens, *Hedw.*
Hab. Disco Island.

41. Hypnum rutabulum, *L.*
Hab. Disco Island.

42. Hypnum salebrosum, *Hoffm.*
Hab. Beechey Island, Navy Board Inlet.

43. Hypnum cirrhosum, *Schw.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

44. Hypnum Sprucei, *Bruch.*
Hab. Navy Board Inlet.

45. Hypnum filicinum, *L.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

46. Hypnum stellatum, *Schreb.*
Hab. Wellington Channel, Pond's Bay.

Hypnum stellatum, *var.* foliis basi profundè excavatis.
Hab. Navy Board Inlet.
Differing in appearance from usual states of the species, but, so far as yet observed, without tangible specific character.

47. Hypnum uncinatum, *Hedw.*
Hab. Wellington Channel, Disco Island, Beechey Island, Navy Board Inlet, Arctic Greenland.

48. Hypnum cordifolium, *Hedw.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

Hepaticæ.

(Determined by W. Mitten, Esq., A.L.S.)

1. Jungermannia concinnata, *Lightf.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island.

2. Jungermannia barbata, *Schreb.*
Hab. Disco Island, Pond's Bay.

3. Jungermannia trichophylla, *L.*
Hab. Pond's Bay, Navy Board Inlet.

4. Plagiochila asplenioides, *M. & N.*
Hab. Pond's Bay.

5. Ptilidium ciliare, *Nees ab E.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island. Between Beechey Island and Northumberland Sound.

6. Frullania Tamarisci, *Nees ab E.*
Hab. Navy Board Inlet.

7. Sarcomitrium pingue, (*L.*) *Mitten.*
Hab. Beechey Island.

8. Marchantia polymorpha, *L.*
Hab. Whale Fish Island, Disco Island.

9. Preissia commutata, *Nees ab E.*
Hab. Wellington Channel.

II. Dr. Anderson's and Herr Miertsching's Collections.

1. Anemone Richardsoni, *Hook.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

2. Ranunculus nivalis, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

3. Ranunculus affinis, *R.Br.*
Hab. Bay of Mercy, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Gulf.

4. Caltha arctica, *L.*
Hab. Cambridge Gulf and Minto Inlet.

5. Papaver nudicaule, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, &c., abundant.

6. Cardamine digitata, *Richards.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

7. Hesperis Hookeri, *Led.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

8. Parrya arctica, *R.Br.*
Hab. Cambridge Gulf and Minto Inlet.

9. Vesicaria arctica, *Richards.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

10. Draba alpina, *Wahl.* (*D. glacialis*, Adams, and *algida*, Adams.)
Hab. Banks' Land, &c.

11. Draba hirta, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Albert Sound, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Gulf.

12. Draba incana, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

13. Draba rupestris, *R.Br.*
Hab. Bay of Mercy, Banks' Land.

14. Cochlearia anglica, *DC.*
Hab. Banks' Land, &c.

15. Platypetalum purpurascens, *R.Br.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

16. Eutrema Edwardsii, *R.Br.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Gulf.

17. Silene acaulis, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land and P. Albert's Sound.

18. Lychnis apetala, *L.*
Hab. Baring Land, Cambridge Bay, and Minto Inlet.

19. Stellaria longipes, *Goldie.*
Hab. Banks' Land, &c.

20. Honckenya peploides, *Ehrh.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Gulf.

21. Cerastium alpinum, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Gulf.

22. Linum perenne, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

23. Lupinus perennis, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

24. Hedysarum M'Kenzii, *Richards.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Bay.

25. Hedysarum boreale, *Richards.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

26. Phaca astragalina, *DC.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Gulf.

27. Phaca aboriginorum, *Richards.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Gulf.

28. Oxytropis campestris, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Bay.

29. Oxytropis Uralensis, *var.* arctica.
Hab. Banks' Land, Cambridge Gulf, and Minto Inlet.

30. Oxytropis nigrescens, *Fisch.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Gulf.

31. Dryas integrifolia, *Vahl.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

32. Potentilla nivea, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Gulf.

33. Potentilla nana, *Lehm.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

34. Epilobium latifolium, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Gulf.

35. Epilobium alpinum, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

36. Hippuris vulgaris, *L.*
Hab. Cambridge Bay.

37. Saxifraga Hirculus, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Bay.

38. Saxifraga aizoides, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

39. Saxifraga flagellaris, *Willd.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

40. Saxifraga tricuspidata, *Retz.*
Hab. Banks' Land and Minto Inlet.

41. Saxifraga hieraciifolia, *Kit.*
Hab. Cambridge Bay.

42. Saxifraga nivalis, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land and Cambridge Gulf.

43. Saxifraga cæspitosa, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

44. Saxifraga cernua, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, Cambridge Gulf, Point Drew, and Point Pitt.

45. Saxifraga oppositifolia, *L.*
Hab. Abundant throughout Banks' Land, &c.

46. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, *L.*
Hab. Cambridge Gulf.

47. Taraxacum dens-leonis, *Desf.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Bay.

48. Senecio frigidus, *Less.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Point Bathurst.

49. Senecio palustris, *var.* congestus.
Hab. Banks' Land, Cambridge Gulf, and Minto Inlet.

50. Senecio aureus, *L.* ?
Hab. Point Drew, Jones' Island, and Cape Bathurst.

51. Arnica angustifolia, *Vahl.*
Hab. Banks' Land and Minto Inlet.

52. Artemisia vulgaris, *L.*, *var.* Tilesii.
Hab. Point Drew and Cape Bathurst.

53. Artemisia borealis, *Pall.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

54. Leucanthemum integrifolium, *DC.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Gulf.

55. Leucanthemum arcticum, *DC.*
Hab. Point Maitland.

56. Erigeron ——?
Hab. Banks' Land.

57. Erigeron uniflorum, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land and Minto Inlet.

58. Nardosmia corymbosa, *Hook.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Point Drew, and Minto Inlet.

59. Campanula linifolia, *A.DC.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

60. Vaccinium uliginosum, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

61. Cassiopea tetragona, *Don.*
Hab. Banks' Land and Minto Inlet.

62. Arbutus alpina, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, Point Drew, Cape Bathurst, and Jones' Island.

63. Polemonium cæruleum, *L.*, *var.* β.
Hab. Banks' Land.

64. Primula Hornemanniana, *Lehm.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

65. Androsace septentrionalis, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Bay.

66. Androsace Chamæjasme, *Wulf.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Cape Bathurst, &c.

67. Phlox Richardsonii, *Hook.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

68. Castilleja pallida, *Spr.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Bay.

69. Pedicularis capitata, *Adams.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Bay.

70. Pedicularis Sudetica, *Willd.*
Hab. Minto Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Points Drew, Pitt, Armstrong and Maitland.

71. Pedicularis hirsuta, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Cambridge Bay.

72. Armeria arctica, *Wallr.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Bay.

73. Polygonum viviparum, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Cambridge Gulf, and Minto Inlet.

74. Oxyria reniformis, *Hook.*
Hab. Banks' Land, &c.

75. Salix myrsinites, *L.*
Hab. Prince Albert's Sound.

76. Salix Richardsonii, *Hook.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

77. Salix myrtilloides, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

78. Salix desertorum?, *Richards.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

79. Salix speciosa, *Hook.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

80. Salix polaris, *Wahl.*
Hab. Cape Bathurst.

81. Salix reticulata, *L.*
Hab. Cambridge Bay and Minto Inlet.

82. Triticum repens, *L.*, *var.* purpureum.
Hab. Banks' Land, Points Warren and Pitt.

83. Elymus arenarius, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, and Point Warren.

84. Festuca brevifolia, *R.Br.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Point Drew, Cape Bathurst, and Jones' Island.

85. Poa laxa, *Hænke.*
Hab. Point Drew.

86. Catabrosa aquatica, *Beauv.*?
Hab. Banks' Land.

87. Glyceria arctica, *Hook.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

88. Deschampsia cæspitosa, *Beauv.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

89. Dupontia Fischeri, *R.Br.*
Hab. Points Maitland and Warren.

90. Hierochloe pauciflora, *R.Br.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

91. Calamagrostis stricta, *Beauv.*
Hab. Point Maitland.

92. Calamagrostis purpurascens, *R. Br.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

93. Colpodium latifolium, *R.Br.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

94. Alopecurus alpinus, *Sm.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Cambridge Bay, and Minto Inlet.

95. Eriophorum capitatum, *Host.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Minto Inlet, Point Drew, and Cambridge Bay.

96. Eriophorum vaginatum, *L.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

97. Eriophorum polystachyum, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land, Prince Albert's Sound, and Minto Inlet.

98. Carex * scirpoidea, *Mich.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

99. Carex incurva, *Lightf.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

100. Carex rigida, *Good.*
Hab. Banks' Land.

101. Carex stans, *Drejer.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

102. Carex compacta, *R.Br.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

103. Carex vaginata, *Tausch.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

104. Carex fuliginosa, *Sternb. & Hoppe.*
Hab. Minto Inlet and Cambridge Bay.

105. Carex ustulata, *Wahl.*
Hab. Cambridge Bay.

106. Elyna spicata, *Schrad.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

107. Equisetum arvense, *L.*
Hab. Banks' Land and Minto Inlet.

108. Cystopteris fragilis, *Bernh.*
Hab. Minto Inlet.

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* I owe the names of the Carices to the kindness of Dr. Boott.

III. Mr. Rae's Collections.

1. Anemone Richardsonii, *Hook.*
2. Anemone parviflora, *Mich.*
3. Ranunculus Purshii β, *Rich.*
4. Ranunculus hyperboreus, *Rottb.*
5. Caltha arctica, *L.*
6. Draba incana, *L.*
7. Erysimum cheiranthoides, *L.*
8. Oxytropis deflexa, *Dec.*
9. Oxytropis campestris, *Dec.*
10. Oxytropis Uralensis, *DC.*
11. Oxytropis nigrescens, *Fisch.*
12. Phaca astragalina, *DC.*
13. Phaca aboriginorum, *Richards.*
14. Lupinus perennis, *L.*
15. Hedysarum M'Kenzii, *Richards.*
16. Hedysarum boreale, *Nutt.*
17. Sieversia Rossii, *R.Br.*
18. Dryas integrifolia, *Vahl.*
19. Dryas octopetala, *L.*
20. Potentilla biflora, *Willd.*
21. Potentilla fruticosa, *L.*
22. Epilobium latifolium, *L.*
23. Saxifraga Hirculus, *L.*
24. Saxifraga tricuspidata, *Roth.*
25. Saxifraga nivalis, *L.*
26. Saxifraga cæspitosa, *L.*
27. Saxifraga cernua, *L.*
28. Saxifraga rivularis, *L.*
29. Saxifraga oppositifolia, *L.*
30. Taraxacum dens-leonis, *Desf.*
31. Senecio palustris, *var.* congestus, *DC.*
32. Arnica angustifolia, *Vahl.*
33. Antennaria alpina, *Gærtn.*
34. Pyrethrum inodorum, *var.* pumilum, *Smith.*
35. Leucanthemum integrifolium, *DC.*
36. Achillea Millefolium, *L.*
37. Erigeron compositum, *Pursh.*
38. Erigeron uniflorum, *L.*
39. Aster pygmæus, *Torr. & Gray.*
40. Campanula linifolia, *Lam.*
41. Gentiana propinqua, *Richards.*
42. Vaccinium uliginosum, *L.*
43. Cassiopea tetragona, *G.Don.*
44. Ledum palustre, *L.*
45. Rhododendron lapponicum, *Wahl.*
46. Arbutus alpina, *L.*
47. Primula Hornemanniana, *Lehm.*
48. Androsace septentrionalis, *L.*
49. Androsace Chamæjasme, *Wulf.*
50. Phlox Richardsonii, *Hook.*
51. Castilleja pallida, *Spr.*
52. Pedicularis capitata, *Adams.*
53. Pedicularis Sudetica, *Willd.*
54. Pedicularis hirsuta, *L.*
55. Pinguicula vulgaris, *L.*
56. Mertensia maritima, *Roth.*
57. Plantago lanceolata, *L.*
58. Empetrum nigrum, *L.*
59. Armeria arctica, *Wallr.*
60. Polygonum viviparum, *L.*
61. Oxyria reniformis, *Hook.*
62. Salix glauca, *L.*
63. Salix Richardsonii, *Hook.*
64. Salix arctica, *Pall.*
65. Salix reticulata, *L.*
66. Triticum repens, *L.*, *var.* purpureum.
67. Festuca brevifolia, *R.Br.*
68. Poa cæsia, *Smith?*
69. Poa laxa, *Hænke.*
70. Dupontia Fischeri, *R.Br.*
71. Hierochloe alpina, *R. & S.*
72. Calamagrostis Canadensis, *Beauv.*
73. Colpodium latifolium, *R.Br.*
74. Alopecurus alpinus, *Sm.*
75. Trisetum subspicatum, *Beauv.*
76. Eriophorum capitatum, *Host.*
77. Eriophorum polystachyum, *L.*
78. Carex * stans, *Drejer.*
79. Lycopodium Selago, *L.*

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* Named by Dr. Boott.

On the Botany of Raoul Island, one of the Kermadec group in the South Pacific Ocean. By J. D. Hooker, Esq., M.D. F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Read April 1st, 1856.]

The materials from which the following sketch is drawn up consist of a small collection of plants made upon Raoul Island, by Mr. M'Gillivray, late Naturalist to H.M.S. *Herald*, under the command of Captain Denham, R.N., who forwarded the collection in question to Sir W. Hooker; and whose zealous exertions in furthering the scientific objects of the expedition under his command demand the grateful acknowledgement of all classes of naturalists.

Very little being known of the Kermadec group, I applied to Captain Washington, R.N., the present able and assiduous Hydrographer to the Admiralty, who promptly forwarded me the following information.

The name of Kermadec Islands was first given, in the chart accompanying Admiral Rossel's account of D'Entrecasteaux's voyage in search of La Peyrouse, to a group situated about 450 miles N.E. of New Zealand, between that group and the Fijis. They consist of four principal islands, Macauley and Curtis Islands, discovered before D'Entrecasteaux's visit, by Lieutenant Watts in the *Penrhyn* in 1788, and Raoul and Esperance Islands, by D'Entrecasteaux on March 15th, 1793.

Raoul, or Sunday Island, is described both by D'Entrecasteaux (vol. i. 295) and D'Urville (Voy. de l'Astrolabe, iii. 7) as triangular, and not more than four leagues in circumference, forming a high, rugged, steep mountain covered with wood. Commodore Wilkes, who afterwards visited it, adds that it appears to be volcanic, and that its rocks rise like basaltic columns.

Captain Denham in H.M.S. *Herald* finished the survey of this island on July 24th, 1854, and reports that "it is in lat. 29° 15′ 30″ S., long. 177° 54′ 52″ W., and that its maximum altitude is 1627 feet." Its only inhabitants consist of a family from New York, to whose humane disposition he is indebted, under the trying circumstances of having to inter his son close to their settlement. Poultry, vegetables and water can be procured there during the summer.

Some further information regarding Raoul Island is given by Mr. Milne (Botanical Collector to the Expedition) in Hooker's 'Journal of Botany' (vii. 151), where the luxuriance of the Cryptogamic vegetation is particularly alluded to, and the presence of a Palm and some *Orchideæ*, of which, however, no specimens have hitherto been transmitted.

Macauley and Curtis Islands are very much smaller, and L'Esperance is a mere rock.

The most interesting circumstance connected with the vegetation of Raoul Island is the identity of most of the flowering plants, and all but one of the ferns, that have been collected upon it, with those of New Zealand. The great extent of intervening ocean (450 miles), and the small size of the islands, would appear to render it extremely difficult to account for this similarity of vegetation by transport; added to which, the prevailing winds blow from the north-west, and the oceanic currents set in the same direction.

It is also worthy of remark, that of the nine species that are not natives of New Zealand, four are new, and three of these are nearly allied to New Zealand plants; whilst of those five that are not new, three are widely diffused throughout the tropical and subtropical Pacific islands, and would appear not to be capable of enduring the cold of New Zealand; these are the *Metrosideros polymorpha*, *Piper latifolium*, and *Omalanthus nutans*.

The absence of any Ferns (with a single exception) but such as are natives of New Zealand, is, however, a far more striking fact, both because the list is a large one for so small an island (twenty-two species), and because, if their presence is to be accounted for wholly by trans-oceanic transport of these species, the question at once occurs, why has there been no addition of some of the many Fiji or New Caledonian Island ferns, that are common tropical Pacific species, the Fiji Islands being only 700 miles north of the Kermadecs, and New Caledonia 750. The only fern which is not a native of New Zealand, is the Norfolk Island *Asplenium difforme*.

Still more remarkable is the total absence in the collection of any of the plants peculiar to Norfolk Island, for Raoul Island is in the same latitude as Norfolk Island, is exactly the same distance from New Zealand, and the winds and currents set from Norfolk to Raoul Island: in short, though the northern extreme of New Zealand, Norfolk Island and Raoul Island form an equilateral triangle, with the exception of *Asplenium difforme*, there is not a single fern of Norfolk Island found in Raoul Island that is not also found in New Zealand; whilst of the twenty flowering plants of Raoul Island, no less than six are absolutely peculiar to New Zealand and Raoul Island, and with the exception of the tropical, widely diffused Pacific species, there are no phænogamic plants or ferns confined to Norfolk Island and Raoul Island. It is further remarkable that of the Raoul Island ferns, *Cyathea medullaris* and *Pteris falcata* have not been found in Norfolk Island.

There is no doubt that a complete flora of Raoul Island would modify these results; but there can also be no doubt that it would confirm these indications of its affinities being most strong with that of New Zealand, and feeble to a very unaccountable degree with the floras of those other groups with which it might be expected to possess a very strong relationship.

Of the twenty flowering plants, three are noticed by the collector as being possibly introduced by man, viz. *Sicyos angulatus*, *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, and *Oplismenus æmulus*, all of which were found to affect cultivated ground. These are, however, so widely distributed in the South Pacific Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, that it is quite as probable as not that they are truly wild in the Kermadec group, and only grow in more abundance upon prepared soil. All have, however, appendages that would favour their transport, as the glochidiate setæ of the fruit of the *Sicyos*, the awn of the glume of *Oplismenus*, and the pappus of *Gnaphalium*.

With regard to the remaining seventeen flowering plants, I recognize special adaptations for transport in the following two only:—*Bidens leucantha*[*], in the barbed setæ of the fruit, and *Lagenophora petiolata*, in the viscid fruit. Of the rest none seem in any way adapted for transport, unless the minute and numerous seeds of the *Lobelia*, *Acianthus*, and *Metrosideros* be so regarded.

DICOTYLEDONES.

1. Coriaria ruscifolia, *L.*
2. Metrosideros polymorpha, *Gaud.*
3. Sicyos angulatus, *L.*
4. Coprosma petiolata, *n. sp.*
5. Coprosma acutifolia, *n. sp.*
6. Panax arboreum, *Forst.*
7. Lagenophora petiolata, *H. f.*
8. Bidens leucantha, *Willd.*
9. Gnaphalium luteo-album, *L.*
10. Scævola gracilis, *n. sp.*
11. Lobelia anceps, *Thunb.*
12. Veronica parviflora, *Vahl.*
13. Myoporum lætum, *Forst.*
14. Omalanthus nutans, *Guill.*
15. Piper latifolium, *Forst.*
16. Peperomia Urvilleana, *A. Rich.*
17. Ascarina lanceolata, *n. sp.*

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[*] This, though not included in the New Zealand flora, has been latterly introduced into the neighbourhood of Auckland, &c.

Monocotyledones.

18. Acianthus Sinclairii, *H. f.*
19. Isolepis nodosa, *R. Br.*
20. Oplismenus æmulus, *R. Br.*

Filices & Lycopodiaceæ.

21. Cyathea medullaris, *Sw.*
22. Hymenophyllum demissum, *Sw.*
23. Adiantum hispidulum, *Sw.*
24. Pteris falcata, *R. Br.*
25. Pteris aquilina, *L.*, *var.* esculenta.
26. Pteris comans, *Forst.*
27. Pteris tremula, *R. Br.*
28. Lomaria procera, *Spr.*
29. Lomaria lanceolata, *Spr.*
30. Doodia caudata, *R. Br.*
31. Asplenium flaccidum, *Forst.*
32. Asplenium difforme, *R. Br.*
33. Asplenium polyodon, *Forst.*
34. Asplenium obtusatum, *Forst.*
35. Asplenium lucidum, *Forst.*
36. Nephrodium decompositum, *R. Br.*
37. Polystichum aristatum, *Presl.*
38. Hypolepis tenuifolia, *Bernh.*
39. Phymatodes Billardieri, *Presl.*
40. Niphobolus rupestris, *Spr.*
41. Psilotum triquetrum, *Sw.*
42. Lycopodium Billardieri, *Spring.*

Descriptions of the New Species.

Coprosma petiolata, *H. fil.*; ramis cylindricis cortice pallido, ramulis petiolisque puberulis, foliis gracilè petiolatis elliptico-oblongis obovatisve obtusis subcoriaceis, stipulis transversè elongatis abruptè longè acuminatis, costis puberulis, floribus capitatis, pedunculis infra v. supra medium bracteolatis, fl. ♂ subsessilibus congestis, calyce brevissimo, corollâ latè campanulatâ profundè 4-fidâ, fl. ♀ 3–5 sessilibus, calycis limbo truncato, corollâ brevi cylindricâ breviter 4-fidâ, stylis crassis erectis.

C. Bauerianæ Ins. Norfolciæ et Nov. Zelandiæ similis, sed folia gracilius petiolata minus carnosa, et marginibus non aut vix recurvis.—Arbor parva, cortice lævi pallido. Folia 1–2 unc. longa, petiolo costâ venisque subtùs puberulis. Pedunculi puberuli, stricti v. curvi, petiolis æquilongi v. iis longiores, interdùm bifoliati. Flores ♂ plurimi, basi involucello brevi suffulti, ¼ unc. longi, alabastra subglobosa. Antheræ breviter oblongæ. Fl. ♀ pauciores, involucello longiore diphyllo suffulti.

Coprosma acutifolia, *H. fil.*; arborescens, ramis cortice lævi pallido tectis, foliis petiolatis membranaceis ovatis elliptico-ovatis ovato-lanceolatisve acuminatis, fl. ♂ ad apices pedunculorum solitariis binis ternisve subsessilibus; pedunculis simplicibus v. dichotomis, calyce minimo 4-lobo, corollâ infundibuliformi ad medium 4-fidâ, staminibus longè exsertis.

C. lucidæ, Forst., affinis, differt præcipuè foliis membrananceis.—Arbor parva, ramosa, cortice lævi pallido, ramulis gracilibus ultimis cylindricis. Folia 2⅓–2½ unc. longa, in petiolum ⅛ unc. longam angustata, penninervia, et reticulatim venosa. Pedunculi petiolis æquilongi v. iis longiores, dum divisi ad axillas stipulis connatis membranaceis instructi. Flores brevissimè pedicellati ⅓ unc. longi, ♂ tantum visi.

Scævola gracilis, *H. fil.*; procumbens, ramis herbaceis foliisque utrinque pubescenti-pilosis axillis villosis, foliis lanceolatis cuneato-lanceolatisve acutis irregulariter serrato-dentatis in petiolum elongatum angustatis, floribus in ramulis brevissimis axillaribus subsessilibus, foliis 4 lineari-lanceolatis floribus æquilongis bracteatis, calycis tubo brevi basi bracteolato, limbi lobis 5 inæqualibus, 3 subulatis, 2 intermediis brevibus, corollæ lobis angustis.

Calycis villosi tubus basi multibracteatus, sericeus, ¼ unc. longus, lobis valdè inæqualibus, 3 subulatis tubo corollæ ¼ brevioribus, 2 intermediis brevibus obtusis lobulatis. Corollæ flavidæ tubus lentè curvus, laciniæ tubo longiores, lineares, ligulatæ, acuminato-uncinatæ, supernè pauld dilatatæ, marginibus membranaceis undulatis, tubo intùs villoso supernè pilis capitatis opacis et secus basin limbi instructo. Stamina subæqualia, tubo corollæ breviora; filamenta filiformia, glaberrima; antheris linearibus muticis. Stylus pilosus. Stigma hemisphæricum, marginibus cupulæ ciliatis.

Asimina lanceolata, *H. fil.*; arbuscula, foliis coriaceis petiolatis lanceolatis acuminatis grossè serratis subtùs glaucis, paniculis folio brevioribus.

A. lucida, H. fil., Novæ-Zelandiæ affinis, sed foliis lanceolatis longioribus et angustioribus, serraturis grossioribus apicibus curvis acutis. Folia 2–3 unc. longa, acuminata, basi in petiolum sensim angustata. Flores subimbricati.

Note on *Obolaria virginica*, L. By Asa Gray, M.D., F.M.L.S. &c.—Extracted from a Letter to George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S. &c.

[Read April 15th, 1856.]

Several years ago, in a memoir* in which *Obolaria virginica* is figured and described, I endeavoured to show that this genus should be referred to the order *Gentianeæ*, *notwithstanding* a peculiarity in its placentation. I wish now to say, that it should be referred there *on account* of its placentation. Had I properly noted at the time what Grisebach states (in his *Gen. et Sp. Gentianearum*), respecting the ovules sometimes occupying several series somewhat remote from the sutures, or had I been led to inspect the ovary of almost any of our common Gentians, the case would have been clear at once. It is only recently that my former pupil, Mr. Henry J. Clark, has called my attention to the fact, hitherto unknown, I believe, that the ovules in most of our Gentians of the United States occupy the whole, or nearly the whole parietes of the ovary; sometimes in nearly definite rows, as in *G. quinqueflora*, but more commonly indefinitely crowded over every part except the very sutures, as in *G. Andrewsii*, *G. crinita*, &c. Examining some other genera, we found this to occur also in *Bartonia*, Muhl. (*Centaurella*, Michx.); equally so in both species, *B. tenella* and *B. verna*. In the former species, in which, as in *Obolaria*, four re-entering angles render the cell cruciform, the resemblance to *Obolaria* is striking and complete, as you will see from the enclosed sketch of a transverse section of the ovary of *B. tenella*. The only anomaly of *Obolaria* as a true *Gentianea* which remains, is the imbricative (instead of convolutive) æstivation of its corolla;—of which no parallel instance is known, so far as I am aware. It may however be expected to occur; for useful and reliable as the æstivation of the corolla often is, as an ordinal mark, it is seldom altogether constant.

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* Chloris Bor. Amer. in Mem. Amer. Acad. 1846.

I think I once mentioned to you an exception of this sort, or rather a variation, which occurs in a family in the arrangement of which you have employed æstivation of the corolla to great advantage, viz. the *Scrophulariaceæ*, in characterizing the *suborders* (as I would suggest they ought not to be called) *Antirrhinideæ* and *Rhinanthideæ*. The same accurate observer, Mr. Clark, long ago showed me that this character occasionally failed in *Mimulus*, especially in *M. ringens* and *M. moschatus*, which almost as frequently present the æstivation of the *Rhinanthideæ* (*i. e.* have some part of the lower lip exterior) as that of the *Antirrhinideæ*, to which the genus belongs. Last summer I noticed a second exception of the kind in a *Pentstemon* (*P. heterandrum*, Torr. & Gray, in Beckwith's Report of a Pacific Railroad Survey), which besides the anomaly of having the fifth stamen sometimes antheriferous and sometimes sterile, had also, in about half of the flowers examined, the lateral lobes of the corolla external in the bud, and covering the two posterior lobes as well as the anterior one.

On the Action of Sea-water on the Germination of Seeds. By CHARLES DARWIN, Esq., Vice-Pres. R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Read May 6th, 1856.]

DURING the spring of last year it occurred to me that it would be worth while, in relation to the distribution of plants, to test how long seeds could endure immersion in sea-water, and yet retain their vitality. As far as I knew, this had not been tried by botanists, who would have been far more capable of doing it efficiently than myself; and I now find that M. Alph. DeCandolle, in his admirable work, "Géographie Botanique," regrets that such experiments have not been tried; I think, that had he known even the few facts here to be recorded, some of his opinions on the means of distribution of particular families would have been slightly modified. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley has likewise tested fifty-three different kinds of seeds, and has published a report in the "Gardener's Chronicle*," to which periodical I have also sent two brief notices on the same subject†. I intend here to give, with Mr. Berkeley's kind permission, an account of our joint experiments. I may premise, that not knowing, at first, whether the seeds would endure even a week's immersion, I selected a few by simple chance, taking, however, the seeds of different families; subsequently I have been aided by suggestions from Dr. Hooker.

I must briefly describe how my experiments were tried: the seeds were placed in small bottles, each holding two or three ounces of salt water, carefully made according to Schweitzer's analysis: as both *algæ* and marine animals have, as is well known, long survived in water thus made, there can be no doubt that the experiment was thus fairly tried. Mr. Berkeley sent his seeds to Ramsgate, tied up in little bags and placed in the sea-water, daily renewed; and they were thus immersed for three weeks, and when partially dried, but still damp, were sent off, but by accident were not unpacked for four days subsequently, so that their total immersion "was equivalent to one of more than a month." Some of my bottles were put out of doors in the shade, and were exposed to an average weekly temperature of from 35° to 57°; the other bottles were kept in my cellar, and were exposed to much less variation of temperature, viz. to a daily mean average of from 46° to 56°. Further, to test the effect of temperature, I immersed eighteen different sorts of seeds in salt water, in a tank, which, from containing much snow, was for six weeks at the temperature of 32°, slowly rising for the next six weeks to 44°; but the seeds thus tested did not seem to withstand the injurious effect of the salt water better than those exposed to a higher but variable temperature. I may remark, that amongst the eighteen kinds of seeds immersed in the cold salt water, there were seeds of a somewhat tender constitution, as capsicum and vegetable marrow, but the exposure to the cold in no degree injured their germination. In the case of some of the seeds which I first tried, and which were put out of doors, I did not change the salt water for fifty-six days, and it became putrid and smelt offensively to a quite surprising degree, especially the water with the cabbage, radish, cress and onion seed, which also gave out strongly the odour of each kind; so that I thought the putridity would infallibly have been communicated to the seeds; but judging from the seeds of some of the same plants (but not actually from the same lot of seed) placed in salt water often renewed, and likewise kept in the cellar under a less variable temperature, neither the putridity of the water nor the changing temperature had any marked effect on their vitality. Cress seed (*Lepidium sativum*) and that of *Phalaris Canariensis*, after twenty-two days' immersion, were thoroughly dried for a week and then planted; they germinated pretty well, but the seeds themselves of this particular lot were not very good. At first I tried the seeds after each successive week's immersion, and they germinated at the same period as did seeds of the same kind which had not been salted; celery and rhubarb seed, however, were somewhat accelerated in their germination. Some kinds of seeds, as of *Trifolium incarnatum*, *Sinapis nigra*, peas, kidney and common beans, swelled much in the salt water, and they generally were killed by a short immersion; but the swollen seeds of *Lupinus polyphyllus* germinated better than those which did not swell. I was surprised to observe that most of the seeds of *Convolvulus tricolor* germinated after seven days under the salt water and lived for some time in it; as did likewise the fresh seed of *Tussilago farfara* after 9 days; after 25 days I took out some of the young plants of the *Tussilago* and planted them, and one of them grew: some of the seeds of the garden orache (*Atriplex*) also germinated under water after 56 days' immersion, but I failed in raising the seedlings; the other seeds of the same lot of the orache germinated excellently after 100 days' immersion.

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* Sept. 1st, 1855. † May 26th and Nov. 24th, 1855.

The total number of seeds tried by Mr. Berkeley and myself amount only to 87, for unfortunately we happened to select some of the same kinds; in one respect, however, this has been fortunate, for we have thus tested each other's results, and they accord perfectly as far as they go; the seed of the tomato, however, germinated better after a month's immersion with Mr. Berkeley than after only 22 days with me; but my seed appeared to be old. And this leads me to remark, that I suspect that fresh seed withstands the salt water better than old, but yet good seed; this was the case with *Trifolium incarnatum*, *Phlox Drummondii*, and I believe with *Sinapis nigra*. Of the genus *Godetia*, Mr. Berkeley found one species was killed by, and another survived, a month's immersion: but a far more curious case is presented by the varieties of the cabbage; for I found that good seed of the "Mammoth white broccoli" germinated after 11 days' immersion, but was killed by 22 days; seed of the "early cauliflower" survived 22 days, but was killed by 36 days; "Cattell's cabbage" germinated excellently after 36 days, but was killed by 50 days; and lastly, fresh seed of the wild cabbage from Tenby germinated excellently after 50 days, very well after 110 days, and two seeds out of some hundreds germinated after 133 days' immersion.

Of the 87 kinds of seeds tried, 23 or more than one quarter did not endure 28 days' immersion: capsicum has endured the trial best, for 30 out of 56 seeds germinated well after 137 days' immersion: of celery seed after the same period of 137 days, only 6 out of several hundreds germinated. The worst germinators have been dwarf kidney beans and *Hibiscus manihot*, both killed by 11 days' immersion; common peas were killed by 14 days'; *Tussilago farfara* germinated under water after 9 days, but the young plants kept alive for some time: the next worse germinators have been *Phlox Drummondii*, *Trifolium incarnatum*, *Linum usitatissimum*, and *Sinapis nigra*, very few of which survived 15 days' immersion.

From such scanty materials it is, perhaps, rash to draw any sort of deduction in regard to the power of resistance to salt water in the different divisions of the vegetable kingdom; but a few remarks may be permitted. Three out of the 17 Endogens and 20 out of the 70 Exogens were killed by a month or 28 days' immersion: this fact, together with the marked power of endurance in the *Atriplex*, *Beta*, *Spinacea*, and *Rheum*, lowly organized exogens, accords with, and is perhaps connected with, the fact, insisted on so much by M. A. DeCandolle, of the wider range of the Endogens and of the lowly organized Exogens, than of the higher Exogens*. The four *Solanaceæ* and two *Umbelliferæ* endured the salt water very well, and each included the longest survivor of all the species tried. Ten *Compositæ* were tried, and only one was killed by a month's immersion, that is excepting the *Tussilago* which germinated under water. Eight *Cruciferæ* were tried, and all withstood the influence well, excepting *Sinapis nigra*, which was killed by 25 days' immersion; three of the *Cruciferæ* survived 85 days: this power of endurance in the seeds of this family is, perhaps, surprising, considering the oil in their seeds. Nine *Leguminosæ* were tried; these all resisted the salt water badly, with the exception of the hard thin seeds of *Mimosa sensitiva*, which germinated pretty well after 50 days; three species of Lupine seemed just able occasionally to withstand about 36 days' immersion; the seeds of the other *Leguminosæ* having all been killed by much shorter periods. I suspect that it is the water, and not the salt, which kills the *Leguminosæ*; at least I found that a lot of fresh "Thurston Reliance" peas were all killed by 13 days' immersion in pure water*; and I have been assured that a much shorter immersion will kill kidney beans. Lastly, seven species of the allied families of *Hydrophyllaceæ* and *Polemoniaceæ* (six having been selected by Mr. Berkeley) were killed by a month's immersion, and so great a proportion can hardly be accidental.

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* Godron in his "Florula Juvenalis," p. 16, states that the seeds of some plants, as of *Atriplex* and certain *Gramineæ*, germinate perfectly in salt-marshes, where they have been immersed during all the winter under salt water.

From the great difference in the powers of resistance to the sea-water in the different families just specified, and even in the varieties of the same species; and from the *Leguminosæ* being apparently in this respect the tenderest, whereas they are generally believed to keep longer than any other seeds in a dry state, I think we may learn a lesson of caution, not to infer with too much certainty which seeds will endure longest when naturally buried in damp earth, from knowing what kinds will keep best in an artificial state.

I had intended trying many more seeds, as I at one time thought that these experiments would have thrown more light on the dispersal of plants than I now think they do. I soon became aware that most seeds, in accordance with the common experience of gardeners, sink in water; at least I have found this to be the case, after a few days, with the 51 kinds of seeds which I have myself tried; so that such seeds could not possibly be transported by sea-currents beyond a very short distance. Some few seeds, however, do float, as I have tried with some of those cast by the Gulf Stream on the coast of Norway. From knowing that timber is often cast on the shores of oceanic islands far from the mainland, and from having met with accounts of floating vegetable rubbish off estuaries, I assumed that plants, with ripe seeds, washed into the sea by rivers, landslips, &c., might be drifted by sea-currents during a period of some weeks. The closing of the capsules, pods, and heads of the *Compositæ*, &c., when wetted, and their re-opening when cast on shore and dried, the seeds being thus allowed to be driven inland by the first stormy winds, seemed to favour such means of transport. But in putting 34 plants of different orders, with ripe fruit, into salt water, one alone, the *Euonymus*, floated for a month, being buoyed up by its fruit; the others all sunk in 21 days, some in 5, and several in 7, 9, and 11 days. But I am not sure that I have made the trial fairly, for I kept the floating plants in too warm and dark a place, which might have favoured their decay. Finally I may remark, that the seeds of very few species are, as far as we yet know, all killed by 10 days' immersion,—that some plants will float for this period,—that the average rate of the ten currents in the Atlantic Ocean, given in Johnston's "Physical Atlas," is 33 miles per diem (the main Equatorial current running at the rate of 60 miles, and the Cape Stream at 80 miles per diem); and therefore I conclude, under the existing extremely scanty materials for forming any opinion, that some plants might under favourable conditions be transported over arms of the sea 300 or even more miles in breadth; and if cast on the shore of an island not well stocked with species, might become naturalized.

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* Loiseleur-Deslongchamps says (Consid. sur les Céréales, Part ii. p. 234) that in wheat put into water the embryo comes out in the course of two days; as Mr. Berkeley's wheat survived after 30 days' immersion in sea-water, one may suspect that in this case, the seed would survive longer under sea-water than under fresh water.

In the following list, to save repetition, I have marked the plants tried by Mr. Berkeley, and which germinated after a month's immersion, with †; when they did not germinate, this is expressly stated. The "cold water" refers to the seeds placed in salt water in the tank with snow.

I have arranged the families in accordance with Lindley's "Vegetable Kingdom."

ENDOGENS.

(GRAMINEÆ.)

Avena (common oats): after 85 days' immersion germinated excellently; after 100 days some germinated; after 120 days some half-germinated.

Hordeum (common barley): germinated well after 28 days, but none after 42 days; in the cold water well after 30 days (†).

†*Triticum* (wheat).

Phalaris Canariensis: after 70 days nearly all germinated; in another lot after 85, most of the seeds germinated, but the seedlings died off; after 100 and likewise after 120 days' immersion, in each case, a single seedling came up.

Holcus saccharatus: after 36 days germinated fairly; after 50 days all died.

†*Zea Mays*: none germinated after a month's immersion.

†*Arum maculatum*.

†*Anomatheca cruenta*.

†*Babiana plicata*.

†*Trichonema pudicum*.

†*Sisyrinchium iridifolium*.

Canna Indica: after 50 days several germinated, but not very strongly.

†*Colchicum autumnale*: did not germinate.

Allium cepa: after 56 days' immersion, 3 out of 15 germinated; after 82 days in the cold water, most of the seeds grew well; after 100 days, 2 or 3 grew out of about 25 planted (†).

†*Bulbine annua*.

†*Asphodelus luteus*.

†*Uropetalum serotinum*: did not germinate.

EXOGENS.

Ricinus communis (*var. major* and *minor*): both germinated after 36 days.

Cucurbita Melopepo (vegetable marrow): germinated after 100 days; of 4 seeds immersed in the cold water for 82 days, 2 germinated.

†*Cucumis Melo* (melon).

Cistus (mixed shrubby garden varieties): germinated well after 36 days, and some germinated after 70 days.

(CRUCIFERÆ.)

Lepidium sativum: after 85 days' immersion only one out of many germinated; after 56 days $\frac{6}{57}$ grew: in the cold water, after 65 days, $\frac{4}{60}$ grew. (†*var.*, golden cress.) These seeds gave out an astonishing quantity of slime in the salt water.

Brassica oleracea, var. "Mammoth white Broccoli:" germinated after 11 days' immersion, but after 22 days all died.

——— ———, *var.* "Early Cauliflower:" after 22 days, 5 out of 100 germinated; after 36 days all dead.

Brassica oleracea, var. "Cattell's Cabbage:" germinated excellently after 36 days; all dead after 50 days.

——— ———, *var.* growing wild on the Castle Rocks of Tenby; fresh seeds, after 50 days germinated excellently; after 110 days germinated very well; after 133 days only two out of some hundreds germinated (†).

†*Brassica Rapa* (*var.* yellow turnip).

Raphanus sativus: after 85 days, $\frac{2}{30}$ germinated; the cold water seemed to be injurious to these seeds, for after only 30 or 50 days all the seeds were dead (*var.* black radish) (†).

Erysimum Perowskianum: after 36 days germinated well; after 50 only one seed; after 70 days all dead (†).

Matthiola annua: germinated after 28 days; all dead after 54 days.

Sinapis nigra: seeds much swollen; germinated after 11 days; all dead after 22 days: *fresh* seed germinated pretty well after 15 days, but were all killed by 25 days' immersion.

Crambe maritima: after 37 days germinated well.

Tropæolum majus: after 37 days nearly all germinated, but after 50 days none did.

†*Limnanthes Douglasii.*

Hibiscus Manihot: all were killed by 11 days' immersion (†).

†*Malope grandiflora.*

Papaver somniferum: germinated well after 28 days; was killed by 54 days.

Argemone Mexicana: came up excellently after 50 days, and pretty well after 70 days.

†*Chryseis crocea* (germinated very imperfectly after the month).

Linum usitatissimum: after 7 and after 14 days only two or three seeds, out of very many, germinated; after 28 only one seed came up; after 42 days not one germinated. These seeds gave out much slime.

†*Silene compacta.*

Rheum Rhaponticum: germinated well after 32 days.

Atriplex (garden orache): some of the seed germinated under water after 56 days' immersion; the remaining seed germinated excellently after 100 days.

Beta vulgaris: excellently after 100 days (†).

Spinacea oleracea: excellently after 70 days; a few after 120 days; all killed by 137 days (†).

(LEGUMINOSÆ.)

Vicia Faba (*var.* "Johnston's Wonder"): two out of six lived after 11 days' immersion; one half-germinated after 14 days; after 22 days all dead: many of these beans swelled greatly. I tried sixty after 28 days and found all dead. None survived 30 days in the cold water.

Pisum sativum: after 11 days some germinated; none survived 14 days; none survived 30 days in the cold water. Another lot of *fresh* seed ("Thurston's Reliance") all died after 12 days; none survived 30 days in the cold water. I found 13 days' immersion in pure water killed these latter fresh peas. (†None germinated.)

Phaseolus vulgaris (*var.* "early frame dwarf"): all died after 11 days' immersion; after 28 days' immersion, 80 were planted, but all dead. I tried another lot of *fresh* seed, but none of them resisted even 10 days' immersion; nor did they resist 30 days in the cold water: many of these seeds swelled much (†).

Trifolium incarnatum: all died after 11 days' immersion, and after 30 in the cold water. *Fresh* seed germinated excellently after 5 days' immersion, well after 12 days, and one single seed out of some hundreds germinated after 20 days. These seeds swelled much.

Ulex europæus: after 11 days germinated well; after 14 days two germinated; after 28 days all dead.

Lupinus polyphyllus: after 22 days, out of seven swollen seeds three germinated; seven others did not swell and were all dead; after 36 days' immersion one began to germinate and then died.

Lupinus luteus (pale *var.*): after 22 days $\frac{4}{12}$ lived; after 36 days' immersion $\frac{3}{18}$ germinated; after 50 days all dead.

†*Lupinus pubescens* germinated after a month, but Mr. Berkeley says the greater number were rotten.

Mimosa sensitiva: germinated excellently after 36 days' immersion, and pretty well after 50 days.

Geum coccineum (*var. splendens*): after 36 days germinated well, and after 70 days one single seed germinated.

Saxifraga incurvifolia: did not germinate after 30 days' immersion.

——— *aizoides*, nor did this species, but the seed was not very good.

(SOLANACEÆ.)

Capsicum annuum: after 137 days' immersion, 30, out of 56 planted, germinated well (†).

Solanum tuberosum: germinated excellently after 70 days, well after 100; all dead after 120 days.

——— *lycopersicum* (common tomato): one seed germinated after 22 days' immersion, the rest were killed by 36 and 50 days' immersion. († But Mr. Berkeley found that they germinated after a month.)

†——— *melongena.*

Convolvulus tricolor: after having been 7 days in the salt water, many of the seeds germinated, and the embryos came out of the husks: of those which did not germinate under water, one germinated after 36 days' immersion.

(Polemoniaceæ and Hydrophyllaceæ.)

Gilia tricolor († was killed by a month's immersion).

Phlox Drummondii: of old seed none germinated after 11 days; but of fresh seed, 3 out of many germinated after 15 days, and none after 25 days' immersion.

Eutoca viscida.
Nemophila insignis.
——— *atomaria.*
——— *maculata.*
——— *discoidalis.*

† None of these were found by Mr. Berkeley to germinate after a month's immersion.

Borago officinalis: a few came up after 14 days' immersion, one after 28 days, and none after 42 days.

†*Nolana grandiflora.*

Satureja (common savory): after 42 days, 8 seeds out of many germinated.

Campanula Pentagonia († did not germinate after a month's immersion).

†*Fedia graciliflora.*

†*Fedia* (corn salad).

(Compositæ.)

Lactuca sativa (common lettuce): after 56 days' immersion $\frac{7}{30}$ of the seed came up; after 85 days only one out of several germinated. Cold water had no marked effect, but after 65 days they germinated rather better than the others (†).

†*Cichorium Endivia.*

Galinsoga trilobata: germinated after 22 days.

Aster Chinensis (mixed German varietes): germinated after 28 days; all dead after 54 days' immersion.

Ageratum Mexicanum: after 100 days, one seed out of many germinated; at much shorter periods these seeds did not germinate well.

Leontodon Taraxacum: germinated excellently after 61 days' immersion; the seeds were fresh.

Tussilago Farfara: fresh seeds being placed in the salt water, after 9 days, many of them germinated under water. After 25 days, I took out some of the young plants and planted them: one grew. The germination of these seeds is the more remarkable, as this is not a sea-side plant.

†*Monolopia Californica.*

†*Oenia turbinata.*

†*Cosmos luteus*: did not germinate after a month's immersion.

Clarkia pulchella: germinated well after 28 days; was killed by 54 days' immersion.

†*Godetia rubicunda.*

†——— *Lindleyana* was killed by a month's immersion.

Apium graveolens (*var.* "Cattell's white"): after 137 days only 6 seeds out of some hundreds germinated; after 85 days the seeds germinated excellently; they did not appear to germinate quite so well after 82 days in the cold water (†).

Daucus carota: a very few germinated after 85 days; after only 56 days $\frac{3}{50}$ grew (†).

On the Vitality of Seeds after prolonged Submersion in the Sea.

By James Salter, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. &c.

[Read May 6th, 1856.]

I should not have thought the observations which are the subject of this little communication of sufficient importance to occupy the attention of the Linnean Society, had it not come to my knowledge that one of our most distinguished British naturalists is at present engaged in investigating experimentally the question of the vitality of seeds after prolonged submersion in sea-water, especially in reference to the influence which that circumstance would have in explaining some of the problems of geographical vegetable distribution.

The facts which I am about to detail, and which came accidentally under my notice some years since, bear directly upon this subject, and while, as it seems to me, they establish the doctrine that certain seeds *do* retain their vitality after submersion in the sea, probably for a considerable period, they suggest also, as far as these instances themselves are concerned, an explanation of the mode in which the seeds may have passed from one locality to another. The facts to which I refer are briefly these:—

In the year 1843, the authorities of Poole in Dorsetshire determined to deepen the channels of Poole Harbour to facilitate navigation. For this purpose a large number of ballast-lighter-barges were employed to scrape the mud from the bottom of the channels and convey it to the shore, where it was deposited in large quantities. During the winter sufficient mud was thus obtained to cover an area of some hundred square yards several feet in thickness, and this was accumulated to such an extent, that a quay was made of the hardened mud on the edge of the shore.

The quay however was never used, nor its surface disturbed.

Early in the following spring I was surprised to see that the surface of this harbour-mud exhibited abundant vegetation, of a character totally distinct from that of the neighbouring shore; and as the season advanced, and the species were recognized, the flora of this mud quay was not only found totally distinct from the littoral vegetation which surrounded it, but it contained plants which did not grow within many miles of the spot, and one which was probably foreign to the county. Immediately surrounding the mud quay was the ordinary vegetation of our southern harbour shores, *Statice*, *Salicornia*, *Atriplex*, *Carices*, &c., whilst on this exposed mud itself not one of them was to be seen; but instead of these there sprung up a large crop of oats and barley, some plants of *Lysimachia vulgaris*, one plant of *Centaurea calcitrapa*, and multitudes of *Epilobium hirsutum*; and besides these there were other plants which I did not recognize, or whose names I have forgotten.

To my mind it appeared conclusive, that the seeds which produced this crop of vegetation must have been in the mud at the time it was deposited on the shore by the lighters.

Taking the plants I have named as constituting part of the vegetation of this new-made land,—they none of them grew in its neighbourhood. The cereals, which constituted the most numerous of the plants, were not cultivated within a mile of the spot. This mud quay was made at the extremity of the peninsula upon which the town of Poole is built, and the nearest field upon which cereals are cultivated is on the other side of the town, and at least a mile from the shore.

Lysimachia vulgaris does not grow within four or six miles of the spot; *Epilobium hirsutum* two or three miles; and *Centaurea calcitrapa* is scarcely known in the county, and certainly not within ten miles of Poole.

Now remembering that none of these plants grew either on the shore around the spot, nor even within miles distant; remembering too that they were the sole occupants of this new-made land, and that the ordinary shore plants, growing in abundance only a few feet from its edges, were not to be seen on it, and further, that this abnormal vegetation showed itself the very next spring, even only a few weeks after it was completed, it must, I think, be conceded, that the seeds were in the mud at the time it was spread upon the shore; and that idea is still further sustained because a very possible explanation suggests itself, which would sufficiently account for the presence of the seeds of the plants named, in the situation from which the mud was obtained. The mud was collected in the main channel about midway between the head and the mouth of the harbour. At the head of the harbour two rivers pour their waters into it, the river Frome and the river Piddle. These rivers take their origin in the western parts of the county of Dorset, and in their course pass through districts having every variety of soil and capable of furnishing vegetation of great diversity; on their banks, moreover, two of the species I have mentioned (*Lysimachia* and *Epilobium*) grow in profusion.

Is it too much to suppose that the seeds from which these plants sprung had fallen into the rivers in various parts of their course, had gone with their waters into the harbour, and ultimately reached the position from which the mud and they had been collected? That explanation appears to me to be very probably correct; but whether it be received or not, the more important point,—that a variety of seeds had been for a period, probably considerable, at the bottom of Poole Harbour, soaking in water as salt as that of the ocean, had retained their vitality till brought under the influence of air and rain and warmth, and had then produced healthy vegetation—that is a point which I think cannot be disputed.

Note on the Development of Fungi upon Patna Opium. By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S. &c.

[Read June 3rd, 1856.]

Corda has figured in his fifth Fasciculus a species of *Periconia*, which was observed by Jänner on Opium from which the *Morphine* had been extracted. This, as far as I know, is the only recorded instance of vegetation on that substance, though there would be no reason for surprise, when moulds are developed so largely in mineral poisons, if they should not be incapable of growth in vegetable poisons. The stems and capsules of *Papaver somniferum* nourish more than one parasite; but it is probable, that in the condition in which they are when the fungi make their appearance, they contain very little opium.

Specimens of the shell of opium cakes, consisting of the petals of *Papaver somniferum*, agglutinated with an impure opium paste known under the name of Lewah, have just been transmitted to me by Dr. Thomson, to whom they had been communicated by Dr. Mackinnon from Patna, in cônsequence of an affection to which the opium cakes have been subject for the last year or more. One specimen consists of shell from a very perfect cake, the other from a cake in an advanced state of decay. On examination of the lewah between the layers of petals, with sesquichloride of iron, there was little or no red tint in either. Both so far seemed to be in the same condition. On examination with the microscope, the shell from the perfect cake exhibited a large quantity of pollen-grains attached to the surface, and abundant mycelium of *Penicillium*, with necklaces of spores of various sizes, but without any symptoms of consequent decay. The shell from the unsound cake was much decomposed. It was infested with *Acari*, whose eggs and dung were scattered about, mixed with a few pollen-grains. There were abundant traces of the same *Penicillium*, but not in so perfect a condition. There seemed also to be a mixture of the spores of *Aspergillus*, with copious sporangia of *Eurotium Herbariorum*, which is now recognized as a form of the fruit of that genus; besides which, there were little heaps of white matter, consisting of minute bodies endowed with Brownian motion, and numberless infant spores of some mould in various conditions, resembling the Yeast fungus, and possibly an early stage of the *Penicillium* or *Aspergillus*. In the former case mould was present, but not in such abundance as to do mischief; in the latter mould predominated, and was, I believe, the cause of the deterioration of the opium. Without more ample materials, it would be imprudent to conclude that the little mould in the first instance had robbed the lewah of its meconic acid, though it had done no damage to the mass of opium within, nor have I any specimen of the damaged opium itself for comparison.

Supposing however, which is very probable, that the injury to the opium has really arisen from the mould, the question is, how may it be remedied, and so remedied as not to impair the sample? It is obvious that dipping the cakes into any solution would be liable to objection, as probably leading to mischief. If, however, the cakes, as soon as any mould appears, were submitted to sulphurous acid (the vapour of common sulphur), I am inclined to think that the remedy would be complete, and that the cakes would not be injured in appearance. If the affection should become of any serious importance, the practice would be well worth trial, and I should be very sanguine of its success.

M. J. BERKELEY.

King's Cliffe, April 26, 1856.

Supplemental Observations, in a Letter to J. D. Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

King's Cliffe, April 28, 1856.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have made another chemical examination of the two specimens of Opium shell this morning, the result of which is as follows:—

Neither in the bad nor good the lewah in solution with water and alcohol gave any red tint with litmus paper. There is, therefore, no free meconic acid.

1. Sesquioxide of iron in a spirituous solution of the lewah gave no red tint in either. It should seem then, again, that there is no meconic acid. As, however, the solution was slightly discoloured with gallate of iron, the matter is not decisive. Meconate of iron may not have been formed, in consequence of the formation of gallate of iron.

2. Strong nitric acid gave a *slight* red tinge to a spirituous solution in both cases: there is, therefore, a small quantity of morphia in both.

We made a comparative trial with opium powder in the first instance (No. 1), and at once obtained a *strong* red tint even with an aqueous solution. Our examination, therefore, is to a certain degree worth attention.

We also made a comparative trial with opium powder, and obtained a decided red with a spirituous solution on the addition of strong nitric acid (No. 2). Our manipulation then, in this case, is not at fault.

Of course, no more weight is to be attached to such a rough chemical examination than it deserves, but it is at least suggestive.

Mould destroys the virtue of many drugs, and why not of opium? We ought to have had a portion of the opium from the cakes to which the two specimens of shell belonged.

M. J. Berkeley.

The lewah would naturally be deficient in meconic acid and morphia compared with good opium; but not probably so deficient as in the shell after moulds have grown upon it.

Note on the Recent Discoveries in relation to the Microgonidia of Freshwater *Algæ*. By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F.L.S. &c.

[Read April 1st, 1856.]

Amongst other points in the physiology of *Algæ*, on which so much light has been thrown by the beautiful observations of Pringsheim, the functions of the little organs which Braun has discovered in very different groups of freshwater *Algæ*, and to which he has given the name of *microgonidia*, have not been neglected. These bodies, which scarcely exceed $\frac{1}{100}$th of an inch in length, and are often not half that size, are clavate above and strongly attenuated below. They are either unicellular or divided by one or two septa, and occur in little groups or separately on or in the neighbourhood of the large spores. They soon attain their full development, and open by means of a little lid at their apex, through which their contents are rapidly evacuated. Pringsheim has observed in *Œdogonium* (*Vesiculifera*, Hass.) and *Bulbochæte*, that when the contents of the swollen joints in which the spores originate have been concentrated, a round lateral aperture in the former, and one or more circular fissures in the latter are formed, by means of which they are exposed to the entrance of minute bodies from without. As the microgonidia burst at the same time with the formation of these apertures, Pringsheim conjectures with great probability that they perform the same functions as the horn-like processes in *Vaucheria*. He has not, however, witnessed the production of spermatozoids from them. After the rupture of the spore-cells has taken place, the concentrated mass soon acquires an external membrane, exactly after the fashion of the spores in *Vaucheria*, and is in a condition to be separated at the proper time from the parent plant, to germinate, or to undergo farther changes instead of immediate germination. One of these bodies is figured by Thuret under *Œdogonium*, but he does not call any particular attention to them, nor does he seem to have observed them *in situ*.

After reading the paper of Pringsheim, I referred to a file of letters received some ten years since from Mr. Thwaites, and under the date of April 1846 I found a correct figure of the microgonidia in a species of *Œdogonium*, agreeing exactly with the account of Pringsheim, as does a mounted specimen received at the same time which is still in excellent condition. Mr. Thwaites remarks that these bodies appear to be of the same nature with the horns in *Vaucheria*, and that they are probably antheridia; but he was led aside from following the clue before him by theoretical views which in the end proved of far less importance. It is curious that he had not observed them also in *Bulbochæte*, for mounted specimens received from him about the same time exhibit them in great abundance. Mr. Broome, who was at that time the constant companion of Mr. Thwaites in his scientific pursuits, has at my request examined his own mounted specimens of *Bulbochæte*. He finds that *microgonidia* are equally abundant in them as in my own specimens, and has moreover transmitted sketches, which are now laid before the Society. There is no doubt that Pringsheim will follow up the question which he has so successfully begun; but as the season is just at hand for observing these bodies in perfection, I have thought that an especial notice of their observation some years since in England might be interesting to such Members as may not have met with Pringsheim's memoir.

The same author has, moreover, made some important discoveries as to the development of the spore in *Bulbochæte* after separation from the mother-cell. The spore, after remaining some weeks without much alteration, at length escapes, and in a few hours elongates, attaining twice its original length. The endochrome by successive division gives rise to four distinct bodies which acquire a nearly globular form and are furnished at one extremity with two sets of ciliary processes, by means of which they move about, and thus appear in the condition of zoospores. It is probable that some similar change may take place in *Œdogonium*. The observation of the spores, therefore, in this genus, after their formation or separation from their parent-cells, presents another interesting subject of investigation.

The species of *Bulbochæte* on which the microgonidia are figured by Mr. Broome, appear to be *B. setigera* and *B. crassa*. The two species at any rate are different, for while the spores of *B. setigera* measure ·003 in diameter, or $\frac{1}{333}'''$, in the other species they measure only ·0015, or $\frac{1}{666}'''$. On the threads of the former a little parasitic species is also figured, which I believe to be undescribed, and has been named by Messrs. Broome and Thwaites *B. parasitica*. Microgonidia have not been observed in this species; but the specimens are so entangled with the threads on which they grow, that it is not possible to obtain a very clear view. The sketches, it should be observed, are mere hasty sketches for the sake of illustration, and were made without the slightest notion of being laid before the Society.

On a New Species of *Peziza*, being the full Development of *Sclerotium roseum*, Kneiff. By FREDERICK CURREY, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read June 17th, 1856.]

THE genus *Sclerotium* is one which, for a long time, has occupied a doubtful position in the family of the *Fungi*. After having been bandied about from one family to another, the opinion has for some time been gaining ground, that the *Sclerotia* are not autonomous productions, but are merely the mycelia of other Fungi, which being arrested in their growth whilst retaining their vitality, await only a favourable season for attaining their full development. There are numerous instances in which, by the observation of them in their natural condition or by cultivation, the *Sclerotia* have been ascertained to produce Fungi of various kinds and belonging to widely different families, but there is still a vast number in which no such subsequent development has been traced, and which in the mean time are necessarily retained in the genus *Sclerotium*. Under these circumstances, any new case in which the full development is observed must be a matter of interest to mycologists, and I have therefore thought it worth while to bring before the notice of the Society the following instance. The *Sclerotium* to which I allude is *Sclerotium roseum*, Kneiff., which is found in the interior of the stems of Bull-rushes and common rushes, the pith of which it partially displaces. The fungus is oblong and almost cylindrical in shape, usually somewhat rounded at both ends, and varying in length from $\frac{1}{8}$th to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch and upwards. Its surface is marked with longitudinal furrows, and I have observed that the fibres of the interior of the rush fit closely into these furrows. Like many other *Sclerotia*, its outer surface is formed of a layer of dark-coloured cells, making the body appear black to the naked eye, but which cells, when seen under a sufficient magnifying power, assume a brown hue. The internal cellular tissue is almost white, but with a decided tendency to rose-colour, a circumstance which has given rise to the specific name "*roseum*." It is worthy of remark that if a thin transverse section be placed under the microscope, it is seen to consist of a mass of densely packed thread-like cells which constitute the substance of the *Sclerotium*, and intermixed with these cells there is to be seen a quantity of the well-known stellate cells forming the pith of the rush. This fact shows that the *Sclerotium* has not altogether displaced the pith, but has grown round it, cutting off, and as it were incorporating with itself, a portion of such pith.

It was on the 23rd of April in the present year (1856), that in searching for Algæ in a pool on Paul's Cray Common, near Chislehurst, in Kent, I met with several specimens of a very elegant *Peziza* growing upon the last year's stems of some species of Rush, probably *Juncus conglomeratus*. Upon a closer examination I observed that the *Peziza* was not attached to the surface of the rush, but had emerged from the interior, causing a longitudinal fissure in its passage from within outwards; and upon splitting open the rush, a black tubercular body was visible which proved to be *Sclerotium roseum*, to which the stalk of the *Peziza* was attached, and from which in fact it grew. The cup was of a bright brown colour, varying somewhat in shape; in most of the specimens it was hemispherical, but in some cases infundibuliform; in one the edge of the cup was erect, extending beyond the equator of the hemisphere, and calling to mind the peculiar shape of *Peziza Persoonii* as figured in the 'Mycologia Europæa;' in other specimens the edge of the cup was recurved and sinuous. The number of *Pezizæ* growing from each *Sclerotium* varied from two to thirteen, and the greater the number the less was the size of each individual. The diameter of the largest cup was rather more than one-half, and of the smallest about $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch. The stalk was well developed, being generally about the length of the diameter of the cup, of a darker colour than the cup, and tapering somewhat from above downwards. In one specimen the base of the stalk at its point of junction with the *Sclerotium* was thickly covered with hairs.

The *Peziza* described has not been hitherto observed, but there is another well-known species which also grows from a Sclerotioid base to which it bears a considerable resemblance, viz. *Peziza tuberosa*, Bull. The cup of the latter generally grows to a larger size, and its stalk is usually much longer, but the two plants are so alike in shape and colour, that there might be some difficulty in distinguishing small detached specimens of *Peziza tuberosa* from large specimens of the new *Peziza*;—I say *detached* specimens, because the habits of growth of the two Fungi are so dissimilar that they could never be confounded in their natural habitats. *Peziza tuberosa* grows on the ground, its cup just appearing above the surface, and its stalk with the tuberous extremity being buried sometimes to the depth of upwards of 2 inches in the earth. The other, having its nidus in the interior of rushes on the edge of a pool, grew almost, I may say quite, in the water. Another important mark of distinction is to be found in the spores, those of *Peziza tuberosa* being elliptical, whilst those of the rush-*Peziza* are narrow, and more or less arcuate. In conclusion I may mention that there is another *Sclerotium* (*Sclerotium sulcatum*, Desm.), which grows in the interior of the stems of *Carices*, just as *Sclerotium roseum* does in the interior of rushes. It has lately been observed by M. Durieu de Maisonneuve, that *Sclerotium sulcatum* under favourable circumstances becomes (like *Sclerotium roseum*) developed into a *Peziza*. I have not seen this latter *Peziza*, and am indebted to M. Tulasne for a notice of the fact.

My friend Mr. Berkeley, to whom I sent specimens, has marked my plant in his herbarium "*Peziza Curreyana*," and has requested me to adopt that name.

Description of the Kobo-tree, a new genus of *Leguminosæ*, collected by Dr. W. F. DANIELL, F.L.S., in Sierra Leone. By JOHN JOSEPH BENNETT, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. L.S.

[Read November 4th, 1856.]

GUIBOURTIA, *Benn.*

CHAR. GEN. *Calyx* bibracteatus, 4-sepalus; sepalis deciduis. *Corolla* nulla. *Stamina* 10, libera, æqualia. *Ovarium* compressum, pauci- (2–4-) ovulatum; stylo filiformi; stigmate obtuso. *Legumen* ——.—Arbor Africæ Occidentalis, *Hymenææ facie*. Folia *bifoliolata, foliolis 3–5-nerviis*. Paniculæ *terminales*; floribus *in ramulis ultimis approximatis, sessilibus, inconspicuis*.

This new genus belongs to the Suborder *Cæsalpineæ*, and is evidently very nearly related on the one hand to *Copaifera* and *Cynometra*, and on the other to *Hymenæa*, *Trachylobium* and *Peltogyne*. It differs from the three latter genera in the total absence of petals, in the complete suppression of the tube of the calyx, and in its closely approximated sessile flowers. In these particulars it approaches *Copaifera*, from which it is technically scarcely to be distinguished by any other character than the remarkable one of its two large persistent lateral bracteæ, and by its bifoliolate leaves; which last-named peculiarity is, however, found in one or two species of *Copaifera*. It thus forms a connecting link between *Hymenæa* and its subdivisions on the one hand, and *Copaifera* and *Cynometra* on the other. As one of the trees producing a valuable kind of Copal, it cannot be more appropriately dedicated than to the learned Pharmacologist to whom we are indebted for so many elaborate investigations into the origin and history of substances used in Medicine and the Arts.

GUIBOURTIA COPALLIFERA, *Benn.*

Habitat in Africâ Tropicâ Occidentali, apud "Goderich" et "Lumley."

Descr. **Arbor, comâ ut videtur densâ; ramulis ultimis molliter pilosiusculis, densè foliatis. Folia petiolo vix semiunciali crassiusculo insidentia, bifoliolata; foliolis sessilibus, falcato-semiobovatis, latere interiori plùs minùs concavo, acumine brevi obtuso plerumque terminatis, glaberrimis, coriaceis, plerumque opacis sed aliquandò evidenter pellucido-punctatis, a basi 3- vel rariùs 5-nerviis, nervis venisque crebris subtùs prominentibus reticulatis. Inflorescentia terminalis, e spicis numerosis in paniculam brevem densam dispositis. Spicæ, vel paniculæ ramuli, 1-2-pollicares; rachibus crassiusculis, velutino-tomentosis. Flores sessiles, approximati; juniores bracteâ subtendente concavâ, ovatâ, acutâ, velutino-tomentosâ, margine ciliatâ, alabastro longiore, citò caducâ, stipati et occlusi. Calyx bibracteatus, bracteis lateralibus coriaceis, subrotundis vel truncatis, nervo carinatis, glabriusculis, alabastro ovali quadruplò brevioribus, persistentibus. Sepala 4, 2 posteriora nempè in unicum coalita; æstivatione imbricata, anticum scilicet omninò exterius, alterumque e lateralibus omninò (carinâ exceptâ) interius; coriacea, subæquilonga, latitudine inæqualia, subovalia, obtusa, glabra, pellucido-punctata, decidua. Petala nulla. Stamina 10, omninò libera, æqualia, disco inconspicuo in calycis fundo breviter piloso inserta; filamentis in æstivatione medio inflexis, flore aperto sepalis duplò longioribus, exsertis. Antheræ omnes fertiles, subæquales, lineari-oblongæ, versatiles. Ovarium e basi attenuatâ inæqui-**

lateraliter ovoideum, compressum, 2–4-ovulatum; stylo ejusdem ferè longitudinis, in alabastro spiraliter involuto; stigmate obtuso. Legumen ignotum.

Extract of a Letter from THOMAS C. ARCHER, Esq., dated "Liverpool Royal Institution, 20th Nov., 1856," to THOMAS BELL, Esq., Pres. L.S.

[Read December 2nd, 1856.]

IN one of the newspaper reports of a recent meeting of the Linnean Society, I read with much interest some remarks by Dr. W. F. Daniell on the Kobo-tree of Sierra Leone (*Guibourtia*, Bennett). To the observations of Dr. Daniell, I can add one or two which may be acceptable to your botanical Members.

The gum-resin which Dr. Daniell speaks of as being collected from *Guibourtia copallifera* is probably one of three kinds which are very largely imported into Liverpool under the names of African Copal, African Yellow-gum, and African Red-gum, specimens of which I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to you if they would be acceptable. They differ very much in appearance, and I believe in value. The first is in rounded tears of variable size, but usually large, often very transparent, but rather dull on their surfaces; the colour a pale straw-yellow. The other two are in masses which are fragmentary in appearance, the yellow one usually less so than the red; the latter is often rendered yellowish in colour by adherent dust. The yellow sort is often semi-opaline from a milkiness which exists in some of the masses. I have seen one piece (evidently only a portion of a gigantic *tear*) which weighed nearly three pounds. The usual size of the fragments is that of a hen's egg. The colour of the red kind is rather redder than the oriental topaz, and may be called a reddish-yellow. The *quantity* of these gums received in this port is enormous, when we reflect upon the labour required for the collection of such products: more than 150 tons were imported in 1855; the whole of which I believe is consumed in the manufacture of varnishes, under the general name of Copal.

Trusting these remarks may not be out of place,

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
THOS. C. ARCHER.

On the Palm of Timbuctoo. By Berthold Seemann, Esq., Ph.D., F.L.S. &c.

[Read November 18th, 1856.]

Until lately, all our knowledge of Timbuctoo was very unsatisfactory. A mysterious haze was closely associated with the very name of that place, opening a field for the exercise of the imaginative faculties, the more unbounded as the veracity of those who had visited and described Timbuctoo was very much doubted; the doubts arising chiefly from the descriptions given, which in order to find general credence were either too vague, or when more positive, too much opposed to well-ascertained facts. Thus, for instance, it was stated that the Cocoa-nut Palm grew there; but as that tree, though found, according to J. D. Hooker, as far inland as Patna in Bengal, and, according to Humboldt and Bonpland, in New Granada, nearly a hundred leagues up the River Magdalena, is essentially a littoral plant, which refuses to grow in many countries any distance from the sea, the correctness of the statement was called in question, and the Palm of Timbuctoo remained until this day a botanical enigma.

In September 1853, Dr. Henry Barth succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo, and during a stay of several months obtained an intimate knowledge of the place and its productions. On his return to Europe, I asked that enterprising explorer whether the Palm alluded to was actually the Cocoa-nut tree. He replied in the negative, and at the same time informed me that it was the same which our mutual friend Edward Vogel had met with on the Lake of Tuburi, and described in his letter to Petermann, dated Kuka, July 13, 1854 (Bonplandia, vol. iii. p. 13). In that letter, Dr. Vogel mentions that he takes the Palm described by him to be the same as that discovered in Sennâr by Russegger's Expedition. Now, in submitting, during my stay at Vienna, all my evidence, including a letter received from Dr. H. Barth, to my friend M. Theodore Kotschy, the botanist of Russegger's Expedition, he agreed with me that Vogel was right in his conclusion, and that the whole of Barth's description corresponded with what he knew of the Palm. Having thus ascertained that the information I had collected referred to one and the same plant, the next step was to find out the genus to which it could belong. It must be borne in mind that I had no specimens at my disposal; Vogel, it is true, had sent a few fruits, but the box containing them has not come to hand*,—and the chief thing I had to guide me was the description given in Vogel's letter, in which it is stated that the fruit is from 8–9 inches long and from 6–7 in diameter, weighs about four or five pounds, has an oval shape, and a fibrous husk enclosing three seeds; that the trunk is, unlike that of the Doom-palm, undivided, and the leaves fan-shaped, characters which agreed with no other genus than *Borassus*; and on turning to Martius' great work, I find the palm described as *Borassus? Æthiopum*, Mart.

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* Since this paper was read the box has arrived at Kew, and the fruits prove to be those of *Bonassus*? *Æthiopum*, Mart.

It was necessary to show the way and the means by which I have arrived at the identification of the Palm of Timbuctoo with *Borassus? Æthiopum*, Mart., in order to gain the assent of botanists to it, and I will now proceed to condense and connect all the information I have collected, that we may see the sum total of what is known about this palm. Like *Adansonia digitata*, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, *Kigelia pinnata*, and many other plants, the *Borassus? Æthiopum* is spread from the eastern to the western shores of Africa, and has, by some, been thought to extend as far as the Cape de Verd Islands; but Dr. Bolle, from personal observation, assures me that the *Borassus* occurring on that group in isolated specimens is the old *B. flabelliformis*, Linn., as correctly stated by J. A. Schmidt in his Contributions to that flora (Beiträge zur Flora der Cap-Verdischen Inseln, Heidelberg, 1852), and that it was introduced by the Portuguese from the East Indies. *B.? Æthiopum* has been found in Nubia, on the Senegal, and in the territories of the Fidaëes; Ed. Vogel observed it on the Lake of Tuburi; and Barth adds: "It is diffused over the whole of Central Africa, and forms, especially on the banks of the shallow water-courses, so numerous in that country, extensive forests; at any distance from such waters it is only found in isolated specimens, and sometimes it is met with in company of the Date- and the Doom-palm. It is the most characteristic tree, not only in the Musgoo-country (*i. e.* the fertile, slightly elevated plains between the Shary and the eastern tributaries of the so-called Niger), but also in all the southern tributary provinces of Bagirmi; in Wadai, especially on the Bat-ha, as well as in Darfur and Kordofan, it is abundant. On the central Niger it is scarce; in Haussa very much isolated; but on the Upper Niger, above Timbuctoo, it is again plentiful, and has there been mistaken for the Cocoanut Palm. In the language of the Haussa-people it is termed 'Giginia,'—in Kanuri, that of the Bornuese, 'Kamelútoo,' in that of Fulbe, 'Dugbi,' in that of the people of Logon, 'Margum,' and in the Musgoo-language, 'Uray.'" In Nubia it is known by the name of 'Dolaib,' 'Delaib,' or 'Deleb,' on the Senegal by that of 'Runn,' and amongst the Fidaëes by that of 'Vige-Tjo.'

The trunk is about 2 feet in diameter, and according to Ed. Vogel 40, according to Thonning from 60–70, and according to Barth from 60–80 feet high. It is undivided, unarmed, and shares with *Iriartea ventricosa* and several other palms the peculiarity of having above its middle height a very perceptible swelling. Kotschy informs me that this swelling does not remain fixed in the particular part in which it makes its first appearance, but that, as the plant grows higher, it shifts its position, draws in, and appears in another place. Judging, however, from what I know of *Iriartea*, I do not see how it is possible for this hard woody swelling to become contracted; perhaps it may be that the part below the ventricose extension increases so much in thickness that the swelling itself becomes obsolete, and that a new swelling appears.

The foliage, forming a magnificent crown at the end of the trunk, is, according to Ed. Vogel, of a more lively green than that of the Ginger-bread-tree or Doom-palm, and is composed of fan-shaped leaves, measuring 5 to 12 feet in diameter. They are used for thatch, for making baskets, mats, hats, and other articles for which the leaves of most palms are usually employed. The palm is polycarpæous,—the inflorescence appearing between the leaves, bearing large bundles of almost round fruits, about as large as a common-sized melon, of a dark-yellow colour, and about four or five pounds in weight. The fruit has three seeds, surrounded by a fibrous husk which contains a pulp, of an acid sweet (according to Ed. Vogel, rather bitter) flavour, and an agreeable odour resembling that of the pine- or the Mamey-apple, on account of which (the fruit being either raw or boiled) the natives eat or rather suck it. The seeds are planted in the ground. In about a fortnight seedlings have sprung up, which are eaten, either roasted or raw. Barth states that he never saw them eaten in any other state than raw, in the parts he visited. "I am inclined to believe," says the last-named traveller, "that a well-known flour, called 'fidogma,' in the southern provinces of Bornoo, is derived from their root." The albumen of the seed, when still soft, is likewise eaten.

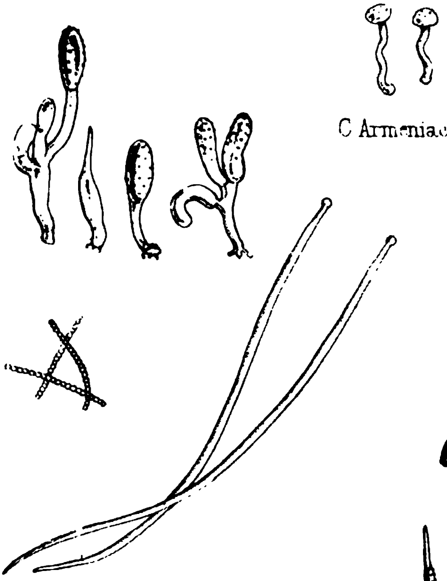
It is curious to find this palm applied to the same uses in Africa, as its congener the Palmyra (*B. flabelliformis*, L.) is in Asia, especially the sucking of the husk of the fruit, the eating of the young seedlings, and the extracting from the latter (as most probably is the case) a kind of flour. Now there may not be anything peculiar in the way in which the fruit is eaten, as that would readily suggest itself to anybody wishing to partake of it; but there *is* something peculiar in eating the seedlings, to say nothing of the extraction of flour from them. Here the question involuntarily arises: "Is the idea of eating them of native growth, or has it been derived from the East Indies?" I am not inclined to give the negroes much credit for inventive genius, but I think in this instance we must assign it to them. For if the applications of this palm had been adopted from the Palmyra, it is not likely that the most useful one of them, the extracting of toddy for making wine, vinegar, yeast, spirits and sugar, would have been overlooked. But neither of the *B.*? *Æthiopum* nor of any other African palm do I find it recorded that they serve for that purpose; all we hear is, that the date-tree in Northern Africa, after the heart of its leaves has been cut out, accumulates a thick, sweetish, and refreshing sap ("Lagbi"), of a slightly purgative tendency; and that the ancient inhabitants of the Canary Islands, the Guanches, knew how to prepare from it a beverage, which replaced the grape wine, and also vinegar, honey, and sugar; but that branch of industry has long since become extinct, and even the method by which the sap was obtained has not been handed down to us: as we are informed, however, by Viera, that each tree yielded about a small caskful, it is not impossible that it may have been procured as it is still in Northern Africa, and that whenever sap was required, at least one tree had to be sacrificed. The extraction of toddy seems to be peculiarly Asiatic: in America it is unknown, for the so-called "palm-wine" of that country is not obtained by means of the spadix from a *living tree*, as is the case with genuine toddy, but by a hole cut under the crown of a tree *previously felled*. Thus we find that all the three continents, chiefly inhabited by these princes of the vegetable kingdom, practise one principal method of extracting the saccharine matter in which many of the palms abound. Both the Africans and the Americans kill the tree, the sap of which they procure, the former by destroying its terminal bud, the latter by felling its trunk: only the Asiatics preserve it by merely cutting its spadix, and allowing the sap to ooze out through the wounded parts. The wanton destruction of the trees by the one party, and the careful husbanding of them by the other, is the reason why Africa and America have never furnished, and as long as the present process of destruction is continued, will never furnish any palm-sugar, a product of which Asia sends to Europe alone several thousand tons annually.

Note on the Use of the Rhizoma of *Pteris aquilina* as an Article of Food. By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S. &c.

[Read December 16th, 1856.]

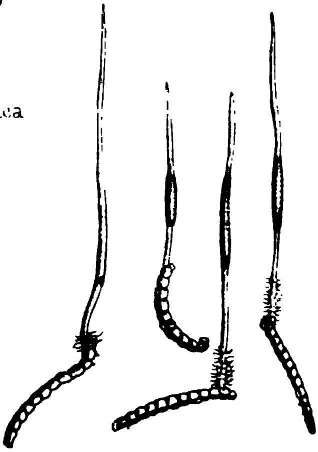
The rhizoma of *Pteris aquilina*, which abounds in starch and mucilage, is sometimes used in Europe and Siberia to make a coarse kind of bread. This circumstance is mentioned by Houttuyn in his edition of the 'Systema Plantarum' of Linnæus, adverting at the same time to the report of Forster, that the New Zealanders derive a large portion of their food from roasted fern-roots pounded between stones, the woody matter being rejected as useless. He expressly says, however, that the fern so used is not *Pteris aquilina*, but *Acrostichum falcatum*, Linn. Houttuyn has, however, made some mistake in this, as *Gleichenia Hermanni*, and not *Gleichenia furcata*, a West Indian species, is the plant mentioned by Forster under the name of *Polypodium dichotomum*, which, after all, is a very doubtful native of New Zealand. It is now, however, well known, not only that several species of Fern in New Zealand afford an esculent rhizoma, but that amongst them is a species of *Pteris* so like *P. aquilina*, that it is considered merely a variety of that species under the name of *esculenta*. Having lately had occasion to examine the rhizoma of our common Bracken, it became a matter of interest to ascertain what sort of food might be afforded by it. I accordingly roasted some of the rhizomata, and found them eatable, but extremely disagreeable from their slimy consistence and peculiar flavour, in both of which respects they precisely resemble ill-ripened Brinjals. It struck me, however, that they might afford a better food, if the slimy matter could be removed. I accordingly scraped some of the rhizomata, which had first been washed and peeled, avoiding, however, the two columns of hard coloured tissue with which they are threaded, and then placed the pulp thus obtained in water. After four-and-twenty hours, the water had become extremely slimy and of a yellow-brown. This was carefully decanted, and the pulp washed again with water, which was now quite colourless. This also was decanted, and the pulp, when sufficiently dry, was kneaded into a cake, and baked upon the hearth. The result was a coarse but palatable food, perfectly free from any disagreeable flavour,—much better indeed to my taste, and probably not less nutritious, than Cassava bread.

In laying this note before the Society, I do not make the slightest pretension to novelty. The only interest which it may be supposed to possess, is the confirmation of the views, so far as

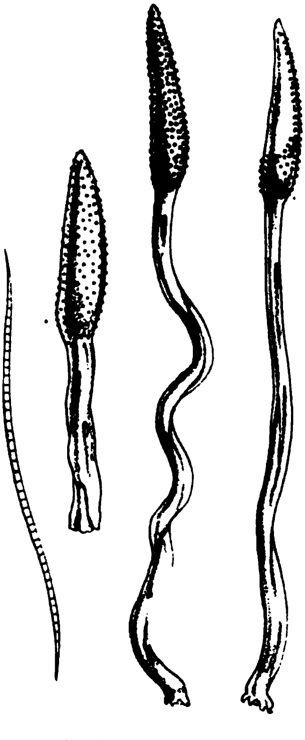


C Armeniaca

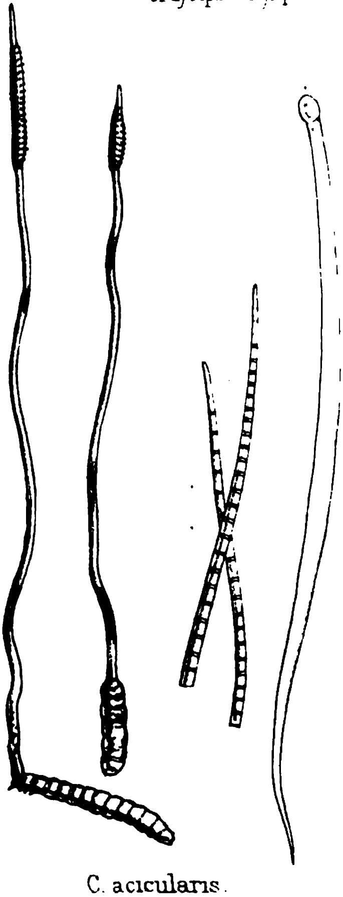
C. palustris.



Cordyceps stylophora.



Cordyceps Ravenelii.



C. acicularis.

Berkeley del W. Fitch lith.

Vincent Brooks

the nutritive qualities of the two ferns in question go, which consider the New Zealand Bracken as belonging to the same species with our own.

Bread is said to be made of the roots of *Pteris aquilina* in Normandy and Siberia. Wahlenberg, however, states that, as far as he has seen, the plant is confined to one locality in Lapland. It is mentioned by Pallas in his 'Iter Sibiricum.'

On some Entomogenous *Sphæriæ*.

By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S.

[Read Nov. 4th, 1856.]

No country in the world seems to abound more in *Fungi* than the United States. I have something approaching to 5000 species in my Herbarium from two or three of the Southern States alone, and it is quite certain, from the new forms which are constantly occurring, that the number is far from being exhausted. Many of the species are identical with European forms, but there is a considerable number which have at present occurred nowhere else. Amongst the most curious and interesting of these are the entomogenous species of which I now lay a short description before the Society. None of these are completely isolated from the rest, for *Cordyceps palustris* resembles *C. sobolifera*; *C. stylophora* and *acicularis* are connected through *C. Ravenelii* with *C. sinensis*; and *C. armeniaca* calls to mind the apricot-coloured *C. myrmecophila*. Besides these species I have received *C. militaris* from South Carolina, where *C. entomorrhiza* also occurs under a very fine form.

The entomogenous species of *Cordyceps*, as at present known, are distributed as follow:—

2. *C. militaris* and *entomorrhiza* are common to Europe and the United States.
1. *C. myrmecophila* is found in England and Italy.
1. *C. gracilis* in Scotland and Algiers.
1. *C. sinensis* in China, where it is used as a drug.
2. *C. Gunnii* and *Taylori* in Australia.
2. *C. Sinclairii* and *Robertsii* in New Zealand.
2. *C. racemosa* and *falcata* at Myrong in the Khazia Mountains of Bengal.
1. *C. armeniaca* in South Carolina.
2. *C. sobolifera* and *sphecocephala* in the West Indies.
1. *C. larvata* in Cayenne.

Eight species therefore belong to temperate climates, descending however occasionally to warmer regions, and seven to tropical or subtropical. Of the first eight, four belong to those temperate parts of the Southern Hemisphere which often exhibit subtropical species of Fungi. The Entomogenous *Sphæriæ*, then, on the whole predominate in warm or equable climates.

One doubtful entomogenous species, *C. bicephala* from Brazil, has been omitted in the foregoing list.

1. CORDYCEPS ARMENIACA, *Berk. & Curt.*; armeniaca, stipite flexuoso breviusculo, capitulo e peritheciis asperulo pallidiore. *Curt.* no. 3774. (*Plate* I. *fig.* 1.)

Apparently on the excrement of birds, but probably on larvæ contained in it. Society Hill, South Carolina.

Apricot-coloured. Stem ⅓ inch high, flexuous, sometimes twisted, paler than the head, which is subhemispherical and rough with the ostiola. Asci elongated, with a swollen apex; sporidia immature.

This species has some points in common with *C. myrmecophila*, but it is a shorter and far more robust plant, with a differently shaped head.

2. CORDYCEPS ACICULARIS, *Ravenel*; fusca, stipite gracili elongato, capitulo cylindrico apice sterili acuminato longiore; peritheciis superficialibus liberis. *Rav.* no. 1276. (*Plate* I. *fig.* 2.)

On caterpillars buried in the soil in damp shady woods. South Carolina. Summer. *H. W. Ravenel, Esq.*

Stem 3 inches or more high, not half a line thick, brown below and tomentose, smooth above and tawny, grooved when dry. Head ¾ inch long, cylindrical, brown, studded with the free perithecia, above barren and acuminate. Asci very long, flexuous; sporidia linear, breaking up into truncate joints $\frac{1}{8000}$ or more rarely $\frac{1}{10000}$ inch long.

This species is closely allied to *C. Ravenelii*, but the habit is very different. I can find no essential difference in the fruit.

3. CORDYCEPS STYLOPHORA, *Berk. & Broome*; fulva, stipite gracili, capitulo in stylum producto subæquali; peritheciis immersis. *Rav.* no. 1325. (*Plate* I. *fig.* 3.)

On larvæ buried in rotten logs. South Carolina. Autumn. *H. W. Ravenel, Esq.*

Stem ½–¾ inch high, ¼ line thick, smooth, about as long as the cylindrical head, which is produced into an acuminate sterile process as long or longer than itself; perithecia immersed.

I have not seen the ripe asci of this species, which appears to be quite distinct from either of the foregoing or subsequent species. All three occur on different larvæ, and in different situations.

C. entomorrhiza differs from all in the far longer articulations of the sporidia.

4. CORDYCEPS RAVENELII, *Berk. & Curtis*; fusca, stipite elongato flexuoso sulcato compresso glabriusculo, capitulo cylindrico attenuato longiore; peritheciis superficialibus. *Curt.* no. 3080, *Rav.* no. 1272. (*Plate* I. *fig.* 4.)

On larvæ of *Ancylonycha*, Dejean, or *Rhizotrogus*, Latreille, buried one or two inches in the earth. Spring and Summer. South Carolina. *Rev. M. A. Curtis* and *H. W. Ravenel, Esq.*

Brown. Stem 2 inches or more high, flexuous, compressed or grooved, at first minutely tomentose, at length smooth; head $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, cylindrical, but slightly attenuated at either end. Perithecia free, ovate; asci very long; sporidia very long, filiform, breaking up into joints $\frac{1}{10000}$ of an inch long.

This species has very much the habit of *C. sinensis*.

5. CORDYCEPS PALUSTRIS, *Berk. & Broome*; carnoso-suberosa, sordidè carneo-fusca; stipite cylindrico sursum bifido trifidove, capitulis clavatis subcylindricis ex ostiolis asperulis; sporidiis filiformibus in articulos minimos globosos solvendis. *Rav.* no. 718. (*Plate* I. *fig.* 5.)

On moist putrid logs, undoubtedly attached to larvæ. Northampton Swamp, South Carolina. May. *H. W. Ravenel, Esq.*

From 1–2 inches high, about half as much when dry, of a dull brownish-purple or flesh-colour; carnoso-suberose; stem cylindrical, pulverulent, divided above, about as long as the clavate head, but scarcely so thick. Head rough with the mouths of the globose perithecia. Asci long, flexuous, filled with moniliform strings of globose, extremely minute grains, at length discharged in the form of white flocci. Articulations of the sporidia not exceeding $\frac{1}{20000}$ of an inch in diameter.

The extremely minute articulations or sporidiola, without any other character, separate this curious species, which has moreover a peculiar habit.

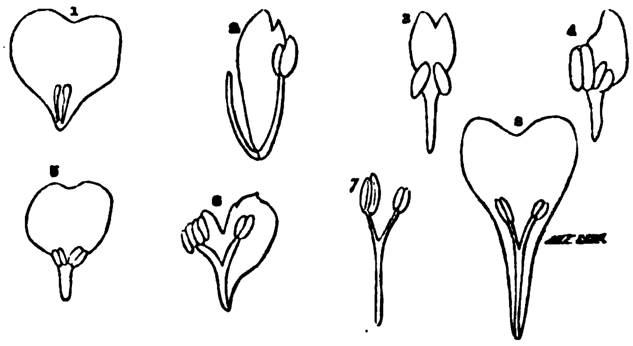
Note on a Monstrosity of the Flowers of *Saponaria officinalis*, L. By MAXWELL T. MASTERS, Esq. Communicated by the Secretary.

[Read Nov. 18th, 1856.]

MUCH discussion has from time to time arisen among Morphologists, as to the exact nature of the scales found on the petals of so many of the *Caryophylleæ*. The early botanists were content to call them nectaries, scales of the corona, appendages to the petals, &c., without attempting to explain them further. M. Dunal and the supporters of the theory of transverse chorisis, consider them to afford good illustrations of that process. This notion has also the support of Dr. Asa Gray, who institutes a comparison between the combined intrapetiolar stipules of *Melianthus*, and the two-cleft adnate appendages to the petals in the *Caryophylleæ*. Another view is that taken by a writer in Hooker's Journal of Botany for 1849, where they are considered to be in most cases deformed glands, the writer adducing, among other reasons for so considering them, the fact of "their gradual passage into anthers in some flowers," in accordance with his notion that the formation of anthers is due to the conversion of the glands of the staminal leaf into those organs.

Without wishing to enter into the question of the morphological import of the so-called glands in general, the object of the present communication is to bring forward evidence to show that the scale on the petals of the *Caryophylleæ* is in reality a double organ, consisting of two abortive stamens united together. The double nature of the scale is very manifest. In *Dianthus* there are two plates projecting from the claw of the petal. In most of the species of *Silene* the two plates are quite detached one from the other, and from the petal itself at the point of junction between the claw and the blade; hence in systematic works the appendage is described as bifid, while in some species, as *S. cerastoides*, *Cucubalus bacciferus*, &c. &c., the appendage is quadrifid,—an indication, as it were, of two two-lobed anthers. The double nature of the scales is almost equally obvious in the flowers of the *Sapindaceæ*, particularly in certain species of *Cupania* and *Urvillea*.

In some young flower-buds of a semi-double variety of *Saponaria officinalis* that have recently been examined, the scales were found



in some instances to be completely divided into two strap-shaped bodies, standing in front of the petal, and quite distinct from it. In one example the scale, single below, was bifurcated above, each subdivision bearing an anther. Several similar scales were found adherent to the claws of the petals. There were also numerous cases showing an intermediate condition between the ordinary scale and that of two distinct stamens—some of these are drawn in the sketch given below. A careful inspection of some very young flower-buds showed that these scale-like stamens, though formed subsequently to the petals, yet advanced more rapidly in their development than the petals, from which in the first instance they were perfectly distinct.

From these circumstances it seems fair to infer that the scales on the petals of the *Caryophylleæ* are composed of two abortive stamens united together, and in consequence that these bodies do not constitute any real exception to the laws of alternation.

The nature of the scales of the flowers of the species of *Cuscuta* has been explained by Mr. Babington in the Annals of Nat. Hist. for 1844 in a similar way, but he does not adduce any positive evidence in support of his opinion.

The flowers of *Saponaria* above alluded to afforded instances of both marginal and free central placentation. In the sketch are represented cross sections of two ovaries (figs. 1, 2), each consisting of two carpels, and in each there is an evident connexion between the placenta and the walls of the ovary. Other bi-carpellary ovaria, examined at a more advanced period of development, presented a central ovuliferous column, apparently quite unconnected with the walls of the carpels. The most frequent condition of the ovary was that in which there were three carpels, slightly united at their bases, but distinct one from the other for the greater part of their length, open along the ventral suture, and bearing ovules on their margins, as is shown in transverse section in the sketch (fig. 3). Figure 4 shows one of three carpels; the other two bore marginal placentæ, but in this one there was an ovuliferous cord, free from the margins of the carpel, but connected with the style, which is inflexed. Here it seems as if the two placentæ had become detached from the margins of the carpel during growth, while they had remained in union one with the other.

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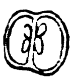

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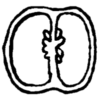

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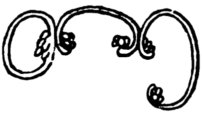

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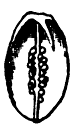
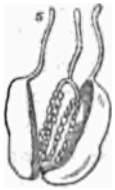




A not unfrequent condition was that in which there were two lateral carpels with no ovules on their edges (fig. 5), but between them there was an arched body, bearing a style, and studded with four rows of ovules, two on either side, as if the placentæ of both carpels had become detached, with a portion of the style from each, and had united to form the arch:—or, were there four carpels originally, the anterior and posterior reduced each to a narrow strip bearing ovules and united together above, so as to form a single style?

On a Species of *Pilobolus*.

By Frederick Currey, Esq., M.A., F.L.S. &c.

[Read Dec. 16th, 1856.]

A species of *Pilobolus* has lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, differing in some respects from the only common species, *Pilobolus crystallinus*, and closely resembling, if it be not identical with, *Pilobolus roridus* of Bolton, which has hitherto been considered a doubtful form. Like *Pilobolus crystallinus* it is a most delicate and elegant fungus, although not choice in its habitat, flourishing as it does on the surface of cow-dung. My attention was first attracted by a number of little points of a dull yellow colour, giving a scabrous appearance to the surface of the dung, and an examination with a lens disclosed a very few small, ripe specimens of the *Pilobolus*, not differing much at first sight from ordinary specimens of *Pilobolus crystallinus*. By scraping off a thin layer of the cow-dung and keeping it under a small bell-glass in a moist atmosphere, an abundant crop appeared in a few hours, which was followed by others in continuous succession for a fortnight; after which the soil appeared to be exhausted, and in order to procure further specimens a fresh layer of the cow-dung was necessary. I have thus been enabled to follow out the different phases of the plant and to examine its structure with some minuteness. The yellow points above alluded to become elongated into filiform processes, tapering slightly towards the upper extremity, which frequently assumes a clearer and deeper colour (Pl. II. fig. 1). Subsequently the apex of these threads becomes gradually swollen into the form of a flattened sphere, at which period the plants look like small orange-coloured pins (fig. 2). The swollen heads gradually change colour, becoming first of a dull olive-green, and eventually black; or rather (as appears upon a closer examination) a very deep opaque purple. During the time that the heads are changing colour the upper part of the pedicel becomes swollen into the form of a clear ovoid vesicle, separated by a sharp constriction from the head, but passing gradually at its lower extremity into the line of the stem. This vesicle and the stem were usually continuous and crystalline, looking, in fact, as if made of the clearest glass; but in some instances a granular layer of protoplasm covered the walls of both, and in many specimens there was to be seen a bright orange-coloured band at the point of junction of the stem and vesicle, indicating either the existence of a septum, or a want of affinity between their fluid contents; I rather think the latter. From a time antecedent to the formation of the head, that is, from the period of growth shown in fig. 1, the beauty of these fungi was greatly increased by the vast number of drops of water with which they were always covered. This appearance of dew-drops is invariably seen to occur to some extent in *Pilobolus crystallinus*, but in the present species the drops were far more abundant, being sufficient in many instances entirely to conceal the outline of the stem; they occurred, although in less abundance, on the vesicle, and frequently also on the head, the latter however being often entirely free from them. Up to this point the description applies to the part of the fungus which is, so to speak, above ground; but the part which is imbedded beneath the surface of the dung is no less curious. There is no great difficulty in extracting this portion without injury with the point of a lancet, and then by a careful use of needles, plenty of water, and a delicate camel's-hair brush, the foreign matter may be cleared away, and it is then seen (figs. 3, 4) that the stem-cell becomes globular at its lower extremity, the globe being somewhat obliquely situated with regard to the axis of the stem, and being generally more or less filled with granular orange-coloured endochrome. The globe fits into a cup-shaped cell filled with a similar but denser endochrome, and this latter cell tapers gradually for a considerable length at its lower extremity, and ultimately expands into numerous colourless ramifications resembling the ordinary mycelium of any other fungus. The spores are formed beneath the black covering at the apex of the fungus, which covering seems to have been hitherto considered, at least in *Pilobolus crystallinus*, to be the coat of the sporangium. Such however is not the case in the present species, for this black covering may be drawn off like a finger-stall, leaving the ellipsoidal sporangial cell enclosed in its own proper thick gelatinous membrane still adherent to the apex of the pedicel, and filled with ripe spores. It is clear therefore that this purple skin only forms as it were a partial veil, and cannot be properly looked upon as a coat of the sporangium. Not unfrequently this skin either partially peels off, of its own accord, or is imperfectly developed, as shown in fig. 7; but it usually hides the sporangium entirely, and is finally cast off with it by the process peculiar to the genus *Pilobolus*, namely the elastic action of the septum which is formed at an early period across the upper end of the vesicle between that and the sporangium. This septum takes an upward growth, becomes gradually more and more everted, and at length by its pressure throws off the sporangium-cell and its purple veil to a distance of several inches. After this has taken place the upper end of the stem-cell exhibits the appearance shown in fig. 8. In the Transactions of the Breslau Academy for 1851 is to be found an elaborate account of *Pilobolus crystallinus* by Dr. Cohn, on reference to which it will be seen that the fungus just described differs from *Pilobolus crystallinus* in the great development in length of the stem, and the vast number of the drops of water spread over its surface. There is another peculiarity, which consists in a number of shining specks scattered over the surface of the veil, having the appearance of small grains of quartz; but these, although very general, are not universal. They are so minute that it is almost impossible to detach them separately, and they do not occur in sufficient numbers on any one plant to be capable of being scraped off in a mass. In one instance they seemed to dissolve in water into a number of exceedingly minute pear-shaped bodies; but the observation was an uncertain one, and beyond it I have not yet been able to ascertain their nature.

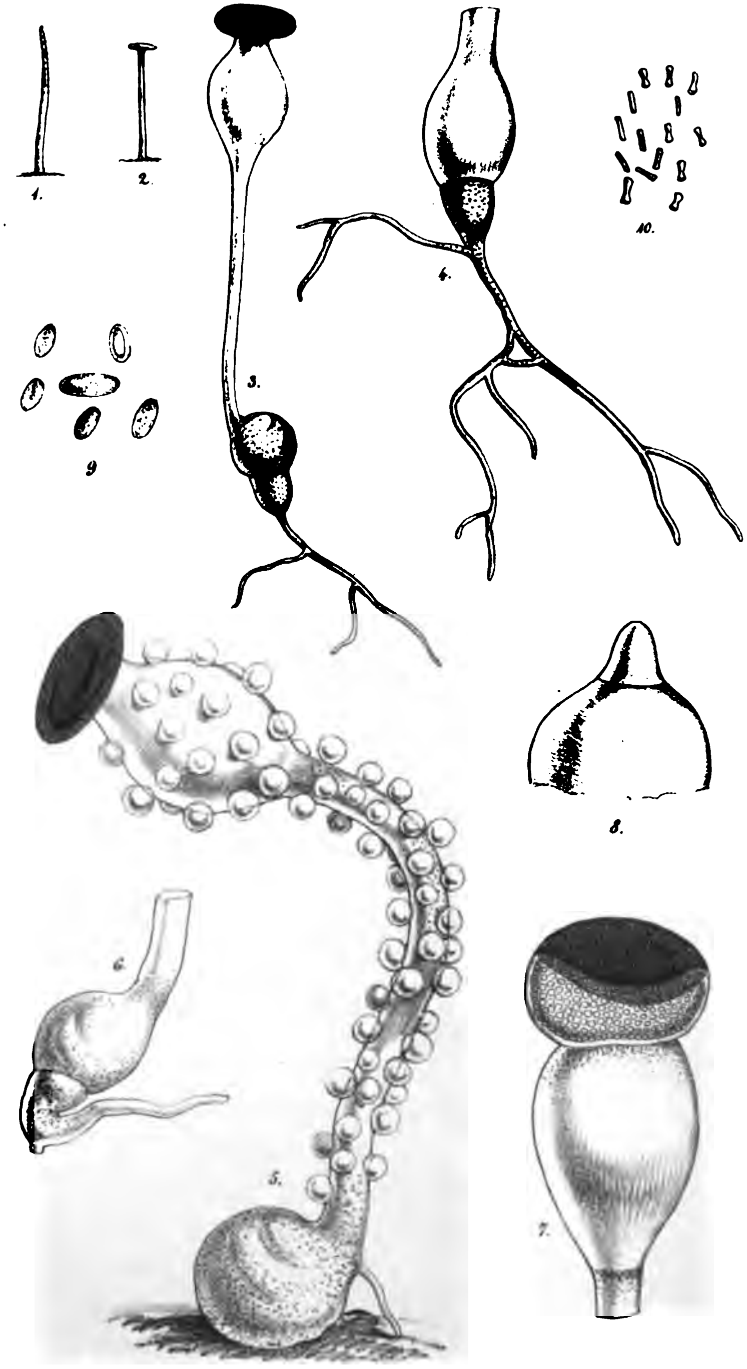
The distinctions above mentioned would not, I think, be alone sufficient to separate this species from *P. crystallinus*, and I should have been disposed to consider the present fungus as only a form of the latter species, had it not been for a difference in the spores. Such a difference, I need hardly say, is one of the safest criterions for the separation of species in Fungi, and one which will probably be more and more valued in proportion as the microscope is called in aid for the detection of such differences. Dr. Cohn describes the spores of *Pilobolus crystallinus* as globular, surrounded by a tough distinct membrane, the latter appearing as a broad dark line, and filled with flesh-coloured, grumous, highly refractive contents, with small nucleoli. Now the spores in my species (fig. 9) are quite unlike those figured by Dr. Cohn;

they are elliptical, of a pale straw-colour, and without any evident external membrane until treated with æther or alcohol, when by the contraction of the contents such membrane becomes visible, not however in the form of a broad dark band, but of a clear and bright line. The contents moreover are very slightly, if at all, granular.

In Bolton's account of *Pilobolus roridus* no particulars are given of the spores—indeed the microscopes of his time would hardly have enabled him to do so with accuracy; in other respects his account agrees sufficiently with the above description to lead me to think that his *Pilobolus roridus* is the same as that which I have described. There are two very curious facts connected with the above *Pilobolus*, which I have had an opportunity of investigating, and which are worthy of notice. They are alluded to by Dr. Cohn as having been noticed by former observers in *Pilobolus crystallinus*, but he refrains from giving any opinion, inasmuch as the appearances in question had not fallen under his own observation. The first is mentioned by Müller, the original discoverer of *Pilobolus crystallinus*, who states that he had seen in many of the vesicles a small white delicate worm, which crawled round and round, and appeared to swim as it were in a little ocean of its own. Müller thereupon came to the conclusion that *Pilobolus crystallinus* was neither animal nor vegetable, but a mixture of the two, in fact a Zoophyte—not in the modern acceptation of that term, but according to its proper meaning. Persoon, on the other hand, alleged that these creatures were nothing but *Anguillulæ*, which came out of the dung and crawled on the outside of the fungus. It would seem that Persoon's opinion is correct, for I have several times observed a species of *Anguillula* encased in the drops of water on the surface of my *Pilobolus*, and twirling round so actively that it is a matter of surprise that it does not cause the drops to collapse. There is no difficulty in extracting the worm from the drop, and it appears to be the common *Anguillula fluviatilis*, which no doubt climbs up the stem of the fungus and deposits itself in one of the numerous dew-drops. Similar worms may be seen crawling on the surface of the dung and unconnected with the fungus, leaving no doubt as to their place of origin. The sight of these animals revolving rapidly in their crystal cases is most curious and interesting. It is no matter of surprise that Müller should have been led to suppose that the worm was in the interior of the plant, for it not unfrequently happens that before the real vesicle is formed, a drop of water becomes attached to the apex of the stem precisely in the spot usually occupied by the vesicle, and it is not always easy for the observer to tell whether he is looking at the vesicle itself or at a substituted drop of water.

The second appearance alluded to above is not so easy of explanation. In the interior of the drops of water which, as has just been mentioned, sometimes occupy the place of the vesicle, I have several times seen a small orange-coloured body revolving with more or less rapidity, but having rather the appearance of being carried round and round by the force of a current than by any voluntary motion. This, or a similar appearance, was noticed by Ehrenberg, and described by him in a paper published in 1823, in Kruze and Schmidt's 'Mykologische Hefte'; he did not however ascertain what the revolving body was, and only endeavoured to explain its rotation by attributing it to some unknown physical agency which kept the drop of water in perpetual revolution. I was very desirous of ascertaining the nature of this moving body, and tried to detach it from the drop of water. This attempt was not successful, but I managed to float a drop entire with its orange-coloured occupant on to a piece of white paper, and then waited for the water to evaporate, hoping thus to leave the object high and dry. However, as the water dried up the body became entirely disintegrated, resolved itself into a mass of granular orange-coloured particles, and left nothing behind but a yellow stain on the surface of the paper. As to what its nature may be, or what may be the cause of its singular rotation, I can offer no conjecture, but I have thought it worth while to mention the above facts with the view of directing further attention to this curious phænomenon. It is interesting to notice the resemblance in point of structure between the genus *Pilobolus* and the fungus which causes the annual epidemic amongst the House Flies; the only essential difference being, that the latter throws off a single cell, whereas in *Pilobolus* the cell which is thrown off is the mother-cell of innumerable multitudes of spores, by which the species is reproduced. It is possible, however, that the contents of the single cell in the *Empusa* may become subdivided into smaller reproductive particles after separation from the parent plant; and this supposition seems the more probable as the single cell is of too large a size to admit of its gaining access to the bodies of the flies, in the interior of which (according to Dr. Cohn's account in a late paper) the first symptoms of this disease are always to be noticed.

Linn. Journ. Bot. t. II



Pilobolus roridus.

ne del. W Fitch lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

There is one other fact which may be mentioned before I conclude, viz. the occasional appearance in the interior of the vesicle of small, pale yellow bodies, sometimes cylindrical, sometimes shaped like a dumb-bell (fig. 10). It is probable, I think, that these are young and imperfect spores which have escaped into the vesicle through a small rupture in the septum between that and the sporangium. When the septum is accidentally broken through, the whole mass of spores may be seen to rush into the vesicle, and the fracture, if very slight, might permit the escape of these small bodies, and at the same time not be sufficient to allow of the passage of the fully-formed spores.

Postscript.—I was not aware, until after this paper was finished, that the question of the specific difference between *Pilobolus crystallinus* and *Pilobolus roridus* has been lately discussed by Bail. His observations are to be found in the 'Botanische Zeitung,' 7th Sept. 1855.

Description of Plate II.

Fig. 1. The *Pilobolus* in an early stage, before the formation of the head, slightly magnified.

Fig. 2. The *Pilobolus* when it has assumed the pin-shape, slightly magnified.

Fig. 3. A perfect plant magnified about 20 diameters.

Fig. 4. The lower portion of a plant in which the swelling at the lower end of the stem-cell is less oblique than in figs. 3 & 5.

Fig. 5. A perfect plant magnified 44 diameters, showing the adherent dew-drops.

Fig. 6. The root-cell and a portion of the stem-cell of another plant, magnified 44 diameters.

Fig. 7. The upper portion of a plant magnified 60 diameters. This specimen shows the peeling off, or imperfect development, of the veil, and the band of orange-coloured matter at the junction of the stem and vesicle, referred to in the text.

Fig. 8. A portion of the vesicle of a plant which has cast its sporangium, showing the eversion of the septum.

Fig. 9. Spores magnified nearly 400 diameters. The one with a double outline has been treated with alcohol.

Fig. 10. Cylindrical and dumb-bell-shaped bodies occasionally seen in the interior of the vesicle.

A Note on *Spiranthes gemmipara*. By Professor LINDLEY, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Read January 20th, 1857.]

WITH the permission of the Society, I venture to draw its attention to a point in Irish botany which has not yet been sufficiently examined. In the year 1828 Sir James Smith published in his 'English Flora' (iv. 36) an account of a *Neottia gemmipara* which had been discovered in August 1810, near Cork, by Drummond, and at the same time communicated to him by the Rev. Mr. Hincks. Smith compared it to his *Neottia spiralis*, from which he distinguished it by the leaves being "lanceolate and as tall as the stalk. Spike 3-ranked, twisted. Bracteas smooth."

Subsequently a figure, taken from the dried specimen in Smith's Herbarium, was published in the 'Supplement to English Botany,' t. 2786; and was afterwards copied by the younger Reichenbach, in 1851, into his elaborate 'Orchideæ in Flora Germanica recensitæ.' So early, however, as September 1840, I had examined the specimen in the Smithian Herbarium, and referred it to the genus *Spiranthes* (Gen. et Sp. Orch. p. 464), with the remark that it so much resembled *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana*, a Unalaschka plant, that I could scarcely doubt the identity of the two. Nevertheless, Prof. Reichenbach, misled by the only published figure, expressed a doubt whether the plant even belonged to the genus *Spiranthes* (Orch. in Fl. Germ. p. 154). This acute Orchidologist was not aware that, so long before as 1844, it had been made the subject of a special memoir laid by Mr. Babington before this Society, and afterwards published in our Transactions (xix. p. 261. t. 32). Since that time it has, I believe, remained unnoticed by all writers on critical botany. A recent examination of the Neottian Orchids of the Old World, the result of which is now before the Society in another communication, has rendered it necessary to reconsider the relation which the Irish *Spiranthes* bears to other species, and the conclusion at which I have arrived forms the subject of the present note.

Of *Spiranthes gemmipara* I possess two authentic specimens, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Lord Berehaven, the present Earl of Bandon, on whose estate, near Castletown, the species occurs. Both were gathered at the end of August 1843. These correspond so nearly with the description given by Mr. Babington, that a redescription would be superfluous. The only circumstances to which it seems useful to advert are—1, that the adhesion of the sepals and petals is no greater than occurs in *S. autumnalis*; 2, that the sepaline hairs represented in Mr. Sowerby's figure are scarcely discoverable in the dried specimen; 3, that the face of the column is distinctly pilose below the stigma, as Mr. Sowerby has shown it; 4, that the lip has two distinct, rather large, oblong calli *within* the base, which were overlooked by both Mr. Babington and Mr. Sowerby. Other material points are, that the foot of the column is unusually long, whence the breadth of the base of the sepals and apex of the ovary is much greater than usual, that the base of the lip is nearly twice as broad as the apex above the contraction, and that the coherent sepals and petals curve their points upwards in such a manner as to become secund, while the point of the lip projects beyond them in front.

The first suggestion that is on record as to the relation of this plant is that of Smith, who compares it with *Sp. autumnalis* (his *Neottia spiralis*), from which he separates it. The second is my own, that it may be identical with *Sp. Romanzoffiana.* The third is that of Mr. Babington, who refers it unhesitatingly to the *Sp. cernua* of the United States, an old and well-known species.

Mr. Babington objects to its union with *Sp. Romanzoffiana*, because it differs by "its much shorter bracts, its blunt linear and equally broad sepals, and its longer spatulate lip." But if Reichenbach's figures are examined (and he evidently possessed excellent materials), especially the left-hand figure of his t. 125, and all the analysis, it will be seen that these distinctions are unreal, with the exception of the short bracts. Better differences are to be found in the hairy sepals of *Sp. Romanzoffiana*, and if I mistake not, in the smaller calli placed far within the base of the lip of that species.

From the proposal to identify the plant with *Spiranthes cernua*, I am obliged wholly to dissent. The dispersion of terrestrial Orchids is doubtless far greater than is generally supposed, and, therefore, mere geographical probabilities cannot have much weight; at the same time we must require very strong proof that a plant hitherto unknown, except in the south-east of Ireland, is the same as a common North American species. Not only does it seem to me that such proof is absent, but I hope to show that the evidence lies all the other way. *Sp. cernua* has long naked stems and a thin spike loaded with glandular hairs—*Sp. gemmipara* has short leafy stems and a dense naked spike. *Sp. cernua* has the ovary very narrow and much contracted below the sepals, as is usual in the genus—in *Sp. gemmipara* it is pear-shaped, and there is scarcely a trace of a contraction, as Mr. Sowerby has very well shown in his figure. In *Sp. cernua* the sepals and petals have very little cohesion, are long and narrow, and the lateral sepals are almost acute—in *Sp. gemmipara*, on the contrary, their cohesion is great, while the sepals are almost ovate and remarkably blunt. Moreover, while in *Sp. cernua* the lip is not much broader at the base than apex, has the basal calli on the very edge, and is covered externally with coarse hairs,—*Sp. gemmipara* has the lip nearly, if not quite, twice as broad at the base as apex, has the calli distinctly intramarginal, and has no hairs externally, as far as I can discover; Mr. Babington, indeed, describes it as glandular externally, a circumstance that escaped the observation of Mr. Sowerby, and which might easily be overlooked by others, the only glands I can make out being minute points just visible under a half-inch simple lens.

I therefore think the identification of *Sp. gemmipara* with *Sp. cernua* is to be regarded as a mistake, and that the former must be admitted as a perfectly distinct species, peculiar, as far as is at present known, to a small district in Ireland. In my view of the affinities of the species, it is much nearer *Sp. æstivalis* than *cernua*, although distinct from the former by its dense 3-rowed spike, leafy stem scarcely longer than the radical leaves, short pyriform ovary, and very broad base to the lip.

Contributions to the Orchidology of India.—No. 1.

By Professor Lindley, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Read January 20th, 1857.]

The materials out of which the following observations proceed are principally derived from the highly important collections formed by Drs. J. D. Hooker and Thomas Thomson, who, with rare liberality, have placed everything they possess, bearing on the present subject, at my disposal. But in addition to such resources, many others must be mentioned, especially the Burma and Khasia and Malacca plants sent me by the lamented Griffith, the Indian collections in the Herbarium of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, a fine set dried by Mr. Thomas Lobb while in the service of our great nurserymen the Messrs. Veitch, many Ceylon plants from Mr. Thwaites, the late Col. Champion and others, Cuming's

Philippine Collection, Chinese plants from Fortune, Champion, and Vachell, authentic specimens from Wight and Achille Richard, and a pretty extensive series of Malay plants placed in my hands by my friends Prof. De Vriese and the late venerable Prof. Reinwardt. To these should be added whatever the herbarium contains of Dr. Stock's, whose loss we have so lately had to deplore, the whole of Wallich's materials, and everything that the great Hookerian Museum, or the Gardens of England have been able to supply. In short, there is little that has not been entrusted to me except the Malay plants of Horsfield in this country and those of Blume from Java and other Dutch islands.

To deal with so large a mass of materials in a single communication would fatigue the Society, even if it did not render any communication whatever altogether uncertain. I therefore propose to take up different portions of the subject as time will permit.

To nothing, perhaps, more remarkable does an examination of Indian Orchids lead, than to the unexpected fact that they show certain species to have a most extensive geographical distribution. Hitherto it has been believed that these plants are extremely local, and such is probably the case with epiphytes, but it is quite the reverse with terrestrial species, the range of some of which proves to be as wide as that of the most ubiquitous species belonging to other natural orders.

It has been long known that our *Orchis latifolia* wanders into North-Western India, where it was found by Buchanan Hamilton, Wallich, and Royle; to this must now be added Western Thibet, whence Dr. Thomson has brought it (Hb. 254). But this is no solitary case.

Herminium Monorchis, in no respect whatever distinguishable from its English state, is found in North-Western India, and probably also in Sylhet; while the *Herminium unalaschkense** of Chamisso, from the distant Aleutian Islands, is identical with the *Herm. congestum* found on the Alps of Sikkim.

Gymnadenia cucullata, a plant of Eastern Europe and Siberia, seems to be the same as a plant gathered by Dr. Hooker, in Sikkim, at the elevation of 14,000 feet.

Goodyera repens is common in Sikkim at the height of 11,000–12,000 feet; while *Goodyera procera* extends from Sikkim to Hong Kong, by way of the Nilgherries, Ceylon, and Java.

In like manner *Zeuxine sulcata* is as much an inhabitant of

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* This is by no means *Platanthera Schiffmareffiana*, as Prof. Reichenbach supposes.

Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Ceylon, as it is of Indian plains as far as Peshawur.

What I believe to be *Spiranthes autumnalis* occurs in North-Western India, and *Sp. australis* seems to grow everywhere from Siberia, Peshawur, and North-Western India generally, the Sunderbunds, Nilgherries, Ceylon, and Java, to China, New Holland, and New Zealand. What is more, I think that any one who has examined a long suite of specimens will probably be right in regarding this variable plant as nothing more than our own *Sp. æstivalis*.

Similar facts are elicited by a critical examination of the genera *Epipactis* and *Cephalanthera*. *E. veratrifolia*, a remarkable Persian species, was found at Peshawur by Major Vicary; and there can be no doubt that the common Indian species described under the names of *consimilis*, *macrostachya*, *herbacea* and *Dalhousiæ*, are only so many states of the well-known European *E. latifolia*. It is equally certain that my *Cephalanthera acuminata*, found all over Northern India from Mussooree to Bootan, is identical with the European *Cephalanthera ensifolia*.

Epipogium Gmelini was found in Sirmur by Dr. Thomson.

Lastly, what is most startling and unexpected, is the discovery by Dr. Hooker, in Sikkim, of a species of the genus *Tipularia*, hitherto known only in the United States of America. This plant, although different in some respects from the American form, and distinguished by Prof. Reichenbach, Jun., is probably nothing more than a form of the original *Tipularia* itself, which thus appears at once in two points of the globe distant some 12,000 miles from each other.

Facts of this nature are of the more interest, seeing that the ordinary modes of dispersion by birds, by winds, by waves, by man, would seem to be inoperative, or at least insufficient to explain such very remarkable ranges.

In the following enumeration of species, I have not thought it necessary to observe much order, the purpose of a catalogue being equally well served whatever the sequence of the species.

I. PHOLIDOTA, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 36.

1. P. imbricata, *Lindl. l. c.*

Sikkim Himalaya, at 3000–5000 feet; Khasia Mountains, at 2000–4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (78)

2. P. rubra, *Lindl. l. c.*

Sikkim Himalaya, at 6000 feet, *J. D. H.*; Khasia Mountains, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (123)

3. P. recurva, *Lindl. l. c.*
Sikkim Himalaya, at 5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (158)

Flowers dirty rose-colour.

4. P. articulata, *Lindl. l. c.*
Khasia Mountains, at 2000–6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (79), *Lobb.*

"Scarcely odorous. Lowest flowers on spike open first."—*J. D. H.*

5. P. CALCRATA (*Rchb. fil. in Bonpl. Oct.* 15, 1856); pseudobulbis e latâ basi angustissimis cæspitosis monophyllis, foliis lanceolatis in petiolum longum angustatis, spicis erectis capillaribus foliis longioribus, bracteis distitis ovatis subpersistentibus, sepalis oblongis obtusis ecarinatis, labello apice bilobo lobis incurvis.
Khasia Mountains, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (122)

A small-flowered plant with convex, very blunt, wholly keelless sepals.

II. OTOCHILUS, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 35.

6. O. alba, *Lindl. l. c.*
Sikkim Himalaya, at 5000 feet, *J. D. H.*; Khasia Mountains, at 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (81)

7. O. fusca, *Lindl. l. c.*; *Wallich, Pl. As. Rar.* i. t. 68; *Bot. Mag.* t. 3921.
Otochilus, *Griff. Ic.* t. 289.—O. latifolius, *Notulæ*, p. 279; *It. Not.* p. 75.
Sikkim Himalaya, at 2000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.*; Khasia Mountains (82), *Griffith*; Bootan, *id.*

This is readily known from the last by its nearly persistent bracts and much narrower leaves.

8. O. porrecta, *Lindl. l. c.*
Tetrapeltis fragrans, *Wall. in Lindl. Gen. et Sp.* p. 212.
Otochilus, *Griffith, Ic.* t. 288; *Itin. Notes*, p. 75.—O. lancifolius, *Notulæ*, p. 278.
Dipodous genus, *Griff. Ic.* t. 329; *Not.* p. 406.
Khasia Mountains, *J. D. H. & T. T.*, *Lobb*, *Griffith*; Dilling in the Mishmee Mountains, and towards the summit of Thumathaya, *Griffith.*

I give Griffith's names as I find them in his published works; but it is hardly to be doubted that his editor has transposed them. This species must have been what he meant to call *O. latifolius.* It is also unquestionably the "dipodous genus," not *Dipodium* from Dilling.

The name *Tetrapeltis* originated with Wallich, who gave it to a remarkable plant of uncertain origin, of which it was supposed that a drawing only existed among his collections. It was said by him to have a stigmatic gland common to a pair of narrow caudicles, which bore four peltate hemispherical pollen-masses, whence the name. I had however described it three years before as a probable species of *Otochilus*, the pollen-masses of which had not been found. And such it really is, as Griffith determined, without however knowing that it was a described plant. The stigmatic gland described by Wallich, but not represented in his drawing, has no existence, as Griffith's figure and description show, and as I have verified. The species is, however, remarkable for having two straps holding together the pollen-masses in pairs, each strap having a perfectly well-defined outline; of these only rudiments occur in the two other species. They are analogous to the narrower and more obscure threads which occur in *Pholidota articulata*, as I learn from Dr. Hooker's drawings.

III. TIPULARIA, *Nutt. Gen. Amer.* ii. 195.

9. T. JOSEPHI (*Rchb. f. ined.*); labello acuminato.
Sikkim, 10,000–12,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (351)

When Prof. Reichenbach saw this in my herbarium he gave it the above name, distinguishing it by its "having the lateral lobes of the lip half ovate not acute, and by its shorter column." The latter difference seems constant, the former cannot be relied on. I, however, find that the lip of the Indian species is acuminate, and the flowers smaller and darker coloured. The two plants are, however, so much alike that I cannot avoid doubting their specific distinctness.

IV. EPIPACTIS, *Camerarius.*

10. E. veratrifolia, *Boissier*, *Diagnoses*, xiii. 11.—(E. consimilis, *Wall. Cat.* 7403, nec *D. Don.*)
Peshawur, Major Vicary, *J. D. H.* (324)

Identical with the plant found by Kotschy in the gorges of Mount Elbruz, near Derbend. The plant intended by Don for *E. consimilis* is *E. latifolia.*

11. E. Royleana, *Lindl. in Royle's Illustr.* 368.
Ravine above Jungnam, Kunawur, *T. Thomson*; a single specimen.

The bracts are short and broad, and the parts of the flower less elongated than in *E. americana*, which is very like this.

12. E. latifolia, *Swartz*, *Act. Holm.* 1800, p. 232.—(E. consimilis, *Don*, *Prodr.* p. 28.—E. macrostachya, *Lindl. in Wall. Cat.* 7404.—E. herbacea, *Lindl. in Royle's Illustr.* 368.—E. Dalhousiæ, *Wight*, *Ic.* t. 1723.)
N.W. Himalaya, 6000–9000 feet, *T. T.* (323); W. Thibet, 7000–11,000 feet, *T. T.* (322); Sikkim, 11,000 feet (323).

The Himalayan plant is more robust in growth than the European specimens, but is evidently the same. The plant found by Dr. Thomson in Western Thibet has a thinner raceme, and a smaller lip much compressed with a pair of large calli at the base of the epichil; the ovary, moreover, is perfectly smooth, as in what has been called *Epipactis Phyllanthus*, but I do not think, in so variable a species, such characters have any distinctive value. *E. herbacea* is not distinct from the *E. viridiflora* of European botanists.

13. **E. INTRUSA**; habitu *E. latifoliæ* valdè attenuatæ folio unico parvo cuique cauli, floribusque longè distantibus, hypochilio subtus intruso, epichilio ovato apiculato trinervi ecalloso.

Sikkim, at 11,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (323 mixed with *E. latifolia*).

This seems to be something more than an attenuated starved state of *E. latifolia*, (with which it is mixed in Dr. Hooker's collections,) on account of the hypochil being pushed upwards as it were from below, so as to be convex in the inside, and the epichil having no calli and no venules, but only three well-defined veins ending in a little distinct point.

V. Cephalanthera, *L. C. Richard.*

14. C. ensifolia, *L. C. Richard.*

C. acuminata, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 412; *Wight, Ic.* t. 1721.

Secunda Devee, near Mussooree; Dadoo-ka-Taola, in Gurhwal; N.W. Himalayas generally to the height of 5000–10,000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (321); Bootan, near Panga, in oak and fir woods at 7500 feet, *Griffith*; in pine and oak woods under the mountain Vari-Ki-teibi, *Jacquemont* (651).

I am persuaded that the Indian Cephalantheras all belong to one and the same species, that one being the common European *C. ensifolia*. The specimens before me differ in the length and breadth of their leaves and in the denseness of their inflorescence; perhaps, too, in the form of the epichilium, a point hard to determine when dried. The Bootan specimen is the smallest. It has already been found in the country beyond Caucasus according to Reichenbach fil. I have seen no specimen with the long leafy bracts which Dr. Wight's artist has represented; such a state is only to be found occasionally associated with the lowest flower.

VI. Listera, *R. Brown.*

15. **L. PINETORUM**; foliis cordato-subrotundis acutis, rachi flexuosâ tomentosâ, bracteis adpressis ovarii longitudine, floribus subsessilibus, labello maximo obovato bilobo, columnâ elongatâ.

Sikkim, 10,000–11,000 feet, near Lachen in pine woods, *J. D. H.* (355)

Flowers pale green, the largest in the genus. Most like *L. con-*

vallarioides, from which it differs in the form of the leaves, the sessile flowers, &c. *L. Escholtziana*, of which *L. Bankesiana* is a synonym, differs in its smaller long-stalked flowers and in the form of its leaves.

16. L. TENUIS; foliis ovatis acutis, caule capillari, bracteis parvis pedicellis æqualibus, labello cuneato emarginato sepalis multò longiore.
Sikkim, 11,000–12,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (354)

A very slender plant. Lip apparently deep olive colour.

17. L. MICRANTHA; foliis subrotundo-ovatis radicalibus, racemo tenui, bracteis pedicellis filiformibus multò brevioribus, labello ovato cucullato trilobo sepalis vix æquali, lobis lateralibus rotundatis intermedio acutissimo.
Sikkim, 10,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (353)

A very remarkable plant, with the lip concave, not convex, and scarcely so long as the sepals; at its base it is furnished with a pair of auricles, while the sides of the acute middle lobe have each a single minute sharp tooth.

VII. NEOTTIA, *Linn.*

18. N. listeroides, *Lindl. in Royle's Himal.* p. 368.
N.W. Himalaya, at 8000 feet, *T. Thomson* (356).

The specimens, like those brought home by Dr. Royle, appear in two states, the one very much stouter than the other.

VIII. EPIPOGIUM, *R. Br.* (Galera, *Blume, Bijdr.* i. 415. t. 3. Podanthera, *R. Wight, Ic.* t. 1759. Ceratopsis, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 383.)

There is no doubt that all these genera are the same, and that their supposed differences have been suggested by inexact observation, or insufficient comparison. *Ceratopsis*, founded on the *Limodorum roseum* of D. Don, was supposed by me to have cirrhi on the column, such cirrhi being nothing more than the cartilaginous caudicles of its pollen-masses observed in an old and withered flower. *Podanthera* and *Galera* are not different from each other even as species, and are merely *Epipogiums* with an undivided lip bearing two hairy lines along the middle. The following are the only species yet known.

19. E. GMELINI, *L. C. Richard*; *Rchb. f. Orch. Germ.* t. 116; *Hooker, Bot. Mag.* t. 4821; labello auriculato ovato intùs pulverulento seriatim papilloso, calcare inflato.
Sirmur, N.W. Himalaya, at 8000 feet, *T. Thomson* (224). Two specimens only seen.

Although this differs in some small particulars from the European and Siberian plant, I cannot think the two specimens found by Dr. Thomson to be anything more than a slight variety. Their general aspect is quite the same as usual, but the lip is more acute, and its auricles are much smaller, or even obsolete. It would seem, however, from the stains still observable in the dried specimens, that the characteristic blotches on the lip of the European state are also present, and the magnitude of the auricles of the latter, like the length of the sepals and petals, is inconstant.

20. E. ROSEUM (Ceratopsis rosea, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 383); labello indiviso acuto intra apicem pulvinato-glanduloso lineis 2 pubescentibus decurrentibus continuis, calcare clavato integro.

Upper Nepal, *Wallich*, according to *D. Don*.

No specimens of this exist among any of the modern collections that I have examined. That in my herbarium was sent by Wallich to Rudge among the first of his Indian consignments. The flowers are much smaller than in *E. nutans*, there is a large papillose convexity just within the apex of the lip, and the spur is quite unlike that of either of the two other species.

21. E. NUTANS (Galera nutans, *Blume, l. c.* Podanthera pallida, *Wight, l. c.*); labello indiviso acuto apice plano lineis 2 pubescentibus decurrentibus continuis, calcare oblongo emarginato.

Ceylon, *Thwaites, Macrae*; Sikkim, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (348), *Cathcart*; Wynaud, *Wight*; Java, *Blume*.

There is no apparent difference among the specimens from these places, all of which I have examined except that from Java. Dr. Wight's artist has indeed represented three hairy lines upon the lip of *Podanthera pallida*, but this is certainly an oversight, as I have ascertained not only from excellent drawings by Dr. Hooker and Mr. Thwaites, but from Wight's own specimens. There seems to be some difference in the colour of the plant, for Dr. Hooker's figure represents it of a uniform pale straw colour, while Cathcart and Macrae's draughtsmen have it whitish, with small red speckles.

IX. SPIRANTHES, *Richard*.

22. S. autumnalis, *Rich. Orch. Europ. Annot.* 37.

Sohonghat, May 1845, *T. Thomson*.

A couple of specimens gathered at this place are, I think, unquestionably our European species.

23. S. australis, *Lindl. in B. Reg.* 823. (Sp. australis et densa, *Wight*, *Ic.* t. 1724.—Spiranthes, *Griffith*, *Notul.* iii. 384. t. 348.—Sp. N. Zelandiæ, *Hooker*, *Fl. N. Zealand*, i. 243.)

Upper Assam, *Griffith*; Sunderbunds, *id.*; Bootan, *id.*; Nilgherries, *Perrottet* (864); Western India, *Jacquemont* (411); Peshawur, *Major Vicary*; Java, *Reinwardt*; Hong Kong, *Champion*; China, Sowchow, *Fortune*; Chusan hills, *id.*; Canara, *Dalzell* in hb. Stocks; N.W. Himalaya, 6000–9000 feet, *T. Thomson* (326); Khasia, 4000–6000 feet, *id.*, *Lobb*, *Griffith*; Sikkim, 6000–10,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (327).

In the long list of localities here given, there occur all the forms of the species previously described (*Gen. et Sp. Orch.* 465) and others, but they run into each other in so many directions, that any attêmpt further to define the forms would be unsuccessful. The most distinct of all is the Chinese plant, which I formerly called *pudica*, and which seems to have invariably a smooth rachis and ovary, while all the others are more or less downy. Fortune's Sowchow plant is said to have yellow flowers, which I take to be a mistake, there being nothing whatever in its structure to separate it from the red-flowered *S. pudica*. One of the Java plants in Reinwardt's herbarium has the red flowers, in another they are white, and it appears that in this respect, as well as in the size of the flowers, the specimens vary from hill to hill. Griffith seems, however, only to have seen the white sort.

24. S. STYLITES; foliis gramineis vix in caulem ascendentibus, caule elato glabro 4-vaginato, spicâ laxâ quaquaversâ ovariisque tomentosis, floribus glabris angustis elongatis, sepalorum marginibus rectiusculis, petalis linearibus univeniis, labello oblongo canaliculato apice crispulo pubescente basi calloso-sagittato, columnâ valde elongatâ rostello subulato.

China, province of Che-Kiang, *Fortune*.

At first I took this for the N. American *Sp. cernua*, some of the states of which it much resembles, and with which it corresponds in the sagittate lip; but its flowers are narrower in proportion to the breadth, and its column is so long that the attenuated point of the rostellum reaches beyond the middle of the lip.

X. HERPYSMA, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 506.

25. H. longicaulis, *Lindl. l. c.*

E. Nepal, at 3000 feet, *J. D. H.* (340).

Flowers white, tinged with pink (*Cathcart*). The lip is sometimes rounded and nearly equally 3-lobed; sometimes it is oblate with a very small middle lobe.

XI. ANÆCTOCHILUS, *Blume*, *Fl. Jav.* præf. vi.

26. A. ELATUS; foliis radicalibus 3–4 subrotundo-ovatis apiculatis subtus purpurascentibus venis concoloribus, scapo gracili erecto pubescente vaginis tribus acuminatis patentibus, spicâ distantiflorâ, labelli medio auriculati fimbriis laminâ bipartitâ integrâ longioribus, sacco conico acuto.

Ootacamund, in damp woods near Wallaghaut; *M'Ivor*, 59.

This seems to be quite distinct from *A. setaceus* in its long slender stem, loose inflorescence, very long fringes to the lip, which is distinctly auriculate near the middle, and in the want of coloured veins on the leaves.

27. A. lanceolatus, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 499.

Khasia Hills, at 4000–5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (330); Sikkim, 5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (338); Mishmee Hills, lower ranges, *Griffith.*

The specimens from Khasia have the fringes on the lip much shorter than in those from Sikkim and Assam, but I see nothing else by which to separate them. The sac of the lip is very short and almost hemispherical; the leaves are nearly as long as the flower stem, and rather unequal-sided. Lip white with brown fringes.

28. A. LUTEUS; caule folioso, foliis ovatis acutis undulatis scapo 1–2-squamato longioribus, spicâ conicâ, labelli fimbriis setaceis laminæ lobis obliquo truncatis multo brevioribus, sacco hemispherico.

Sikkim, 5000 feet (341 in part), *J. D. H.*, *Cathcart.*

Upper sepal and petals rufous, lower herbaceous; lip bright yellow with a crimson line along the centre. Anther crimson. Two conical yellow processes in front of the yellow column. Inodorous. The true structure of this very distinct species is shown in Dr. Hooker's drawings.

29. A. GRANDIFLORUS; caule folioso, foliis oblongis acutis unicoloribus scapo longioribus, floribus glabris, sepalis variegatis, labelli fimbriis acuminatis basi latis laminæ lobis ovatis brevioribus, sacco obtuso.

Sikkim, 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (329); Khasia, 4000 feet, *id.*

A much larger plant than any other, with flowers in long loose spikes. Sepals spreading, green with rose-coloured veins; lip white, with a tinge of pink; anther crimson; column yellow, with a pair of conical processes in front. Inodorous.

30. A. setaceus, *Blume, Bijdr.* t. 15; *Bot. Reg.* t. 2010. (Orchis picta, *Herb. Reinwardt.*)

Java, *Reinwardt.*

31. A. brevilabris, *Lindl. l. c.*

Sikkim, *Cathcart.*

No specimen of this exists in the herbarium, but there is a drawing in Mr. Cathcart's portfolio. The lip is white, with dirty purple notches in the room of fringes, the number of which is much greater than in the Assam plant, from which the species was first described. The leaves have yellow veins, and much resemble those of *Anæctochilus setaceus*. The short lip, with its two broad obovate lobes, are very characteristic. The lateral sepals spread at right angles, and are rosy at the point but green at the bases.

32. A. (Myrmechis) CRISPUS; foliis subrotundo-ovatis acutis crispulis concoloribus scapo brevioribus, spicâ pubente laxâ 5-florâ, labelli mutici lobis terminalibus semiovatis acutis serrulatis, sacco hemisphærico.
Sikkim, *Cathcart*.

Of this no specimens exist in the herbarium. Mr. Cathcart's artist represents it as a plant 6 or 7 inches high, with roundish 3-ribbed leaves setting close to the stem, and shorter than the downy scape, which has two distant acuminate scales. The flowers (five) are distant, white, with no fringes on the unguis of the labellum, whose terminal lobes are half-ovate, somewhat falcate, and serrulate on the outer side. It is so very different from all others that I do not hesitate to describe it from a drawing only.

XII. PHYSURUS, *Rich.* *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* 501.

No species of this genus occurs among Dr. Hooker's collections. The following are new:—

33. P. hirsutus (Goodyera hirsuta, *Griffith*, *Ic.* t. 347; *Notul.* iii. p. 393).
On the Burmese frontier of Assam, *Griffith*.

I have seen no specimens. The leaves are said to be glaucous beneath; the scape or rather the spike tawny; the bracts and all the flowers more or less ferruginous, with a white lamina to the lip.

34. P. VIRIDIFLORUS (Neottia viridiflora, *Blume*, *Bijdr*. 408); caule debili ascendente usque ad spicam folioso, foliis ovalibus acutis inæquilateris, spicâ 6–8-florâ, sepalis crassissimè carinatis, labello lanceolato apice deflexo, appendicibus calcaris filiformibus capitatis.
Java, *Lobb & De Vriese*.

Four specimens occur in Sir W. Hooker's herbarium. It is a weak plant, not unlike *Physurus debilis*; the closed flowers and excessively thick keels of the sepals are remarkable. Petals with the inner edge straight, the outer straight near the point, half-oblong next the base.

35. P. GLANDULOSUS; foliis rosulatis ovato-oblongis membranaceis scapo erecto filiformi tomentoso supra medium vaginato multò brevioribus, spicâ pauciflorâ corymbosâ pilis glandulosis conspicuis tectâ, labello lineari cana-

liculato apice parvo cochleari basi hemisphærico ventricoso juxta columnam subitò in calcar conicum extenso.

Borneo, *Lobb.*

Flowers small, inconspicuous, furnished with hairs having broad depressed glands.

36. P. Blumei, *Lindl. l. c.* p. 504.

Ceylon, *Thwaites* (598).

Flowers pale brownish red, with the blade of the lip white.

XIII. RHOMBODA.

Ovarium rectum. *Sepalum dorsale* petalis agglutinatum, anticum; *lateralia* basi valdè gibba. *Labellum* cucullatum, basi ventricosum, 3-lobum, appendicibus 2 rhombeis intra scrotum juxta basin. *Columna* brevis, altè cucullata, resupinata, rostello obtuso, antice lineis 2 parallelis carnosis elevatis apice expansis truncatis aucta.

37. R. longifolia.

Sikkim, unique, *J. D. H.* (335).

A great caulescent plant. Leaves 6–8 inches long, standing twice as high as the scape, which has a pair of close-pressed sheaths. Spike 6 inches long, very slightly downy. Bracts acuminate, shorter than the rostrate ovary. Flowers apparently dull brownish red, smooth. Sepals subulate at the points; petals unequally falcate, firmly glued to the upper sepal. The column resembles a resupinate membranous goblet, within which lies the acuminate anther. In front of the column grows a pair of contiguous fleshy ridges which suddenly project into a strong ledge at the base of the stigma.

This genus most nearly resembles *Rhamphidia*, from which however the very peculiar apparatus in front of the column and the internal appendages of the lip distinguish it. The latter are lozenge-shaped, flat, petaloid, and terminate two deep red simple veins originating at the base of the column. They are extremely like what occur in *Dossinia lanceolata.*

XIV. RHAMPHIDIA, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 494. Goodyeræ §.

38. R. ovalifolia. (Goodyera ovalifolia, *Wight, Ic.* 1730.)

Sikkim, at 3000 feet, *J. D. H.* (337).

Near *R.* (*Goodyera*) *elongata*, from which it is distinguished by its lip, 3-lobed at the point, and its truly ovate oblong leaves. Wight's figure is much exaggerated and inconsistent with itself.

39. R. rubens. (Cerochilus rubens, *Gard. Chron.*, *New Plants*, no. 45. Goodyera 4, *Griff. Not.* iii. p. 390.)
Naga Hills, Khasia; *Griffith.*

When I published this under the name of *Cerochilus rubens*, I had forgotten my old section of *Goodyera*, which I had not seen for fifteen years. It seems to me to be undoubtedly Griffith's 4th *Goodyera*, which I have from himself, although the flowers are larger, as was to be expected in a cultivated plant.

40. R. TENUIS; caule scapoque pubescentibus, scapi vaginis supremis aristatis, spicâ longâ tenui tomentosâ, labello libero obtuso margine subrepando extùs piloso.
Philippines, *Cuming.*

Very like *R. elongata*, but the spike much more slender, the flowers not more than half the size, the lip quite free, sparingly covered with jointed hairs externally, and the calli of the lip simple and incurved, not broken up into narrow membranes.

41. R. ALSINEFOLIA (Neottia alsinefolia, *Herb. Reinwardt*); debilis, caule multifolio, foliis ovatis, spicâ 2–3-florâ, bracteis membranaceis fimbriatis ovario brevioribus, petalis sepalo antico solutis acuminatis obtusis recurvis, labello apice transverso angusto bilobo.
Java, *Lobb* in Hb. Hooker, *Reinwardt.*

Stem weak, many-leaved at the very point, 2–3-flowered. Flowers small, white, with odd sepal in front. Petals quite free, bluntly acuminate, recurved at the point. Lip ventricose, acuminate, ending in a narrow transverse almost reniform point. The separation of the petals and third sepal, in this species, is very remarkable.

42. R. GRANDIFLORA; caule densè folioso, foliis ovato-subrotundis acutis, spicâ 2–3-florâ sessili glabrâ, sepalis petalisque obtusis acuminatis, labello libero apice 2-dentato.
Java, *Lobb* (192).

Apparently a trailing plant with stems 6 or 7 inches long, closely covered with roundish ovate acute leaves. The flowers are twice as large as in any other species and perfectly glabrous. The lip is channelled and acuminate from a free ventricose base, with two short tooth-like blunt lobes at the point.

XV. GOODYERA, *R. Brown.*

43. G. secundiflora, *Griffith*, *Not.* iii. 393; *Ic.* t. 347; also Goodyera no. 6, *id. Not.* iii. 392.
Khasia, 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (342, 328). Woods in the province of Che-Kiang, *Fortune*; Sarureem, in Assam, *Griffith.*

Flowers white, with a green dorsal sepal. Leaves green with pale variegations. Usually from 4 to 10 inches high; but there is a specimen in the collection (328) nearly 18 inches high with larger flowers. The Chinese plant has also rather larger flowers, but is not taller than the common state.

44. G. HISPIDA; foliis rosulatis subsessilibus ovato-lanceolatis acutissimis scapo 4-vaginato longioribus, spicâ spirali, alabastris subglobosis pilis articulatis hispidis, sepalis apice crassis recurvis, labello cymbiformi acuminato canaliculato obtuso.
Khasia, 4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (2110).

A solitary specimen exists in the collection. Much resembles *G. repens*, but the leaves are very much larger. Flowers "white," remarkably hispid with glandular articulated hairs.

45. G. repens, *R. Brown*, *l. c.*
Sikkim, 11,000–12,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (349).

The specimens of this are taller and with larger flowers than some of those of Europe and N. America; the point of the lip is also a little more drawn out; but I find nothing distinct.

46. G. marginata, *l. c.*
N.W. Himalaya, at 8000 feet, *T. T.* (346.)

This little species, like the following, is one of those which have the sac of the lip destitute of hairs.

47. G. RECURVA; foliis lanceolatis parum mutatis scapum vestientibus, racemo denso secundo recurvo pubescente, sepalis abruptè acuminatis, labelli laminâ canaliculatâ oblongâ sacco vacuo duplò longiore.
Khasia, 5000–6000 feet, *J. D. H.* & *T. T.* (345).

A very distinct plant with a dense recurved one-sided raceme, and the scape clothed with leaves but little smaller than the others. The leaves are also narrower than in *G. marginata*, and not at all ovate.

48. G. procera, *Hooker*, *l. c.* (Cionisaccus lanceolatus, *Kuhl & Hasselt.* · G. carnea, *A. Richard*, *Ann. Sc. Nat.* ser. 2. xv. p. 80.)
Assam, Naga Hills, *Griffith*; Sikkim, hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (291); Hong Kong, *Champion*; Ceylon, *Macrae*, *Thwaites*; Java, *Reinwardt*; Nilgherries, *Perrottet*, no. 1107, in the Herb. of M. de Franqueville.

A common plant subject to a little diversity in the sharpness of the sepals and petals, and in the degree of down upon the spike; but these states do not seem to require separate notice. An authentic specimen of *G. carnea*, obligingly sent me through M. Weddell, by M. Graves from the collection of M. de Franqueville, shows that plant to be merely a young state of this common species.

49. G. rubicunda, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1839, *Misc.* 92 (Ætheria rubicunda, *Rchb. fil. in Bonplandia*).
Philippines, *Cuming*.

This is certainly a plant of the same genus as *Goodyera procera*, and no *Ætheria*, as Prof. Reichenbach supposes.

XVI. GEORCHIS, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 495.

50. G. cordata, *l. c.*
Khasia, at the height of 4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (344), *Griffith*.

51. G. foliosa, *l. c.* (Goodyera, *Griffith, Ic.* t. 346. 1.)
Khasia, 3000–5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (339); Sikkim, 3000–5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (331); Burma, *Griffith*.

This seems to be a common species, and subject to some differences in the degree of hairiness of its flowers and in the length of the bracts. The flowers are rose-coloured with a white lip and petals.

52. G. VITTATA; foliis ovatis acutis carnosis subtus purpureis supra vittis 3 pallidis, spicâ subspirali, floribus ovarioque glaberrimis, labello elongato canaliculato, petalis sepalo dorsali conformibus.
Sikkim, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (336).

Flowers much larger than in the last, with the pouch of the lip projecting beyond the sepals. Sepals pink; petals and lip white.

53. G. CALVA; foliis obliquis, spicâ oblongâ omninò calvâ foliis parum longiore, bracteis linearibus acuminatis herbaceis floribus multò longioribus, petalis obovatis.
Java, *Lobb*.

Much like some states of *G. foliosa*, especially in its unequal-sided leaves; in the length of the bracts it corresponds with the Sikkim state of that plant. But its short spikes, perfectly smooth ovary, and obovate petals induce me to separate it.

XVII. ÆTHERIA, *Endlich. Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 490.

54. Æ. fusca, *Lindl. l. c.* p. 491.
Sikkim, 12,000–15,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (347).

55. Æ. MOLLIS; caule debili folioso, foliis ovatis acutis in vaginam ferè sessilibus, scapo vaginâ subherbaceâ in medio spicâque tenui elongatâ mollibus, sepalo dorsali lateralibus multò majore, petalis oblongis obtusis, labello bilobo callis in ventre sigmoideis.
Khasia, 3000–4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (343); Burma, *Griffith*.

A slender plant a span high with small somewhat spiral soft flowers, white and green. "Lip adnate (glued?) to the margins of column," *J. D. H.*

56. Æ. anomala (Goodyera no. 10, *Griff. Notul.* iii. 394).
Forest at Tingree in Assam, among Tea-trees, *Griffith.*

It appears that Mr. Griffith found only two specimens of this remarkable plant, one of which is in my herbarium, from himself. The materials at my command do not permit me to determine with certainty the peculiar structure of its column and stigmatic apparatus, but there is evidently something very unusual in it. Griffith's words, restored to what he probably wrote, may be put thus:—"Saccus (labelli) intus utrinque et basin versus, continet processus cellulosos complanatos 2–3, apicibus crenato-repandis. Columna nana, hinc utrinque dente membranaceo aucta; facies antica centrum versus processum [habet] cellulosum cristiformem basi, mediante labello, c. dentibus lateralibus continuum. Stigma verum anticum inconspicuum, canali inter faciem anticam et faciem processiferam, quæ verosimiliter pars labelli. Stigma supra in rostelli processus 2 subulatos productum; facies postica, in alabastro, integra membranacea, basî in gibberem quasi inflatum." It appeared to me that the stigmatic surface consisted of a deep hollow opening vertically, and forming two faces, one of which is presented to the lip and the other to the anther. Possibly my specimen may be the specimen in which what Griffith regarded as a deformity occurred. It is much to be regretted that no other traveller should have met with this curious plant.

57. Æ. CORDATA; foliis cordato-lanceolatis, spicâ tenui pubescente, labello basi subconico apice obtusè bidentato.
Banda, *Reinwardt.*

The long cordate thin leaves are remarkable. In habit the plant resembles *Monochilus flavus*. The calli are thin, long, and falcate.

XVIII. DOSSINIA, *Morren in Ann. Gand*, iv. 171, *with a figure.*

58. D. marmorata, *Morren, l. c.* (Cheirostylis marmorata, *Lindl. in Van Houtt. Fl. des Serres*, 1848, t. 70.)
Khasia, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (366).

The specimens in the herbarium of Hooker and Thomson prove the inaccuracy of the Garden report, that this plant comes from Java, where no one has found it growing. From the following it differs in its hairy raceme, golden-veined roundish ovate leaves, and long falcate toothed appendage of the column. The figure in the 'Fl. des Serres' gives a good view of the general appearance of the plant, but the details are inaccurate.

59. D. LANCEOLATA; foliis lanceolatis acuminatis costâ suprà albâ, scapi vaginis 4 laxiusculis quarum inferior foliacea, spica et bracteis acuminatis pubescentibus, floribus distantibus ovariisque glabris, sepalis petalisque subæqualibus acutis, petalis semioblongis acutis sep. dors. agglutinatis supra columnam cucullatis, labello longè angustato tridentato intra ventrem 2-lamellato callis 2 carnosis circularibus dentatis, columnæ appendicibus 2 membranaceis liberis bilobis.

Khasia, near Pomrang; one specimen only seen, *J. D. H.*

About a foot high. Stem erect with three or four dark green leaves near the middle, each with a broad white band along the midrib; the petioles rose-coloured. Spike cylindrical, 2 inches long, of about fourteen distant rose-coloured flowers. The dorsal sepal and broad petals firmly glued to it form a wide hood completely overlaying the column and hypochil.

XIX. ZEUXINE, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 485.

60. Z. sulcata, *l. c.* (Z. robusta, *Wight, Ic.* 1726. Z. brevifolia, *id. Ic.* 1725. Z. emarginata, *Lindl. l. c.*)

Peshawur, *Major Vicary*; Plains of N.W. India, *T. T.* (352); Plains of Behar, *J. D. H.* (*id.*); Ceylon, *id.*; Hong Kong, *Champion*; Assam, *Griffith*; Chittagong, *J. D. H. & T. T.*; Philippines, *Cuming.*

This very common plant is evidently extremely variable, and I think all the names above quoted certainly belong to it; *Z. emarginata* is a very small state. *Z. robusta* and *brevifolia* I cannot at all distinguish.

61. Z. membranacea, *l. c.* (486). (Z. bracteata, *Wight, Ic.* 1724 bis.)

Assam, Bootan, Sunderbunds, *Griffith.*

A much taller plant than the last, with long grassy leaves and a membranous lip.

62. Z. Tripleura. (Tripleura pallida, *Lindl. l. c.* p. 452.)

Hot valleys, Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (352).

Very like the last, but distinguished by its lateral petals being linear and spreading at right angles to the lip, which is oblong, concave, and abruptly terminated in an emarginate point. The proposal of the genus *Tripleura* was a great oversight.

XX. MONOCHILUS, *Wallich, in Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 486.

63. M. longilabris, *Lindl. l. c.* (M. affinis, *R. Wight, Ic.* 1728.)

Ceylon, *Thwaites, Champion*; The Ghats, *Stocks* (13).

No doubt can exist of the above figure in Wight's Icones belonging to this, and not to *M. affinis*, a smaller two-flowered plant with a tomentose calyx, and shorter broader lip with a few crenatures.

64. M. nervosus, *l. c.*
Hot valleys in Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (341); Ceylon, *id.* (334).

65. M. flavus, *l. c.*
Ceylon, *Thwaites* (3120); Assam and Mergui, *Griffith.*

The lip seems to vary in the length of its lobes; in Mr. Thwaites's excellent sketches, in my possession, they are very short, broad, and rounded; in other cases they are deeply divided.

66. M. goodyeroides (Zeuxine goodyeroides, *Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 486).
Mishmee Hills, *Griffith.*

"Sepals brownish flesh-coloured. Petals white." *W. G.*

Petals obovate, rather longer than the dorsal sepal. The habit being that of *Monochilus flavus*, and the dorsal sepal not being saccate, this requires to be removed from *Zeuxine*, in which I first placed it.

67. M. GALEATUS; foliis ovatis lineâ mediâ pallidâ, scapo basi univaginato, floribus glabris, petalis oblique obovatis sepalo dorsali adnatis et paulò longioribus, labello breviore apice rotundato.
Mishmee Hills, *Griffith.*

Very like *M. regius*, but the leaves are broader, the flowers smooth, the lateral sepals longer, the petals rounded and obovate, not linear and acute, and the lip rounded, not 2-lobed. The sepals are almost petaloid, and I have found no calli in the hollow of the hypochil.

XXI. CHEIROSTYLIS, *Blume, Bijdr.* 413. t. 16.

68. C. flabellata, *Wight, Ic.* 1727. (Goodyera flabellata, *A. Rich. in Ann. des Sc.* ser. 2. xv. p. 79. t. 12. Zeuxine moniliformis, *Griffith, Notul.* iii. 397. t. 350.)
Bootan, *Griffith.*

69. C. PARVIFOLIA, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1839. *Misc.* no. 21; spicâ elongatâ, labelli laminâ dentatâ sepalis vix longiore, stigmatis processubus acinaciformibus rostello æqualibus.
Ceylon, *Thwaites* (3071).

A slender plant, very like *Ætheria flava.* An excellent drawing and specimens from Mr. Thwaites show that it altogether agrees with *Cheirostylis* in the connate sepals and stigmatic processes, nor is it when young unlike *Ch. flabellata*, but the lip is wholly dissimilar. The specific character originally given was framed from a poor starved specimen; for that now described I am indebted to Mr. Thwaites.

70. C. pusilla, *Lindl. l. c.* p. 489.
Sikkim, 7000–8000 feet, *J. D. H.*; Khasia, *Griffith*, 3000–4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (325).

71. C. GRIFFITHII (Goodyera no. 9, *Griff. Not.* iii. 393); foliis ovatis acutis, scapi glabriusculi vaginis 2 laxis acuminatis, spicâ 1–3-florâ, labello basi subgibboso columnæ faciei arctè adnato inde in unguem linearem producto apice dilatato multifido, columnæ falcibus setaceis acutissimis.
Khasia, *Lobb*; in the woods of Mamloo, *Griffith.*

Of this remarkable plant I have three specimens from Griffith, and one gathered by Lobb. They are from 4 to 6 inches high, with a few ovate thin leaves, a pubescent scape with two amplexicaul lanceolate sheaths, and a solitary bract of similar size and form. The flowers are 1–2, or 3 in number, nearly smooth, barely ½ an inch long, with the parts forming an almost cylindrical tube 4–5 lines long.

In the foregoing enumeration I have reserved what I wish to say respecting the new genera which it contains till I could bring into one general view those Neottian Orchids that constitute the group of PHYSURIDS.

From the analytical table given in the *Gen. et Sp. Orch.* p. 443, there must be excluded *Plexaure*, Endl., ascertained to be a *Phreatia* by Professor Reichenbach, junior; *Ulantha*, Hooker, which is a *Chloræa*; and *Galera*, which belongs to *Arethuseæ*. The remainder require rearrangement, which I propose to effect as follows.

The genera fall into three groups, of which one has a lip with a distinct spur or pouch at the base; another a mere swelling; while the third has neither the one nor the other, but is nearly flat next the column.

In the first, or *calcarate* group, there is nothing to add or alter. The second, or *ventricose* group, requires both correction and addition.

Macodes has been described as having a twisted column and lip like *Hæmaria*; this was a mistake originating with Blume's artist. An examination of a specimen collected by Junghuhn (no. 282), for which I am indebted to my learned friend Prof. De Vriese, shows that the column and lip are straight as usual, that the two great "tubercles" at the foot of the column are a pair of hooked processes analogous to what occur in *Cheirostylis*, *Anæctochilus*, &c., that the rostellum is petaloid, and that the lip, which is dorsal, bears at its base the two fleshy calli characteristic of *Ætheria*, *Cheirostylis*, *Spiranthes*, &c.

From *Cheirostylis* must be separated Morren's *Dossinia*, on account of its ventricose labellum, the double petaloid deflected process of its style, and either a tubercle or a double vertical plate situated at the base of the epichil.

From *Goodyera* three forms require to be distinguished. Firstly, Achille Richard's *Platylepis*, the *Goodyera occulta* of Du Petit Thouars, the lip of which has a pair of calli within the base, and a long column, the stigmatic area of which is bordered by a membrane; for this, of which I have a second species from Tahiti, I propose the name of *Notiophrys*[*], that of *Platylepis* being now admitted among *Cyperaceæ*. A second genus is the section of *Goodyera*, which I formerly called *Rhamphidia* (Gen. et Sp. Orch. p. 494), and at a later period *Cerochilus*, distinguished from *Goodyera* by its dorsal lip with calli instead of hairs within, and from *Macodes* and *Rhomboda* by the want of appendages on the column. The last-mentioned genus is founded upon a most remarkable plant, native of Sikkim, with a great saccate dorsal lip, a truncate column having quite a funnel-shaped anther-bed, and a pair of large, soft, tooth-like transverse processes in front, resembling in form the mandibles of a coleopterous insect, added to which the customary calli within the base of the lip are so large and thin as almost to deserve the name of petaloid. Of the importance and signification of these processes I hope to offer some explanation on another occasion.

The last group, in which the base of the lip is flat, consists of four certain genera, *Chloidia, Zeuxine, Monochilus*, and *Cheirostylis*, to which may possibly be added Blume's *Eucosia*, a plant which I have found nowhere, and of which the figure is perhaps as inaccurate as that of *Macodes*.

In order to bring the differences among the genera of Physurids into a more distinct view, the following analytical table has been prepared.

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[*] Sp. 1. *N. occulta* (Goodyera occulta, *Thouars*; Platylepis goodyeroides, *A. Rich.*; Ætheria occulta, *Lindl.*); bracteis ventricosis floribus longioribus, labello indiviso, sepalis pilosis.—Mauritius.

Sp. 2. *N. Commelynæ*; bracteis planis acutis ovarii longitudine, labello apice 3-lobo, sepalis glabris.—A foot and a half high. Leaves three, stalked, oblong lanceolate acuminate, shorter than the scape, which has three close-pressed sheaths and is downy under the spike. Spike itself and ovaries downy, 4 inches long.—Found once only in Tahiti by Bidwill (who at first took it for a *Commelyna*), on a rock, in the bed of a stream, in the valley of Fataua, about a mile beyond the native camp.

ORCHIDACEÆ, NEOTTIEÆ, *Physuridæ*.

A. *Labellum calcaratum*.

Columna labello sub apice bilamellato adnata .... HERPYSMA.
——— libera.
Petala columnæ dorso adnata .... BASKERVILLA.
—— libera.
Columna anticè tuberculis aucta .... ANÆCTOCHILUS.
——— inappendiculata .... PHYSURUS.

B. *Labellum basi manifestè ventricosum*.

Columna torta .... HÆMARIA.
——— recta, elongata, col. adn. Sep. et pet. reflexa .... MYODA.
——— ——, ———, libera. Sep. et pet. conniventia.
Labellum nudum. Stigma planum .... NOTIOPHRYS.
——— 2-lamellatum. Stigma 2-labiatum .... TROPIDIA.
Columna nana.
Labellum posticum, galeatum.
Columna sub stigmate 2-tuberculata.
Stigma rostratum petaloideum .... MACODES.
——— truncatum .... RHOMBODA.
Columna nuda .... RHAMPHIDIA.
Labellum anticum.
Sep. dorsale basi galeatum .... HYLOPHILA.
—— —— rectum.
Columna anticè inappendiculata.
Labellum intus pilosum. Stigma planum .... GOODYERA.
——— —— ——. ——— infundibulare ...... GEORCHIS.
——— —— callosum .... ÆTHERIA.
Columna processu duplici petaloideo deflexo sub stigmate aucta .... DOSSINIA.

C. *Labellum basi planiusculum*.

Columna elongata. Labellum 2-lamellatum .... CHLOIDIA.
——— nana, sepalo dorsali basi galeato v. saccato .... ZEUXINE.
——— ——, —— ——— recto.
Labellum acuminatum, intus villosum .... EUCOSIA.
——— apice expansum.
Columna simplex .... MONOCHILUS.
——— anticè bifalcis .... CHEIROSTYLIS.

Note respecting certain Glandular Appendages of the Leaves in the Autumn Rosettes of *Epilobium montanum*. By DANIEL OLIVER, Jun., Esq. F.L.S. &c.

[Read December 2nd, 1856.]

[Abstract.]

MR. OLIVER notices the younger leaves of the autumnal radical rosettes of *Epilobium montanum* as exhibiting glandular append-

ages, which, so far as he has been able to ascertain, are undescribed. They occur on the apices of the younger and nascent leaves, and may be readily observed, assisted by a simple lens, by removing the outer fleshy, alternately opposite pairs, until but from two to four or five pairs remain around the *punctum vegetationis*.

The outer leaves provided with the 'gland' present it as a yellow-brown, or brown-black apical process, evidently evanescing and about to fall away. These glands, which are somewhat ovate-conical or oblong in form, are erecto-patent, or deflexed towards the back of the leaves; thus, when seen in profile or from above, they radiate from the axis of the sprout. The external leaf-scales, which, doubtless, in their early condition had been in like manner furnished with these organs, do not exhibit any very perceptible scar at the point of their former attachment. The 'glands' appear to be in their matured and perfect condition on but the very young leaves, the contents of the large cells composing them assuming, more especially towards the base and middle portion, a yellowish-brown colour, and at the same time becoming more opake, and probably granular, as they remove from the termination of the axis. The perfect 'gland' consists of numerous, comparatively large cells, filled with a clear watery cell-sap, becoming yellowish on the application of tincture of iodine. In some cases perhaps they are almost pedicellate, though generally they may be termed sessile, and resting upon the apex of the leaf. They appear in almost the earliest stage of the nascent leaf, forming, when the succeeding pair becomes visible, an appendage of considerable relative size.

The minute buds in the axils of the cataphyllary leaves of these rosettes are also furnished with these organs.

Mr. Oliver considers the function and purpose of these glands, as in many and parallel cases in structural botany, to be enveloped in obscurity. He suggests that it would be desirable that some observer having at hand fresh specimens of allied *Epilobia* and other *Onagraceæ* producing 'rosettes' towards the cold season, should take the pains to institute a more comparative examination of these structures, which possess, he thinks, considerable interest.

Mr. Oliver's Note was accompanied by illustrative microscopical drawings of the structures indicated.

Description of a New British Species of *Draparnaldia*.

By J. B. Hicks, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.

[Read November 18, 1856.]

I found the following *Draparnaldia* two years since, and again this year, in the bog-streams of the New Forest, Hampshire. I have been unable to find it described in any of the works which I have obtained; I have therefore named it *Draparnaldia cruciata*, from the cruciate arrangement of its parts, and beg leave to submit a description as follows:—

Draparnaldia cruciata, *Hicks*.

Frond 3 to 4 inches long, light green, paler than *Drap. plumosa* or *D. glomerata*, having a flocculent appearance in water; when removed it is highly mucous. *Main filament*—cells fasciated, very slightly inflated, 3–4 times longer than wide, about 330th inch diameter. *Ramuli* proceeding from main filament at right angles, mostly in whorls of four, cruciately; the intervals between the principal ramuli great, about every 50–60 cells of main filament between them; cells as wide as long, especially the younger, not fasciated. *Ultimate tufts* springing in a cruciate manner from the ramuli; their branches springing nearly at right angles gives them an arborescent appearance, bearing cilia of extreme tenuity and length. The tufts also arise from the main filament at about every 5–10–20 cells distant. From the base of the ramuli, and even from the smaller tufts, roots arise very freely, which coil round the filament many times; sometimes the end diverges from it, and becomes a small tuft. These rooted ramuli becoming disengaged float away, and form another plant. The main filament and ramuli are invested with a most perceptible layer of *mucus*, about 6 diameters of the cell. This layer is less seen after the plant has been kept for a day or two in a glass, when it will be found covered with the spores that have been generated. *The spores* are not so large as those of *D. glomerata*, being about $\frac{1}{314}$ th inch long diameter and $\frac{1}{3750}$th short ditto, with cilia.

This species is found attached to sticks and stones in streamlets issuing from some of the New Forest bogs. In its young state it is of a very pale yellow-green, but when older it is rather greener. It may be easily distinguished from *Drap. glomerata*, *D. plumosa*, and *D. tripartita*, 1st, by the ramuli diverging at right angles; 2ndly, by the cruciate arrangement throughout; 3rdly, by the perceptible mucous sheath, thus drawing it closer to the genus *Chætophora*; 4thly, by the excessive length of the cilia; 5thly, by the extraordinary length and frequency of the radicles; 6thly, by the more equal width of the main cells, as also their greater length; 7thly, by the stiff and formal appearance of the larger tufts, so unlike the thick flexible tufts of the other species. The long interval between the ramuli gives the main filament a much more naked appearance.

[Index

INDEX.

Page
Achillea Millefolium, *L.* 124
Achyranthes argentea, *Lam.* . 23, 26
Acianthus Sinclairii, *Hook. f.* 127, 128
Acrostichum falcatum, *L.* 156
— paleaceum, *Hook. & Grev.* . 10
— squamosum, *Sw.* 10
Adansonia digitata, *L.* 153
Adenocarpus foliolosus, *DeC.* . . 83
— frankenioides, *DeC.* . 31, 32, 34
Adiantum Capillus-Veneris, *L.* 7, 11, 26
— hispidulum, *Sw.* 128
— reniforme, *L.* 7, 11, 15
Ætheria, *Endl.* 184, 190
— anomala, *Lindl.* 185
— cordata, *Lindl.* 185
— flava, *Lindl.* 187
— fusca, *Lindl.* 184
— mollis, *Lindl.* 184
— rubicunda, *Rchb. f.* 183
Ageratum conyzoides, *L.* . . . 4, 23
— Mexicanum 140
Aizoon Canariense, *L.* 24, 25
Alchemilla vulgaris, *L.* 116
Alectoria Canariensis, *Achar.* . . . 17
Allantodia axillaris, *R. Br.* 15
— umbrosa, *R. Br.* . . . 7, 12, 15
Allium cepa, *L.* 136
Aloë vulgaris, *L.* 28
Alopecurus alpinus, *Smith* 118, 123, 124
Amaryllis Belladonna, *L.* . . . 6, 23
Anæctochilus, *Blume* . . 178, 188, 190
— brevilabris, *Lindl.* 179
— elatus, *Lindl.* 179
— grandiflorus, *Lindl.* 179
— lanceolatus, *Lindl.* 179
— luteus, *Lindl.* 179
— setaceus, *Lindl.* 179
— (Myrmechis) crispus, *Lindl.* 180
Anagallis arvensis, *L.* var. cærulea. 5
Anchusa Italica, *L.* 5
Androsace Chamæjasme, *Wulf.* 122, 124
— septentrionalis, *L.* . . . 122, 124
Andryala pinnatifida, *Sol.* 26
Anemone parviflora, *Mich.* 124
— Richardsoni, *Hook.* . . 120, 124
Angelica officinalis, *L.* 117
Anguillula 165
— fluviatilis 165

Page
Anisophyllum 79
— grande, *Benth.* 79
Anomatheca cruenta, *Ker.* . . . 136
Anona reticulata, *L.* 2
Antennaria alpina, *Gærtn.* . 117, 124
Anthocleista, *Afz.* 75, 100
— macrophylla, *Don* 100
— nobilis, *Don* 100
— Vogelii, *Planch.* 100
Antonia, *Pohl* 58, 90
— Griffithii, *Wight* 90
— ovata, *Pohl* 90
— pilosa, *Hook.* 90
— pubescens, *Bong.* 90
Apium graveolens, *L.* 140
Arabis alpina, *L.* 116
Arbutus alpina, *L.* 122, 124
Arenaria Rossii, *R. Br.* 116
— rubella, *Hook.* 116
— rubra, *L.* 116
Argemone Mexicana, *L.* . . 27, 137
Armeria arctica, *Wallr.* . . 122, 124
Arnica angustifolia, *Vahl* . 122, 124
Artemisia argentea, *Sol.* . 25, 26, 27, 34
— borealis, *Pall.* 122
— vulgaris, *L.* 122
Arum maculatum, *L.* 136
Arundo Donax, *L.* 2
Ascarina lanceolata, *Hook. f.* 127, 129
— lucida, *Hook. f.* 129
Aspergillus, *Micheli* 143
Asphodelus luteus, *L.* 136
— ramosus, *L.* 26
Aspidium angulare, *Sm.* 6, 13
— lobatum, *Sm.* 13
Asplenium acutum, *Bory* 6, 12, 14, 20
— Adiantum-nigrum, *L.* . 12, 116
— anceps, *Sol.* 6, 11, 14
— Canariense, *Willd.* . . . 12, 15
— difforme, *R. Br.* . . . 126, 128
— flaccidum, *Forst.* 128
— furcatum, *Thunb.* 15
— lanceolatum, *Huds.* 12
— lucidum, *Forst.* 128
— marinum, *L.* 12
— monanthemum, *Sm.* 11
— obtusatum, *Forst.* 128
— palmatum, *Lam.* 11, 28

Page
Asplenium polyodon, *Forst.* . . . 128
—— productum, *Lowe* 12
—— Trichomanes, *L.* 14
Astartea, *DeC.* 43
Aster Chinensis, *L.* 139
—— pygmæus, *Torr. & Gray* . . 124
Athyrium Filix-fœmina, *Roth* . 7, 12
Atriplex hortense, *L.* . . 132, 133, 137
Aulacomnion palustre, *Schw.* . . . 119
—— turgidum, *Schw.* 119
Avena sativa, *L.* 135, 141
Azalea procumbens, *L.* 117
Babiana plicata, *Ker.* 136
Bartonia, *Muhl.* 130
—— tenella, *Muhl.* 130
—— verna, *Muhl.* 130
Bartramia fontana, *Schw.* 119
—— ithyphylla, *Brid.* 119
—— rigida, *Mont.* 16
—— stricta, *Brid.* 16
Bartsia alpina, *L.* 117
Baskervilla 190
Beta vulgaris, *L.* 133, 137
Betula nana, *L.* 117
Bidens leucantha, *Willd.* . 4, 23, 127
Bignonia venusta, *Ker.* 2
Borago officinalis, *L.* 139
Borassus Æthiopum, *Mart.* . 152–5
—— flabelliformis, *L.* 153–5
Borrera flavicans, *Achar.* 17
—— leucomela, *Achar.* 17
Brassica oleracea, *L.* var. . 136, 137
—— Rapa, *L.* var. 137
Brehmia, *Harv.* 82, 108
—— spinosa, *Harv.* 108
Briza maxima, *L.* 26
—— minor, *L.* 26
Bromus Madritensis, *L.* 25
Bryum albicans, *Wahl.* 119
—— bimum, *Schr.* 119
—— calophyllum, *R. Br.* 119
—— cernuum, *Br. & Sch.* 119
—— crudum, *Schr.* 119
—— Ludwigii, *Spreng.* 119
—— nutans, *Schr.* 119
—— pallens, *Sw.* 119
—— pseudo-triquetrum, *Hedw.* . 119
Buddleia, *Linn.* 67, 95
—— aromatica, *Remy* 95
—— Colvillei, *Hook. fil.* 95
—— coriacea, *Remy* 95
—— *diversifolia*, Vahl 108
—— elliptica, *Mart. & Gal.* . . . 95
—— *obtusifolia*, Mart. & Gal. . . 95
—— *pseudoverticillata*, Mart. & Gal. 95
—— *rondeletiæflora*, Benth. . . . 108
Bulbine annua, *Willd.* 136
Bulbochæte, *Ag.* 145, 146
—— crassa 147
—— parasitica 147

Page
Bulbochæte setigera, *Ag.* 147
Cæsalpinia Sappan, *L.* 2
Caladium nymphæifolium, *Vent.* . 3
Calamagrostis Canadensis, *Beauv.* 124
—— purpurascens, *R. Br.* 123
—— stricta, *Beauv.* 123
Calendula arvensis, *L.* 5
—— Maderensis, *DeC.* 20
Calluna vulgaris, *Salisb.* 32
Caltha arctica, *L.* 120, 126
Calycothrix, *Labill.* 36
—— aurea, *Lindl.* 48
—— brevifolia, *Meisn.* 46
—— breviseta, *Lindl.* 46
—— Drummondii, *Meisn.* 47
—— flavescens, *Cunn.* 47, 48
—— glutinosa, *Lindl.* 46
—— lasiantha, *Meisn.* 46
—— Leschenaultii 47
—— luteola, *Schauer* 47
—— puberula, *Meisn.* 48
—— rosea, *Meisn.* 46
—— strigosa, *Cunn.* 46
—— tenella, *Meisn.* 47
—— tenuifolia, *Meisn.* 46
—— tenuiramea, *Turcz.* 46
—— tetragonophylla, *Meisn.* . . . 47
Campanula linifolia, *A. DeC.* 117, 122, 124
—— pentagonia, *L.* 139
Canna Indica, *L.* 136
Capsicum annuum, *L.* 138
Cardamine digitata, *Richards.* . . 120
Carex, *L.* 141
—— compacta, *R. Br.* 123
—— festiva, *Dewey* 118
—— fuliginosa, *Sternb. & Hoppe* . 123
—— hyperborea, *Drejer* 118
—— incurva, *Lightf.* 123
—— rariflora, *Smith* 118
—— rigida, *Gooden.* 123
—— scirpoidea, *Mich.* 123
—— stans, *Drejer* 123, 124
—— ustulata, *Wahl.* 123
—— vaginata, *Tausch.* 123
Carissa grandis, Berter. 98
Carlowitzia salicifolia, *Mœnch.* . . 21
Cassia bicapsularis, *L.* 5, 23
Cassiopea tetragona, *Don.* 117, 122, 124
Castanea vesca, *Gærtn.* 8
Castilleja pallida, *Spreng.* . 122, 124
Catabrosa aquatica, *Beauv.* . . . 123
Cedronella triphylla, *Benth.* . 6, 21
Celastrus cassinoides, *L'Hérit.* . . 21
Cenia turbinata, *Comm.* 140
Centaurea calcitrapa, *L.* . . 141, 142
Centaurella, *Mich.* 130
Cephalanthera acuminata, *Lindl.* . 172, 175
—— ensifolia, *Rich.* 172, 175

Page
Cerastium alpinum, *L.* . . . 116, 121
Ceratopsis rosea, *Lindl.* 177
Cerochilus, *Lindl.* 189
—— rubens, *Lindl.* 182
Ceterach aureum 26
—— officinarum, *Willd.* . . . 12, 26
Chætophora, *Schrank* 192
Chamælaucieæ 35, 48
Chamælaucium affine, *Meisn.* . . 45
—— ciliatum, *Desf.* 45
—— Drummondii, *Meisn.* . . . 44
—— uncinatum, *Sch.* 45
—— virgatum, *Endl.* 45
Chamæmeles coriacea, *Lindl.* . 5, 20
Cheilanthes fragrans, *Hook.* . . 11
—— Maderensis, *Lowe* 11
—— pulchella, *Bory* . . 14, 15, 28
Cheiranthus mutabilis, *L'Hérit.* . 21
Cheirostylis, *Blume* . 187, 188, 190
—— flabellata, *Wight* 187
—— Griffithii, *Lindl.* 188
—— marmorata, *Lindl.* 185
—— parvifolia, *Lindl.* 187
—— pusilla, *Lindl.* 188
Chenopodium ambrosioides, *L.* . 23
Chilianthus, *Burch.* 67, 95
Chloidia, *Lindl.* 189, 190
Chloræa, *Lindl.* 188
Chrysanthemum fœniculaceum . . 25
Chryseis crocea, *Lindl.* 137
Chrysosplenium alternifolium, *L.* . 117, 121
Cichorium Endivia, *L.* 139
Cinclidium stygium, *Sw.* 119
Cineraria Tussilaginis, *L'Hérit.* . 26
Cionisaccus lanceolatus, *Kuhl & Hass.* 188
Cistus ladaniferus, *L.* 19
—— Monspeliensis, *L.* 33
Cladonia rangiferina, *Hoffm.* . . 17
Clarckia pulchella, *Pursh* . . . 140
Clethra arborea, *Sol.* . . 9, 21, 22, 23
Coccus Cacti, *L.* 3
Cochlearia anglica, *DeC.* . . 116, 121
Cocos nucifera, *L.* 152
Colchicum autumnale, *L.* . . . 136
Colpodium latifolium, *R. Br.* . . 118, 123, 124
Commelyna agraria, *Kunth* . . 4, 23
Convolvulus Batatas, *L.* 3
—— tricolor, *L.* 132, 139
Copaifera, *L.* 150
Coprosma acutifolia, *Hook. f.* 127, 128
—— Baueriana, *Endl.* 128
—— petiolata, *Hook. f.* . 127, 128
Cordyceps, *Fries* 157
—— acicularis, *Raven.* 158
—— armeniaca, *Berk. & Curt.* 157, 158
—— bicephala 158
—— entomorrhiza, *Fries* . 157, 159
Cordyceps falcata, *Berk.* . . . 157
—— gracilis 157
—— Gunnii, *Berk.* 157
—— larvata 157
—— militaris, *Fries* 157
—— myrmecophila . . . 157, 158
—— palustris, *Berk. & Broome* . 159
—— racemosa, *Berk.* 159
—— Ravenelii, *Berk. & Curt.* 158, 159
—— Robertsii, *Hook.* 157
—— Sinclairii, *Berk.* 157
—— sinensis, *Berk.* 157
—— sobolifera 157
—— sphecocephala 157
—— stylophora, *Berk. & Broome* . 158
Coriaria ruscifolia, *L.* 127
Cosmos luteus, *Sims* 140
Cotyledon Umbilicus, *L.* 18
Crambe maritima, *L.* 137
Crithmum maritimum, *L.* . . . 27
Cucubalus bacciferus, *L.* 160
Cucumis Melo, *L.* 136
Cucurbita Melopepo, *L.* 136
Cupania, *L.* 160
Cyathea medullaris, *Sw.* . . 127, 128
Cynodon Dactylon, *Rich.* . . . 24
Cynometra, *L.* 150
Cyrtophyllum lanceolatum, A. DeC. 98
Cystopteris fragilis, *Bernh.* . 7, 13, 29
Cytinus Hypocistis, *L.* 33
Cytisus nubigenus, *Link* . . 32, 34
—— proliferus, *L.* 28, 33
—— scoparius, *DeC.* 5
Datura arborea, *L.* 2, 4
Daucus carota, *L.* 140
Davallia Canariensis, *Sm.* 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 22, 26, 28
Deschampsia cæspitosa, *Beauv.* . 123
Desfontainea, *Ruiz & Pav.* . . 70, 97
—— *acutangula*, Dun. 97
—— *Hookeri*, Dun. 97
—— spinosa, *Ruiz & Pav.* . . . 97
—— *splendens*, H. B. K. . . . 97
Desmatodon obliquus, *Bruch* . . 119
Dianthus, *L.* 160
—— prolifer, *L.* 26
Dicksonia Culcita, *Sw.* . . . 14, 15
Dicranum elongatum, *Schl.* . . . 119
—— strumiferum, *Ehrh.* . . . 119
Disandra prostrata, *L. fil.* . . . 20
Distichium capillaceum, *Bruch & Schimp.* 119
Doodia caudata, *R. Br.* 128
Dossinia, *Morr.* . . 185, 189, 190
—— lanceolata, *Lindl.* . . 181, 186
—— marmorata, *Morr.* 185
Draba algida, *Adams* . . . 116, 121
—— alpina, *Wahl* 116, 121
—— glacialis, *Adams* . . . 116, 121
—— hirta, *L.* 121

Page
Draba incana, *L.* 121, 124
—— micropetala, *Hook.* 116
—— rupestris, *R. Br.* 116, 121
Dracæna Draco, *L.* 27
Draparnaldia, *Bory* 192
—— cruciata, *Hicks* 192
—— glomerata, *Bory* 192
—— plumosa, *Bory* 192
—— tripartita 192
Dryas integrifolia, *Vahl* 116, 121, 124
—— octopetala, *L.* 116, 124
Dupontia Fisheri, *R. Br.* 118, 123, 124
Duranta Ellisia, *L.* 2
Echium fastuosum, *Jacq.* 5, 20
—— giganteum, *L.* 26
—— strictum, *L.* 26
—— violaceum, *L.* 5, 26
Elymus arenarius, *L.* 118, 123
Elyna spicata, *Schrad.* 123
Empetrum nigrum, *L.* 117, 124
Encalypta rhabdocarpa, *Schw.* 119
Epilobium alpinum, *L.* 121
—— hirsutum, *L.* 141, 142
—— latifolium, *L.* 116, 121, 124
—— montanum, *L.* 190, 191
Epipactis consimilis, *Don* 172
—— ——, *Wall.* 174
—— Dalhousiæ, *Wight* 172, 174
—— herbacea, *Lindl.* 172, 174, 175
—— intrusa, *Lindl.* 174
—— latifolia, *Sw.* 172, 174, 175
—— macrostachya, *Lindl.* 172, 174
—— Royleana, *Lindl.* 174
—— veratrifolia, *Boiss.* 172, 174
—— viridiflora, *Rchb.* 175
Epipogium Gmelini, *Rich.* 172, 176
—— nutans, *Lindl.* 177
—— roseum, *Lindl.* 177
Equisetum arvense, *L.* 118, 123
—— variegatum, *L.* 118
Erica arborea, *L.* 9, 17, 19, 23, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35
—— ciliaris, *L.* 19
—— scoparia, *L.* 8, 9, 17, 22, 30, 32, 35
—— vagans, *L.* 19
Erigeron compositum, *Pursh* 124
—— uniflorum, *L.* 117, 121, 124
Eriophorum capitatum, *Host.* 118, 124
—— polystachyum, *L.* 118, 123, 124
—— vaginatum, *L.* 123
Erodium malacoides, *Willd.* 24
Erysimum cheiranthoides, *L.* 124
—— Perowskianum, *Fisch. & Mey.* 137
Erythrina Corallodendron, *L.* 2
Eucosia, *Blume* 189, 190
Euonymus Europæus, *L.* 135
Euphorbia Canariensis, *L.* 24, 25, 26, 27, 34
—— dendroides, *L.* 25
—— piscatoria, *Sol.* 21, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35

Page
Eurotium herbariorum, *Link* 143
Eutoca viscida, *Benth.* 139
Eutrema Edwardsii, *R. Br.* 121
Fagonia Cretica, *L.* 25
Fagræa, *Thunb.* 71, 97
—— auricularia, *Jack* 98
—— Berteriana, *A. Gray* 98
—— carnosa, *Jack* 97
—— coromandeliana, *Wight* 98
—— crassifolia, *Blume* 98
—— crassipes, *Benth.* 99
—— *elliptica*, Roxb. 100
—— fragrans, *Roxb.* 100
—— *globosa*, Wall. 98
—— Khasiana, *Benth.* 99
—— Kimangu, *Blume* 100
—— lanceolata, *Blume* 98
—— *lanceolata*, Wall. 98
—— ligustrina, *Blume* 100
—— littoralis, *Blume* 98
—— malabarica, *Blume* 98
—— *Malayana*, Mart. 100
—— minor, *Blume* 99
—— morindæfolia, *Blume* 99
—— *obovata*, Griff. 98
—— obovata, *Wall.* 98
—— obovato-javana, *Blume* 98
—— *peregrina*, Blume 100
—— picrophlœa, *Blume* 100
—— plumeriæfolia, *A. DeC.* 98
—— *racemosa*, Jack 99
—— speciosa, *Blume* 100
—— *tetragona*, Span. 100
—— truncata, *Blume* 98
—— tubulosa, *Blume* 98
—— volubilis, *Wall.* 99
—— Wallichiana, *Benth.* 98
—— zeylanica, *Thunb.* 98
Faya fragifera, *Webb & Berth.* 17, 22, 30
Fedia graciliflora 139
—— olitoria, *Vahl* 139
Festuca brevifolia, *R. Br.* 118, 123, 124
—— rubra, *L.* 118
Fissidens serrulatus, *Brid.* 15, 34
Frankenia ericifolia, *Chr. Smith* 22, 27
Frullania Tamarisci, *N. ab E.* 120
Fuchsia coccinea, *L.* 4, 8
Gærtnera, *Lam.* 86, 111
—— acuminata, *Benth.* 112
—— calycina, *Boj.* 111
—— Kœnigii, *Wight* 112
—— oxyphylla, *Benth.* 112
—— paniculata, *Benth.* 112
—— rosea, *Thw.* 111
—— thyrsiflora, *Blume* 112
—— Walkeri, *Wight* 111
Galactites tomentosa, *Mœnch.* 5
Galera, *Blume* 188
—— nutans, *Blume* 177

Page
Galinsoga trilobata, *Cav.* 139
Galium saccharatum, *All.* . . . 5
Gardneria, *Wall.* 84, 109
—— angustifolia, *Wall.* 109
—— *nutans*, Sieb. & Zucc. . . . 109
—— ovata, *Wall.* 109
—— *Wallichiana*, Wight . . . 109
Gelsemium, *Juss.* 88, 90
—— elegans, *Benth.* 90
—— nitidum, *Mich.* 90
Genetyllis, *DeC.* 36, 48
—— citriodora, *Endl.* 49
—— fimbriata, *Kipp.* 49
—— helichrysoides, *Meisn.* . . 37, 50
—— Hóokeriana, *Meisn.* . . . 37, 51
—— macrostegia, *Turcz.* 36, 37, 50, 51
—— Meisneri, *Kipp.* 49
—— œderioides, *Turcz.* . . . 37, 49
—— purpurea, *Endl.* 38
—— sanguinea, *Meisn.* 38
—— speciosa, *Meisn.* 36, 37
—— tulipifera, *Hook.* . . . 50, 51
—— virescens, *Meisn.* 38
Geniostomum, *Forst.* 68, 96
—— angustifolium, *Boj.* . . . 96
—— cordifolium, *Boj.* 96
—— crassifolium, *Benth.* . . . 96
—— Cumingianum, *Benth.* . . . 97
—— fagræoides, *Benth.* 96
—— *hæmospermum*, Steud. . . . 97
—— *lanceolatum*, Boj. 96
—— lasiostemon, *Blume* . . . 97
—— ligustrifolium, *Cunn.* . . . 97
—— micranthum, *DeC.* 97
—— montanum, *Zoll. & Mor.* . . 97
—— obovatum, *Boj.* 96
—— ovatum, *Boj.* 96
—— *parviflorum*, Boj. 96
—— pedunculatum, *Boj.* . . . 96
—— reticulatum, *Blume* 97
—— rupestre, *Forst.* 97
Gentiana Andrewsii 130
—— crinita, *Frœl.* 130
—— propinqua, *Richards.* . . . 124
—— quinqueflora, *Lam.* 129
Georchis, *Lindl.* 184, 190
—— calva, *Lindl.* 184
—— cordata, *Lindl.* 184
—— foliosa, *Lindl.* 184
—— vittata, *Lindl.* 184
Geranium anemonifolium, *L'Hérit.* 21, 34
Geum coccineum, *Smith* 138
Gilia tricolor 139
Gleichenia furcata, *Sw.* 156
—— Hermanni, *R. Br.* 156
Globularia longifolia, *Sol.* . . 21, 26
Glyceria arctica, *Hook.* . . 118, 123
Glyphocarpus Webbii, *Mont.* . . 29
Gnaphalium luteo-album, *L.* 4, 24, 127

Page
Gnaphalium supinum, *L.* . . . 117
—— sylvaticum, *L.* 117
Godetia Lindleyana, *Spach* . . . 140
—— rubicunda, *Lindl.* 140
Gomphocarpus fruticosus, *R. Br.* 5, 23
Gomphostigma, *Turcz.* . . . 67, 95
—— scoparioides, *Turcz* 95
Goodyera, *R. Br.* . . 182, 189, 190
—— carnea, *A. Rich.* 183
—— flabellata, *A. Rich.* 187
—— hirsuta, *Griff.* 180
—— hispida, *Lindl.* 183
—— marginata, *Lindl.* 183
—— occulta, *Thouars* 189
—— ovalifolia, *Wight* 181
—— procera, *Hook.* . . . 171, 183
—— recurva, *Lindl.* 183
—— repens, *R. Br.* . . . 171, 183
—— rubicunda, *Lindl.* 184
—— secundiflora, *Griff.* 182
Grimmia apocarpa, *Hedw.* . . . 119
Guibourtia, *Benn.* 149, 150
—— copallifera, *Benn.* . . 150, 151
Gymnadenia cucullata, *Rich.* . . 171
Gymnogramme leptophylla, *Desv.* 10, 26, 28, 29
—— Lowei, *Hook.* 8, 10, 14
Hæmaria, *Lindl.* 188, 190
Hedarome tulipiferum, *Lindl.* . . 50
Hedychium, *Kœn.* 2
Hedysarum boreale, *Richards.* 121, 124
—— M'Kenzii, *Richards.* . 121, 124
Helichrysum melanophthalmum, *DeC.* 20
—— obconicum, *DeC.* . . . 4, 20
Herminium congestum, *Lindl* . . 171
—— Monorchis, *R. Br.* 171
—— unalaschkense, *Cham.* . . . 171
Herpysma, *Lindl.* 178, 190
—— longicaulis, *Lindl.* 178
Hesperis Hookeri, *Led.* 121
Hibiscus Manihot, *L.* . . 133, 137
Hierochloe alpina, *Rœm. & Sch.* . 118, 124
—— pauciflora, *R. Br.* . . 123, 124
Hippuris vulgaris, *L.* 121
Holcus saccharatus, *Ard.* . . . 136
Honckeneya peploides, *Ehrh.* 116, 121
Hordeum vulgare, *L.* . . 135, 141
Hydrophyllaceæ 134, 139
Hylophila. 190
Hymenæa, *L.* 150
Hymenophyllum demissum, *Sw.* . 128
—— Tunbridgense, *Sw.* 13
—— unilaterale, *Willd.* 14
—— Wilsoni, *Hook.* 13, 14
Hypericum Canariense, *L.* . . . 26
—— floribundum, *Sol.* 21
—— foliosum, *Sol.* 21
—— glandulosum, *Sol.* 21

Page
Hypericum grandifolium, *Choisy* 6, 9, 22, 28, 29, 31
Hyphæne Thebaica, *Gærtn.* 153
Hypnum alopecurum, *L.* 16, 29
—— blandum, *Lyell* 29
—— chryseum, *Schw.* 120
—— cirrhosum, *Schw.* 120
—— cordifolium, *Hedw.* 120
—— cupressiforme, *L.* 29, 34
—— filicinum, *L.* 120
—— Illecebrum, *L.* 16, 29
—— julaceum, *Vill.* 120
—— pulchellum, *Dicks.* 120
—— purum, *L.* 15
—— rutabulum, *L.* 120
—— salebrosum, *Hoffm.* 120
—— splendens, *Hedw.* 120
—— Sprucei, *Bruch* 120
—— stellatum, *Schreb.* 120
—— strigosum, *Hoffm.* 16
—— uncinatum, *Hedw.* 120
Hypolepis tenuifolia, *Bernh.* 128
Ignatia, *Linn. fil.* 80, 108
—— *amara*, Linn. fil. 108
Ilex Canariensis, *Webb & Berth.* 21, 29, 30, 31
—— Perado, *Sol.* 21
—— platyphylla, *Webb & Berth.* 33
Iriartea ventricosa, *Mart.* 154
Isolepis nodosa, *R. Br.* 128
Jasminum humile, *L.* 26
Juncus biglumis, *L.* 118
—— conglomeratus, *L.* 148
Jungermannia barbata, *Schreb.* 120
—— concinnata, *Lightf.* 120
—— trichophylla, *L.* 120
Kigelia pinnata 153
Kleinia neriifolia, *Haw.* 25, 27, 34, 35
Labordea, *Gaud.* 82, 108
—— fagroidea, *Gaud.* 108
Lactuca sativa, *L.* 139
Lagenophora petiolata, *Hook. fil.* 127
Lamarckia aurea, *Mœnch.* 24
Larbrea uliginosa, *Hook.* 116
Lathyrus sativus, *L.* 5
Laurus Canariensis, *Willd.* 8, 9, 21, 33
—— (Oreodaphne) fœtens, *Sol.* 9, 21
—— (Persea) Indica, *L.* 7, 9, 22, 29, 33
—— (Phœbe) Barbusana 9, 21
Lavandula abrotanoides, *Lam.* 25
—— pinnata, *L.* 5, 21, 26
—— Stœchas, *L.* 18
Leandra, *Raddi* 43
Ledum palustre, *L.* 117, 124
Lecidea geographica, *Achar.* 8
Leontodon Taraxacum, *L.* 140
Lepidium sativum, *L.* 132, 136
Leptodon longisetus, *Mont.* 16, 30
—— Smithii, *Brid.* 29
Leptopteris sumatrana, Blume 90

Page
Leptotrichum flexicaule, *Hampe* 119
Leskea sericea, *Hedw.* 29
Leucanthemum arcticum, *DeC.* 122
—— integrifolium, *DeC.* 122
Leucodon sciuroides, *Schw.* 16, 29
—— Morensis, *Brid.* 16
Lhotskya genetylloides, *F. Müll.* 36
Limnanthes Douglasii, *R. Br.* 137
Limnophila campanuloides, Benth. 92
Linum angustifolium, *Huds.* 26
—— perenne, *L.* 121
—— trigynum, *Roxb.* 2
—— usitatissimum, *L.* 133, 137
Listera Banksiana, *Lindl.* 176
—— convallarioides, *Nutt.* 176
—— Escholtziana, *Lindl.* 176
—— micrantha, *Lindl.* 176
—— pinetorum, *Lindl.* 175
—— tenuis, *Lindl.* 176
Lobelia anceps, *Thunb.* 127
Logania, *R. Br.* 66, 94
—— *alpina*, F. Müll. 94
—— *angustifolia*, Sieb. 94
—— bracteolata, *N. ab E.* 94
—— campanulata, *R. Br.* 94
—— *capensis*, Eckl. 95
—— *centaurium*, N. ab E. 94
—— cordifolia, *Hook.* 94
—— depressa, *Hook. fil.* 94
—— fasciculata, *R. Br.* 94
—— floribunda, *R. Br.* 94
—— hispidula, *N. ab E.* 94
—— *hyssopoides*, N. ab E. 94
—— *linifolia*, Schlecht. 94
—— micrantha, *Benth.* 94
—— *paniculata*, Kunth & Bouché 95
—— serpyllifolia, *R. Br.* 94
Lomaria lanceolata, *Spreng.* 128
—— procera, *Spreng.* 128
—— Spicant, *Desv.* 6, 8, 10
Lophostemon, *Schott* 43
Lotus glaucus, *Sol.* 5, 20
—— sessilifolius, *DeC.* 25, 27
Lupinus luteus, *L.* 138
—— perennis, *L.* 121, 124
—— polyphyllus, *Dougl.* 132, 138
Luzula campestris, *Desv.* 118
—— hyperborea, *R. Br.* 118
—— parviflora, *Desv.* 118
—— spicata, *Desv.* 118
Lychnis apetala, *L.* 116, 121
Lycopodium annotinum, *L.* 118
—— Billardieri, *Spreng.* 128
—— denticulatum, *L.* 7, 15, 26
—— Selago, *L.* 110, 124
—— suberectum, *Lowe* 15
Lysimachia vulgaris, *L.* 141, 142
Macodes, *Blume* 188, 189, 190
Malope grandiflora, *Hort.* 137
Marchantia polymorpha, *L.* 120

Page
Matthiola annua, *R. Br.* 137
—— Maderensia, *Lowe* . . . 5, 20
Medicago orbicularis, *Desv.* . . 24, 25
—— minima, *Desv.* 25
Medicia elegans, Gardn. 90
Melanoselinum decipiens, *Hoffm.* . 21
Melianthus, *L.* 160
Mertensia maritima, *Roth* . . . 124
Messerschmidtia fruticosa, *L.* . . 26
Metrosideros polymorpha, *Gaudich.* 126, 127
Micromeria varia, *Benth.* . 6, 21, 22
Mielichhoferia nitida, *Hornsch.* . 119
Mimosa sensitiva, *L.* . . . 134, 138
Mimulus moschatus 130
—— ringens, *L.* 130
Mitrasacme, *Labill.* 63, 91
—— alsinoides, *R. Br.* 93
—— ambigua, *R. Br.* 91
—— *canescens*, *R. Br.* 93
—— capillaris, *Wall.* 92
—— *chinensis*, Griseb. 92
—— *cinerascens*, R. Br. 93
—— connata, *R. Br.* 93
—— *crystallina*, Griff. 92
—— diffusa, *Benth.* 93
—— distylis, *F. Müll.* 92
—— *divergens*, Hook. fil. . . . 91
—— elata, *R. Br.* 93
—— *hirsuta*, Presl 93
—— indica, *Wight* 92
—— lævis, *Benth.* 93
—— laricifolia, *R. Br.* 92
—— *Malaccensis*, Wight . . . 92
—— montana, *Hook. fil.* . . . 93
—— multicaulis, *R. Br.* 92
—— nuda, *N. ab E.* 91
—— nudicaulis, *Reinw.* 92
—— paludosa, *R. Br.* 92
—— paradoxa, *R. Br.* 91
—— *perpusilla*, Hook. fil. . . . 93
—— phascoides, *R. Br.* 92
—— pilosa, *Labill.* 93
—— polymorpha, *R. Br.* . . . 93
—— prolifera, *R. Br.* 93
—— *pusilla*, Dalz. 92
—— pygmæa, *R. Br.* 92
—— ramosa, *R. Br.* 92
—— serpyllifolia, *R. Br.* 93
—— *Sieberi*, DeC. 93
—— squarrosa, *R. Br.* 93
—— stellata, *R. Br.* 93
—— trinervis, *Spam.* 92
Mitreola, *Linn.* 62, 91
—— *inconspicua*, Zoll. & Mor. . . 91
—— Oldenlandioides, *Wall.* . . . 91
—— *paniculata*, A. DeC. . . . 91
—— *paniculata*, Wall. 91
—— pedicellata, *Benth.* 91
—— petiolata, *Torr. & Gr.* . . . 91

Page
Mitreola sessilifolia, *Torr. & Gr.* . 91
Mnium affine, *Bland.* 119
—— hymenophylloides, *Hüb.* . . 119
Modira-Caniram, Rheede . . . 101
Monochilus, *Wall.* . . 186, 189, 190
—— affinis, *Wight* 186
—— flavus, *Wall.* 185, 187
—— galeatus, *Lindl.* 187
—— goodyeroides, *Lindl.* . . . 187
—— longilabris, *Lindl.* 186
—— nervosus, *Wall.* 187
—— regius, *Lindl.* 187
Monolopia Californica 140
Musschia aurea, *DeC.* 20
Myoda 190
Myoporum lætum, *Forst.* . . . 127
Myosotis sylvatica, *Ehrh.* . . . 29
Myrica Faya, *Sol.* 17, 22, 29, 30, 31, 33
Nardosmia corymbosa, *Hook.* . . 122
Neckera crispa, *Hedw.* 16
—— curtipendula, *Hedw.* . . . 29
—— pennata, *Hedw.* 16, 29
Nemophila atomaria, *Fisch. & Mey.* 139
—— discoidalis 139
—— insignis, *Benth.* 139
—— maculata 139
Neottia alsinefolia, *Reinw.* . . . 182
—— gemmipara, *Sm.* 168
—— listeroides, *Lindl.* 176
—— spiralis, *L.* 168, 169
—— viridiflora, *Blume* 180
Nephrodium affine, *Lowe* . 7, 13, 14
—— decompositum, *R. Br.* . . . 128
—— elongatum, *Lowe* . 7, 13, 15, 28
—— Filix-mas, *L.* 14
—— fœnisecii, *Lowe* 13, 14
—— molle, *R. Br.* 13
Nicodemia, *Ten.* 83, 108
—— diversifolia, *Ten.* 108
—— rondeletiæflora, *Benth.* . . 108
Niphobolus rupestris, *Spreng.* . . 128
Nolana grandiflora, *Lehm.* . . . 139
Norrisia, *Gardn.* 58, 90
—— malaccensis, *Gardn.* . . . 90
Nothochlæna lanuginosa, *R. Br.* 10, 11
—— Marantæ, *R. Br.* . . . 26, 28
Notiophrys, *Lindl.* . . . 189, 190
—— Commelynæ, *Lindl.* . . . 189
—— occulta, *Lindl.* 189
Notoceras Canariensis, *R. Br.* . . 24
Nuxia, *Lam.* 95
—— emarginata, *Sond.* 95
—— pubescens, *Sond.* 95
—— tomentosa, *Sond.* 95
Obolaria virginica, *L.* . . 129, 130
Ocotea bullata 22
Œdogonium 145, 146
Omalanthus nutans, *Guill.* . 126, 127
Ophioglossum Lusitanicum, *L.* 14, 15
—— vulgatum, *L.* 14

Page
Oplismenus æmulus, *R. Br.* 127, 128
Opuntia Tuna, *DeC.* 3, 26
Orchis latifolia, *L.* 171
Osbeckia, *L.* 43
Osmunda regalis, *L.* 14, 15
Otanthera, *Blume* 43
Otochilus, *Lindl.* 173
—— alba, *Lindl.* 173
—— fusca, *Lindl.* 173
—— lancifolius, *Griff.* 173
—— latifolius, *Griff.* 173
—— porrecta, *Lindl.* 173
Oxalis corniculata, *L.* 4, 24
—— speciosa, *Jacq.* 4
Oxyria reniformis, *Hook.* 117, 123, 124
Oxytropis campestris, *L.* 116, 121, 124
—— deflexa, *DeC.* 124
—— nigrescens, *Fisch.* 121
—— Uralensis, *L.* . . . 121, 124
Pagamea, *Aubl.* 85, 109
—— capitata, *Benth.* 109
—— coriacea, *Spruce* 110
—— guianensis, *Aubl.* 110
—— hirsuta, *Spruce* 111
—— macrophylla, *Spruce* . . . 110
—— plicata, *Spruce* 109
—— sessiliflora, *Spruce* 110
—— thyrsiflora, *Spruce* 110
Panax arboreum, *Forst.* 127
Pandanus odoratissimus, *L.* . . . 2
Papaver nudicaule, *L.* . . . 116, 120
—— somniferum, *L.* . . . 137, 143
Parmelia affinis 17
—— caperata, *Achar.* 16
—— parietina, *Achar.* 16
—— plumbea, *Achar.* 16
Paronychia Canariensis, *Juss.* . . 27
Parrya arctica, *R. Br.* 121
Pedicularis capitata, *Adams* 122, 124
—— hirsuta, *L.* . . . 117, 122, 124
—— Sudetica, *Willd.* . . . 122, 124
Pelargonium capitatum, *Sol.* . . 4
Peltogyne, *Vog.* 150
Penicillium, *Grev.* 143
Pennisetum cenchroides, *Rich.* . . 23
Pentstemon heterandrum, *Torr. & Gray* 130
Peperomia Urvilleana, *A. Rich.* . 127
Periploca lævigata, *Vahl* . . . 26
Peristylus albidus, *Lindl.* . . . 117
Peziza, *L.* 147
—— Curreyana, *Berk.* 149
—— Persoonii, *Moug.* 148
—— tuberosa, *Bull.* 149
Phaca aboriginorum, *Richards.* 121, 124
—— astragalina, *DeC.* . . 121, 124
Phagnalon saxatile, *DeC.* . . . 18
Phalaris Canariensis, *L.* . . 132, 135
Phaseolus vulgaris, *L.* 138
Philonotis rigida, *Brid.* 16

Page
Phippsia algida, *R. Br.* 118
Phleum alpinum, *L.* 118
Phlox Drummondii, *Hook.* 132, 133, 139
—— Richardsonii, *Hook.* . 122, 124
Phœnix dactylifera, *L.* 27
Pholidota, *Lindl.* 172
—— articulata, *Lindl.* . . 173, 174
—— calceata, *Rchb. f.* 173
—— imbricata, *Lindl.* 172
—— recurva, *Lindl.* 173
—— rubra, *Lindl.* 172
Phreatia, *Lindl.* 188
Phyllis Nobla, *L.* 21
Phyllodoce taxifolia, *Don* . . . 117
Phymatodes Billardieri, *Presl* . . 128
Physurus, *Rich.* 180, 190
—— Blumei, *Lindl.* 181
—— debilis, *Lindl.* 180
—— glandulosus, *Lindl.* . . . 180
—— hirsutus, *Lindl.* 180
—— viridiflorus, *Lindl.* 180
Picridium Tingitanum, *Desf.* . . 24
Pileanthus, *Labill.* 43
—— filifolius, *Meisn.* 45
—— limacis, *Labill.* 45
—— peduncularis, *Endl.* . . . 45
Pilobolus, *Tode* 162
—— crystallinus, *Tode* . . . 162–7
—— roridus, *Bolt.* 162–7
Pinguicula vulgaris, *L.* 124
Pinus Canariensis, *Sweet.* . . 6, 31
Piper latifolium, *Forst.* . . 126, 127
Pisum sativum, *L.* 138
Plagiochila asplenioides, *M. & N.* . 120
Plantago amplexicaulis, *Cav.* . . 25
—— arborescens, *Poir.* 20
—— Coronopus, *L.* 6, 18
—— Lagopus, *L.* 25, 26
—— lanceolata, *L.* 124
—— Maderensis, *Decaisne* . . 5, 20
—— Psyllium, *L.* 26
Platanthera hyperborea, *Lindl.* . 117
Platylepis, *A. Rich.* 189
Platypetalum purpurascens, *R. Br.* 116, 121
Pleuropogon Sabinii, *R. Br.* . . 118
Plexaure, *Endl.* 188
Plocama pendula, *Sol.* 25, 26, 27, 34, 35
Poa angustata, *R. Br.* 118
—— cæsia, *Smith* 118, 124
—— ——, var. vivipara 118
—— laxa, *Hænke* . . 118, 123, 124
—— pratensis, *L.* 118
Podanthera pallida, *Wight* . . . 177
Poinciana pulcherrima, *L.* . . . 2
Polemonium cæruleum, *L.* . . . 122
Polycarpon tetraphyllum, *L.* . . 24
Polygonum viviparum, *L.* 117, 123, 124
Polypodium dichotomum, *Forst.* . 156
—— drepanum, *Sol.* 14, 15

Page
Polypodium frondosum, *Sol.* . 14, 15
—— vulgare, *L.* . . 7, 9, 10, 26, 28
Polyporus fomentarius, *Fries* . . 52
Polypremum, *Linn.* 65, 94
—— procumbens, *Linn.* 94
—— *Schlechtendahlii*, Walp. . . 94
Polystichum aculeatum, *Presl* 6, 13, 34
—— aristatum, *Presl* 128
—— falcinellum, *Presl* . 7, 13, 14, 15
—— Lonchitis, *Presl* 118
Polytrichum formosum, *Hedw.* . 120
—— juniperinum, *Hedw.* . 8, 16, 119
—— nanum, *Hedw.* 8, 16
Portulaca oleracea, *L.* 25
Potalia, *Aubl.* 74, 100
—— amara, *Aubl.* 100
—— *resinifera*, Mart. 100
Potentilla biflora, *Willd.* 124
—— crocea, *Salisb.* . . . 116, 121
—— fruticosa, *L.* 124
—— nana, *Lehm.* 121
—— nivea, *L.* 116
—— pulchella, *R. Br.* 116
Pottia Heimii, *Fürnr.* 119
Preissia commutata, *Nees ab E.* . 120
Primula Hornemanniana, *Lehm.* . 122, 124
Psilotum triquetrum, *Sw.* 128
Psoralea bituminosa, *L.* 18
Psychotria oxyphylla, Wall. . . 112
Pteris aquilina, *L.* 11, 30
—— —— var. esculenta, *Hook. f.* 128
—— arguta, *Vahl* . . 7, 11, 15, 29
—— caudata, *L.* 14
—— comans, *Forst.* 128
—— esculenta, *Forst.* 156
—— falcata, *R. Br.* . . . 127, 128
—— longifolia, *L.* 14, 28
—— tremula, *R. Br.* 128
Pterogonium gracile, *Schw.* . . . 29
Ptilidium ciliare, *Nees ab E.* . . 120
Pyrethrum inodorum, *Smith* . . 124
Pyrola rotundifolia, *L.* 117
Racomitrium lanuginosum, *Brid.* . 119
Ramalina scopulorum, *Achar.* . . 17
Ranunculus affinis, *R. Br.* . . . 120
—— cortusæfolius, *Willd.* . . . 22
—— —— var. 26
—— grandifolius, *Lowe* 22
—— hyperboreus, *Rottb.* . . . 124
—— nivalis, *L.* 116, 120
—— Purshii β, *Richards.* . . . 124
—— Teneriffæ, *Pers.* 26
Raphanus sativus, *L.* 137
Rhamnus glandulosa, *Sol.* . . . 21
Rhamphidia, *Lindl.* . . 181, 189, 190
—— alsinefolia, *Lindl.* 182
—— elongata, *Lindl.* . . . 181, 182
—— grandiflora, *Lindl.* 182
—— ovalifolia, *Lindl.* 181

Page
Rhamphidia rubens, *Lindl.* . . . 182
—— tenuis, *Lindl.* 182
Rheum Rhaponticum, *L.* . 133, 137
Rhododendron Lapponicum, *Wahl.* 124
Rhomboda, *Lindl.* . . . 181, 189, 190
—— longifolia, *Lindl.* 181
Ricinus communis, *L.* 28, 136
Rouhamon Curare, A. DeC. . . 108
—— *guianense*, Aubl. 106
—— *pedunculatum*, A. DeC. . . 108
Rubia fruticosa, *Sol.* 26
Rubus fruticosus, *L.* 8
Rumex Lunaria, *L.* 28
Ruscus androgynus, *L.* 22
Ruta angustifolia, *Pers.* 18
Salicornia, *L.* 141
Salix arctica, *R. Br.* . . . 117, 124
—— desertorum, *Richards.* . . 123
—— glauca, *L.* 124
—— myrsinites, *L.* 123
—— myrtilloides, *L.* 123
—— polaris, *Wahl.* . . . 117, 123
—— reticulata, *L.* 123, 124
—— Richardsonii, *Hook.* . 123, 124
—— speciosa, *Hook.* 123
Salvia clandestina, *L.* 18
—— pseudo-coccinea, *Jacq.* . . 4
Saponaria officinalis, *L.* . . 159–161
Sarcomitrium pingue, *L.* 120
Satureja hortensis, *L.* 139
Saxifraga aizoides, *L.* 21, 138
—— Aizoon, *L.* 117
—— cæspitosa, *L.* . . 117, 122, 124
—— cernua, *L.* . . . 117, 122, 124
—— flagellaris, *Willd.* . . 117, 121
—— hieraciifolia, *Kit.* 122
—— Hirculus, *L.* . . 110, 121, 124
—— hirta, *Haw.* 117
—— incurvifolia, *Don* 138
—— Maderensis, *Don* 20
—— nivalis, *L.* 117, 122, 124
—— oppositifolia, *L.* . 117, 122, 124
—— rivularis, *L.* 117, 124
—— —— var. hyperborea . . . 117
—— tricuspidata, *Retz.* 117, 122, 124
Scævola gracilis, *Hook. f.* . 127, 129
Schistidium ciliatum, *Brid.* . . . 30
Sclerotium roseum, *Kneiff.* . . 147–9
—— sulcatum, *Desm.* 149
Scolopendrium vulgare, *Sm.* . 12, 14
Sempervivum glutinosum, *Sol.* 18, 20
—— tabulæforme, *Haw.* . 17, 20, 28
Senebiera didyma, *DeC.* 24
Senecio aureus, *L.* 122
—— crassifolius, var. β, *DeC.* . . 20
—— frigidus, *Less.* 122
—— incrassatus, *Lowe* 20
—— palustris, *L.* 122, 124
—— Tussilaginis, *DeC.* 28
Setaria verticillata, *L.* 5

Page
Sibthorpia peregrina, *L.* 6, 20
Sicyos angulatus, *L.* 127
Sida rhombifolia, *L.* 23
Sideritis Massoniana, *Benth.* . . 20
Sieversia Rossii, *R. Br.* 124
Silene, *L.* 160
—— acaulis, *L.* 116, 121
—— cerastoides, *L.* 160
—— Gallica, *L.* 26
Sinapidendron frutescens, *Lowe* . 20
Sinapis nigra, *L.* 132, 133, 137
Sisyrinchium iridifolium, *Humb.* . 136
Solanum lycopersicum, *L.* 139
—— melongena, *L.* 139
—— pseudo-capsicum, *L.* 23
—— tuberosum, *L.* 139
—— Vespertilio, *Sol.* 28
Sonchus ustulatus, *Lowe* 20
Spartium nubigenum, *Sol.* 32
Sphæria, *L.* 157
Sphærophoron 17
Spigelia, *Linn.* 62, 90
—— Coulteriana, *Benth.* 90
—— *gracilis*, DeC. 90
—— longiflora, *Mart. & Gal.* . . 90
—— *multispicata*, Steud. 90
—— *nervosa*, Steud. 90
—— pauciflora, *Mart. & Gal.* . . 90
—— *Schomburgkiana*, Benth. . . 90
Spinacia oleracea, *L.* 133, 137
Spiranthes, *Rich.* 188
—— æstivalis, *Rich.* . 168, 170, 172
—— australis, *Lindl.* . . . 172, 177
—— autumnalis, *Rich.* 169, 172, 177
—— cernua, *Rich.* . . 169, 170, 178
—— densa, *Wight* 177
—— gemmipara, *Lindl.* . . 168, 170
—— N. Zelandiæ, *Hook. f.* 177
—— Romanzoffiana 169
—— stylites, *Lindl.* 178
Splachnum Wormskioldii, *Hornsch.* 119
Statice, *L.* 141
—— pectinata, *Sol.* 27
Stellaria glauca, *L.* 116
—— longipes, *Goldie* . . . 116, 121
Stereocaulon paschale, *Achar.* . . 17
Sticta aurata, *Achar.* 16
—— damæcornis, *Achar.* 16
—— macrophylla 16
Strychnos, *Linn.* 75, 100
—— *acuminata*, Wall. 103
—— angustiflora, *Benth.* 101
—— axillaris, *Colebr.* 101
—— *bicirrhosa*, Lesch. 101
—— brachiata, *Ruiz & Pav.* . . . 105
—— brasiliensis, *Mart.* 107
—— *breviflora*, DeC. 107
—— brevifolia, *Spruce* 106
—— Castelnæi, *Wedd.* 108
—— cogens, *Schomb.* 105

Page
Strychnos colubrina, *Linn.* 101
—— *colubrina*, Wall. 101
—— Curare, *H. B. K.* 108
—— Darienensis, *Seem.* 105
—— divaricata, *DeC.* 106
—— dysophylla, *Benth.* 103
—— formosa, *Blume* 108
—— Gardneri, *A. DeC.* 105
—— *Gomeziana*, Casar. 104
—— *grandis*, Wall. 79, 108
—— hirsuta, *Spruce* 106
—— *Ignatia*, Juss. 108
—— innocua, *Delile* 108
—— lanceolata, *Spruce* 105
—— laurina, *Wall.* 102
—— *ligustrina*, Blume 103
—— Lokua, *A. Rich.* 103
—— lucida, *R. Br.* 103
—— malaccensis, *Benth.* 101
—— marginata, *Benth.* 107
—— minor, *Blume* 100
—— Mitscherlichii, *Schomb.* . . . 106
—— multiflora, *Benth.* 102
—— nux-vomica, *Linn.* 103
—— *oblongifolia*, Hochst. 108
—— ovalifolia, *Wall.* 103
—— Panamensis, *Seem.* 108
—— paniculata, *Champ.* 102
—— parviflora, *Spruce* 107
—— pedunculata, *Benth.* 105
—— potatorum, *Linn. fil.* 103
—— pseudochina, *A. de St. Hil.* . 104
—— rondeletioides, *Spruce* . . . 104
—— Rouhamon, *Benth.* 106
—— rubiginosa, *DeC.* 107
—— *scandens*, Schum. 108
—— smilacina, *Benth.* 105
—— subcordata, *Spruce* 106
—— Tieute, *Blume* 103
—— tomentosa, *Benth.* 104
—— toxifera, *Schomb.* 104
—— triplinervia, *Mart.* 104
—— Unguacha, *A. Rich.* 103
—— Wallichiana, *Steud.* 102
Sykesia Kœnigii, Arn. 112
—— *thyrsiflora*, Arn. 112
Taraxacum dens-leonis, *Desf.* 117, 122, 124
Tetrapeltis fragrans, *Wall.* . . . 173
Teucrium Betonicum, *L'Hérit.* . 20
—— heterophyllum, *L'Hérit.* . . 21
Thalictrum alpinum, *L.* 116
Thea Chinensis, *Sims* 7
Timmia Austriaca, *Hedw.* . . . 119
—— Megapolitana, *Hedw.* . . . 119
Tipularia discolor, *Nutt.* 173
—— Josephi, *Reichenb. f.* . 172, 174
Tolpis fruticosa, *DeC.* 20
—— macrorhiza, *DeC.* 20
—— pectinata, *DeC.* 20

Page
Tortula leucostoma, *R. Br.* 119
—— ruralis, *Hedw.* 119
Trachylobium, *Hayne* 150
Trichomanes radicans, v. speciosum, *Hooker* 13, 14
—— speciosum, *Willd.* . . . 13, 14, 34
Trichonema pudicum, *Ker* . . . 136
Trichostomum polyphyllum, *Turn.* 16
—— rigidulum, *Sm.* 119
Trifolium glomeratum, *L.* 26
—— incarnatum, *L.* 132, 138
—— stellatum, *L.* 26
—— tomentosum, *L.* 26
Tripleura pallida, *Lindl.* 186
Trisetum subspicatum, *Beauv.* 118, 124
Triticum hybernum, *L.* . . . 134, 135
—— repens, *L.* 123, 124
Tropæolum majus, *L.* 137
Tropidia, *Lindl.* 190
Tussilago farfara, *L.* . 132, 133, 140
Ulantha, *Hook.* 188
Ulex europæus, *L.* 138
Uropetalum serotinum, *Ker* . . 136
Urvillea, *Gaudich.* 160
Usnea articulata, *Hoffm.* 17
—— barbata, *Hoffm.* 17
Usteria, *Willd.* 58, 90
—— guineensis, *Willd.* 90
Vaccinium Maderense, *DeC.* . 21, 32
—— Myrtillus, *L.* 17
—— padifolium, *Sm.* 9, 13, 17, 21, 22, 35
—— uliginosum, *L.* . 117, 122, 124
Vaucheria 146
Veronica alpina, *L.* 117
—— parviflora, *Vahl* 127
Verticordia, *DeC.* 36

Page
Verticordia callitricha, *Meisn.* . 39, 44
—— chrysostachys, *Meisn.* . 41, 43, 44
—— compta, *Endl.* 40
—— densiflora, *Lindl.* 39
—— Drummondii, *Meisn.* . . 43, 44
—— fimbripetala, *Turcz.* 39
—— grandiflora, *Endl.* . . . 39, 43
—— grandis, *Drumm.* . . 42, 43, 44
—— heliantha, *Lindl.* 39
—— Hugelii, *Endl.* 40
—— insignis, *Endl.* 40, 44
—— Lehmanni, *Schauer* 40
—— Lindleyi, *Meisn.* 43
—— nobilis, *Meisn.* . . . 39, 43, 44
—— oculata, *Meisn.* . . . 40, 41, 44
—— ovalifolia, *Meisn.* 40, 44
—— pennigera, *Meisn.* 43
—— stelluligera, *Meisn.* 38
Vesicaria arctica, *Richards.* . . . 121
Viburnum rugosum, *Pers.* . . 29, 33
Vicia Faba, *L.* var. 137
Vinca major, *L.* 6
Viola Maderensis, *Lowe* 6
—— odorata, *L.* 6
Woodwardia radicans, *Sw.* . 7, 10, 34
Zea Mays, *L.* 136
Zeuxine, *Lindl.* 189, 190
—— bracteata, *Wight* 186
—— brevifolia, *Lindl.* 186
—— emarginata, *Lindl.* 186
—— goodyeroides, *Lindl.* . . . 187
—— membranacea, *Lindl.* . . . 186
—— robusta, *Wight* 186
—— sulcata, *Lindl.* . . . 171, 186
—— Tripleura, *Lindl.* 186
Zygodon Lapponicus, *Bruch & Sch.* 119

ERRATUM.

At p. 129, l. 16, *for* ASIMINA *read* ASCARINA.

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OF

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

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BOTANY.

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LIST OF PAPERS.

Page

Barter, Mr. George.
Extract of a Letter to R. Bentley, Esq., F.L.S., on the Niger Expedition 180

Bennett, John Joseph, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. L.S.
On the Nomenclature of the genus *Buffonia* 188

Bentham, George, Esq., F.L.S.
Memorandum on the Principles of Generic Nomenclature in Botany 30
Synopsis of the genus *Clitoria* 33

Fée, Mons. A. L. A.
On the question whether Linnæus in a spirit of ill-will altered the spelling of the name of the genus *Buffonia* 183

Gray, Asa, M.D., F.M.L.S.
A short Exposition of the Structure of the Ovule and Seed-coats of *Magnolia* 106

Henslow, Rev. J. S., F.L.S.
On a Monstrous Development in *Habenaria chlorantha* (with figures) 104

Higgins, Rev. H. H.
On the Cultivation of Mosses 44

Hogg, John, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.
On four varieties of British Plants 133

Hooker, J. D., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., and Thomson, T., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
Præcursores ad Floram Indicam; being Sketches of the Natural Families of Indian Plants, with Remarks on their Distribution, Structure and Affinities. (With a Plate.) 1, 54, 163

Page

Llewelyn, Miss.
Note on some young plants of *Cardamine hirsuta*, growing from buds formed on the upper surface of old leaves of that plant.. 53

Moore, Thomas, Esq., F.L.S.
Note on some Suprasoriferous Ferns 129

Müller, Ferdinand, M.D.
Botanical Report on the North-Australian Expedition under the command of A. C. Gregory, Esq......................... 137

Schomburgk, Sir Robert H.
Description of a remarkable spike or bunch of fruits of the Fig-Banana (*Musa Sapientum*, var.) 130

Thomson, Thomas, M.D., F.R.S., F.L S.
On the Structure of the Seeds of *Barringtonia* and *Careya* (with figures) 47
Note on the genus *Hemigymnia*, Griff....................... 126

Thomson, Thomas, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., and Hooker, J. D., Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
Præcursores ad Floram Indicam; being Sketches of the Natural Families of Indian Plants, with Remarks on their Distribution, Structure and Affinities 1, 54, 163

Woods, Joseph, Esq., F.L.S.
Notes of a Botanical Ramble in the North of Spain 111

Index... 191

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

November 4th, 1856.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Meeting having been specially summoned for the Election of a Member of Council and of a Treasurer in the place of William Yarrell, Esq., deceased, William Baird, Esq., M.D., was elected into the Council, and Francis Boott, Esq., M.D., was elected Treasurer.

The President nominated William Wilson Saunders, Esq., to be a Vice-President, in the place of William Yarrell, Esq., during the remainder of the present year.

A Resolution of the Council, of the 23rd of October, to the following effect, having been communicated to the Meeting, it was unanimously resolved: "That on this, the first occasion of its meeting since the death of the late Treasurer, William Yarrell, Esq., the Society is desirous of entering on its Minutes an expression of the high sense which it entertains of the personal qualities of that gentleman, of his extensive zoological attainments, and of the services rendered by him to the Society during a long period of Fellowship, and especially during the eight years of his Treasurership; as also of its deep regret at the loss of a colleague so amiable and estimable, and so warmly attached to the interests of the Society."

Amos Beardsley, Esq., was elected a Fellow.

Read, first, a Paper "On some Entomogenous *Sphæriæ*;" by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 157.)

Read, secondly, a "Note on *Sphærobolus stellatus*;" by the Rev. Henry H. Higgins; communicated by the President.

Read, thirdly, a "Description of the Kobo-tree, a new genus of *Leguminosæ*, collected by Dr. W. F. Daniell, F.L.S., in Sierra Leone;" by John J. Bennett, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 149.)

November 18th, 1856.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Read, first, an Extract from a Letter from the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, communicated by Dr. Iliff, F.L.S., noticing the occurrence of several rare *Fungi* in the neighbourhood of London, during the present year.

Read, secondly, a "Description of a new species of *Draparnaldia*, from the New Forest, Hampshire;" by John Braxted Hicks, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 192.)

Read, thirdly, a Note "On the Palm-tree of Timbuctoo;" by Berthold Seemann, Esq., Ph.D., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 152.)

Read, fourthly, a "Notice of some Monstrosities in semi-double flowers of *Saponaria officinalis*, L.;" by Maxwell T. Masters, Esq.; communicated by the Secretary. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 159.)

December 2nd, 1856.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

John Ball, Esq., M.P.; William B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D.; John Garland, Esq.; R. S. Hill, Esq., and W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Read, first, a Paper "On a New Form of Corynoid Polypes;" by Philip Henry Gosse, Esq., F.R.S., A.L.S. (See "Transactions," vol. xxii. p. 113.)

Read, secondly, a "Note on the African species of Copal;" by Thomas C. Archer, Esq.; communicated by the President. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 151.)

Read, thirdly, a "Note respecting certain glandular Appendages of the leaves in the autumn rosettes of *Epilobium montanum*;" by Daniel Oliver, jun., Esq., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 190.)

Read, fourthly, the commencement of a Memoir "On the Phænomena of Torpidity and the production of fat in Hybernating Animals;" by G. Calvert Holland, Esq., M.D.; communicated by the Secretary.

December 16th, 1856.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, A.M., and G. H. Kingsley, Esq., M.D., were elected Fellows.

Read, first, a Paper "On a species of *Pilobolus*;" by Frederick Currey, Esq., M.A., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 162.)

Read, secondly, the conclusion of Dr. G. Calvert Holland's Memoir "On the Phænomena of Torpidity," &c., commenced at the last Meeting.

Read, thirdly, a "Note on the use of the Rhizoma of *Pteris aquilina*, L., as an Article of Food;" by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 156.)

January 20th, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Major-General Edward Sabine, R.A.; Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq.; William Vernon Guise, Esq.; William Henry

Harvey, Esq., M.D.; Andrew Sinclair, Esq., M.D., R.N.; and G. H. Polyblank, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Read, first, a "Notice of the Mechanism of the Stomach of the *Crustacea*;" by T. H Huxley, Esq., F.R.S.; communicated by Joseph Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Read, secondly, a "Note on *Spiranthes gemmipara*;" by Prof. Lindley, F.R.S., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 168.)

Read, thirdly, "Contributions to Indian Orchidology, No. I.;" by Prof. Lindley, F.R.S., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. i. p. 170.)

Read, fourthly, a "Note on the Exhibition of *Fungi* in Cases;" by the Rev. H. H. Higgins; communicated by N. B. Ward, Esq., F.L.S.

February 3rd, 1857.

Francis Boott, Esq., M.D., V.P., in the Chair.

Alexander H. Haliday, Esq., M.A.; John Eliot Howard, Esq.; and E. J. Lowe, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Mr. Bentham, F.L.S., exhibited specimens of various kinds of Jacaranda, or Rose-woods, sent from Rio Janeiro by Prof. Alemão, and made some observations upon them.

Read, first, a "Description of a new European species of *Paussus*;" by J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.

Read, secondly, a "Description of a new species of *Pulex* (*P. Imperator*, Westw.) found in a bedstead at Gateshead;" by J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.

Read, thirdly, a "Note on the Cultivation of Mosses;" by the Rev. H. H. Higgins; communicated by N. B. Ward, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 44.)

February 17th, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Vaughan Henry Alexander Holberton, Esq., was elected a Fellow.

Read, first, a "Note on the so-called perforations of *Rhyncosella*;" by W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Read, secondly, "Description of a new species of *Euplectella* (*E. Cucumer*, Owen);" by Prof. Owen, F.R.S., F.L.S. (See "Transactions," vol. xxii. p. 117.)

Read, thirdly, the commencement of a Memoir "On the Characters, Principles of Division, and Primary Groups of the Class *Mammalia*;" by Prof. Owen, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c. (See "Zoological Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 1.)

March 3rd, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Alfred Newton, Esq., M.A., and the Rev. Henry B. Tristram, M.A., were elected Fellows.

Mr. Bentham, F.L.S., exhibited a specimen of *Orchis pyramidalis*, L., in which every flower of the spike was entirely destitute of spur; and also a specimen of *Cardamine hirsuta*, L., transmitted to him by Miss Llewellyn of Penllergare, in which the leaves had become proliferous. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 53.)

Read, first, a "Synopsis of the genus *Clitoria*, L.;" by George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 33.)

Read, secondly, the first of a series of Papers, entitled "Præcursores ad Floram Indicam;" by J. D. Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., and T. Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 1.)

Read, thirdly, a Note "On the Principles of Generic Nomenclature in Botany;" by George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 30.)

March 17th, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Henry Barth, Esq., LL.D., and John Quekett, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Read, first, a "Notice of a new species of Strepsipterous Insect found on a Homopterous Insect sent from Borneo by Mr. Wallace;" by J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.

Read, secondly, a Memoir "On the Germination of *Barringtonia* and *Careya*;" by Thomas Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 47.)

Read, thirdly, a "Description of a new species of Naked-eyed *Medusa* (*Thaumantias achroa*), with histological details;" by T. S. Cobbold, Esq., M.D.; communicated by the Secretary. (See "Zoological Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 88.)

April 7th, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

John Edward Gray, Esq., Ph.D.; T. S. Cobbold, Esq., M.D.; and Walter Fitch, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Read, first, a "Note on a singular case of Colouring of the Human Hair;" by William A. Guy, Esq., M.B.; communicated by the President. (See "Zoological Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 41.)

Read, secondly, a Memoir "On the Dentition of the *Salmonidæ*, with Observations on the relation of Species to Genus or Natural Family;" by Robert Knox, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E.; communicated by the Secretary.

Read, thirdly, "Notes on the Food of some Freshwater Fishes, more particularly the Vendace and the Trout, of the *Salmonidæ*;" by William Baird, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.

April 21st, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following alteration in the Bye-Laws, proposed by the Council on the 17th of March, viz.

> "That in Chapter XIII. Section 1, wherever the word 'Tuesday' occurs, the word 'Thursday' be substituted in its place,"

having been hung up in the common Meeting-room of the Society, and read by the President at the two last successive General Meetings, was put to the ballot and confirmed by the Fellows.

The effect of this alteration is to change the days of the Society's Meetings from the first and third Tuesdays to the first and third Thursdays of the month.

Read, the conclusion of Prof. Owen's Memoir "On the Classification of the *Mammalia*," commenced on the 17th of February. (See "Zoological Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 1.)

May 5th, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

George David Pollock, Esq., was elected a Fellow, and Prof. J. Van der Hœven and Dr. Charles Frederic Moisner, Foreign Members.

Read, first, a Memoir "On two new Genera of Brazilian Plants;" by George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Transactions," vol. ii. p. 125.)

Read, secondly, a Paper "On the Classification of the Warm-blooded *Vertebralia*;" by William M'Donald, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.

Read, thirdly, a "Note on some Suprasoriferous Ferns;" by Thomas Moore, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii.)

May 25th, 1857.

Anniversary Meeting.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

This day, the Anniversary of the birth of Linnæus having fallen on a Sunday, being the day appointed by the Charter for the Election of Council and Officers, the President opened the business of the Meeting with the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN,

IT will be reasonably expected that on an occasion so interesting as the present, and so auspicious as regards the future prospects of the Society, my annual Address to the Fellows should have a particular reference to the important change which has taken place in our position, and that my very earliest expressions on again meeting you should be those of pleasure and congratulation. Removed as we now are finally, from a home, where, for thirty-six years, we have met together as a Society, in the most friendly and united spirit, joining in the promulgation of the truths of nature, in the investigation of her phænomena, and the establishment of her laws, with a zeal which, I may unreservedly say, has never overstepped the limits of a friendly rivalry, it is natural that some feelings of regret should be experienced by at least the older members of our body, at our emigration from an abode associated with so many pleasant reminiscences, and so much instruction in our favourite pursuits,—that the place where many friendships have been formed, and still more, in connexion with which many ties of intimacy and affection have been broken by death, which alone could have broken them,—where so many of us have found their taste for natural science excited or developed, their doubts solved, or their ignorance dispelled by friendly intercourse,—should be remembered with feelings of attachment and regret, and that our recollections should long hover round the pleasant haunts where the love of nature has been fostered and its science cultivated, without any of those countervailing elements which too often interfere with the peace and harmony which legitimately belong to such pursuits.

But there are other considerations which may well counterbalance any such reflections as these, and allow us to take possession of our new abode, if not with unmixed, yet with prevailing thankfulness and gratification.

It will probably be in the recollection of some now present, that upon the first occasion on which I ventured to break through the silence with which it was previously the custom for the President to meet the Fellows of the Society on their Anniversary, I took occasion to remark, that "it may be useful as well as pleasant to stand still, as it were, from time to time, and mark the improvements which have attended our progress, and, in our own case particularly, to watch the results of the influence which this Society ought to exercise, and doubtless *does* exercise upon the advancement and diffusion of natural knowledge;"—and if such a distinct recognition of our progress be desirable on ordinary occasions, when we have only to mark the regular return of the season of our official duties, it is still more interesting and incumbent upon us to note any such important epoch in our associated existence, as that which this day inaugurates our establishment in a new and more commodious domicile, and under circumstances far more propitious in some respects than any which we have hitherto enjoyed. I have therefore thought this a fitting occasion on which to cast our eyes back through the vista of our many years of existence, and endeavour to gather from the retrospect some elements of satisfaction at our past doings, of congratulation upon our present condition, and of hope for our future prospects.

It has been observed with much truth, by the amiable biographer and widow of our founder, that whilst "the literary institutions and learned academies of Europe have generally owed their origin and success either to large endowments, to royal favour, or to the commanding influence of persons already known by their scientific attainments or their station,—this Society is almost a solitary example of an institution deriving its origin from an individual, young and unknown to fame, without rank, without wealth, without support, whose ardour in the pursuit of science led him to risk the expectation of a moderate independence, by bringing into his native country, at the expense of his patrimony, those rich materials for which princes had contended, and upon which he was to establish a new Society, and give to it its name, its character, and direction[*];"—for we learn from the same source of information, that the establishment of this new Society had been projected by Sir James Smith and several of his scientific friends, with the view of rendering his possession of the cabinets and library of Linnæus subservient to the general use of the cultivators of Natural Science.

We owe then the foundation and present existence of the Linnean Society to the happy enthusiasm of a youthful naturalist, who with a love of Natural History amounting to a passion, and with a rare devotion of the mind to one great and absorbing object, determined to effect the acquisition of a priceless treasure in the collections I have alluded to, and which are now happily secured within these walls, and occupy the place of honour in a room well-worthy of their reception,—our new and splendid library.

---

[*] Memoirs and Correspondence of the late Sir J. E. Smith, edited by Lady Smith, vol. i. p. 341.

You are all doubtless well-aware of many of the circumstances connected with this remarkable result of combined resolution, enthusiasm and tact; but I shall be pardoned a moment's reference to that event as highly interesting in itself, and as the point upon which, as I before observed, the institution of the Linnean Society undoubtedly turned.

It was then at the close of the year 1783, when James Edward Smith, still a student of medicine, was exactly twenty-four years of age, and shortly after the death of the younger Linnæus, that our founder happened to be breakfasting with Sir Joseph Banks, then President of the Royal Society, who informed him that he had received from Dr. Acrel, the Professor of Medicine at Upsal, the offer of the whole of the collections and library of the great Linnæus and of his son,—the Books, MSS., and Natural History,—for the sum of 1000 guineas. Sir Joseph stated that he should decline the offer, but strongly recommended his young friend to become the purchaser. In pursuance of this advice, which met a ready response in his own ardent inclination, he immediately entered into negotiations for that object; and after some correspondence with his father, which does equal credit to the filial duty of the son, and to the fond affection combined with careful prudence of the parent, these negotiations were closed by the acceptance of the sum of 900 guineas. It was not, however, without many risks that the possession of this treasure was obtained, and nothing but the straightforward promptness of the young aspirant could have availed to secure it. Besides other intended advances towards its acquisition, Dr. Sibthorp relates in a letter to his more successful competitor, that after the close of the actual contract, *he* had, in ignorance of that fact, offered the full sum of 1000 guineas; and we gather from various parts of the correspondence which took place upon this occasion, that even before the collections had arrived in this country, Dr. Smith had received numerous overtures for the purchase of the whole or portions of them, all of which he happily declined. But the most remarkable event by which its acquisition was jeopardized, was the attempt made by the king of Sweden himself, Gustavus III., to prevent its expatriation. This monarch had been absent in France, and on his return, finding that this precious possession, as bright a jewel as any in his crown, was actually on board ship, and on its way from his shores, to become the property of a humble young foreigner, and to adorn the science of another country, he sent in all haste a vessel to the Sound, to intercept its voyage. Happily for us he was too late. The good ship had sailed, and the precious cargo was safely landed at our Custom-house in October 1784, ten months after the first offer was made.

The possession of these important documents—for the specimens themselves, as well as the literary portion of the collection, must be considered in this light—soon attracted the attention of men of science, both in this country and on the Continent, and drew from many of the most distinguished naturalists of the day letters of warm congratulation. Sir Joseph Banks, who had already evinced a sincere friendship for the young naturalist, encouraged him in a manner which must have been most gratifying to him. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, with the entire concurrence of the President, in May of the following year.

It was now an object of great interest and importance to render the collection as available as possible for the advantage of science, by giving to naturalists free access to it for consultation and comparison. The young physician, after having made his well-known tour on the Continent, of which he has left a very pleasing published account, and during which he received the most flattering attention from all the eminent botanists of Europe, determined after his return, with the concurrence and earnest cooperation of many of his distinguished friends, to form a new Society for the cultivation of Natural History, and to render more available for general utility the treasures which he had lately obtained. In pursuance of this object, the Linnean Society was formed, under the auspices of his friend Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society, Dr. Goodenough, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. Marsham, and others. The first Meeting, which may be considered as initiatory, was held at the Marlborough Coffee-house, near Dr. Smith's own residence, on the 26th of February, 1788. After this period we cease to find his name recorded at any of the meetings of the Natural History Society, where he had often previously presided, and which did not long survive the institution of its more effective and influential rival. At this meeting the only persons present were the Founder, Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Dryander, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Beckwith, and Mr. Swainson; Dr. Smith was then elected President, Dr. Goodenough Treasurer, and Mr. Marsham Secretary. After two or three other preparatory meetings, the first general meeting took place on the 8th of April in the same year, when the new Society was inaugurated by an interesting and learned discourse on the progress of Natural History by the President. This treatise forms the first paper in the Transactions of the Society, which however was not published until three years afterwards. In the first printed list of the Society, we find the names of almost all the English naturalists of any note at that period. Sir Joseph Banks was, with great propriety, elected an honorary member, and continued so until his death; and amongst the Fellows we find the names of Dryander and Goodenough, of Martyn of Cambridge, and Shaw and Lambert, and the Lathams, of Pulteney, and Relhan, and many others, who had then or have since distinguished themselves in the cultivation of Natural Science. In the list of Associates are the Indian Buchanan, Dr. Edward Whitaker Gray of the British Museum, Professor Hope of Glasgow, Markwick the annotator of White's 'Selborne,' and the elder Sowerby. And amongst the Foreign Members we have many of the most illustrious names which then adorned the Natural History science of Europe,—Afzelius, Allioni, Broussonet, Carolini, Desfontaines, Fontana, L'Héritier, Jussieu, the two Jacquins, Schumacher, Sparrmann, and Swartz, Targioni Tozzetti and Thunberg, with many others;—names, which show how rich was the foreign list of the Society, even at that infancy of its existence.

It is not my object to enter further into the life of our revered founder, than just to illustrate the progress of the Society, which owed its existence, its rise, and its prosperity, to the zeal, knowledge, accomplishments, and other estimable qualities which distinguished him. Few men were more entirely respected and beloved; and I believe the Society owes its comparative immunity from unkindly discussion, to the temper and judgment invariably displayed by him in its administration, which stamped upon it a character which seems almost to have become an essential element in its nature, and which I earnestly hope and believe it will never lose.

We have now then seen our Society fairly launched on her promising voyage with all the advantages of a skilful commander, of a willing and intelligent and hardworking crew, and under the happiest auspices, both with respect to her origin and object. It is not necessary that I should enter into any minute details of the Society's history. It gradually increased in fame, in usefulness, and in numbers. Not only were most of the *working naturalists* of this country, one by one, enrolled in its list of members, but many men of rank and social influence sought the fellowship of the Society, and did themselves honour by the sanction which they thus afforded to its progress.

The increasing numbers and importance of the Society involved the necessity of its having a house and establishment of its own; and we find it located in Panton Square some time in or before the year 1802, in a house which it occupied conjointly with the Westminster Library. At this period its charter was obtained, and it took its permanent established rank amongst the then few chartered institutions of the country. The construction of the bye-laws followed, and the grant of arms from the Herald's College completed its individuality. From Panton Square it was removed to Gerard Street in the year 1805, where it continued until, by the death of Sir Joseph Banks in 1820, the house which that excellent person had long inhabited became vacant, and was in the following year taken by the Society, conjointly with your late distinguished President, Mr. Brown. I have thus hastily sketched the various changes of residence which the Linnean Society has made until the present time, and I will now recur for a few moments to some other circumstances which have marked its progress. Sir James Smith, after a residence in and near London of a few years, determined on returning to his native city of Norwich, where he spent the remainder of his life. This, however, did not prevent him from taking the same deep interest in the welfare of an institution which he had founded, and which he had seen so prosperous under his auspices and guardianship. He was accustomed to spend two or three months in every year in London, principally for the purpose of keeping up his connexion with it, and the Fellows continued annually to renew his election as President, until his lamented death in the year 1828, after he had held that office from its foundation forty years before. The late Earl of Derby, then Lord Stanley, succeeded him in the Chair, and he was followed by the late Duke of Somerset; on his retirement, the amiable Bishop Stanley was elected President, and retained the Chair until his death, when your happy choice fell on the most distinguished botanist of his day, whose high scientific attainments, extensive general knowledge, and combined wisdom and kindness of heart, at once secured to him the deep respect and affection of all who have ever known him, and reflected honour upon the Society which had chosen him for their President.

After the decease of Sir James Smith, the whole of the Linnean

Collection (with the exception of the minerals), which he had more than forty years before obtained under the circumstances which I have hastily detailed, together with his own valuable additions to it both in books and specimens, were purchased by this Society, and now constitutes its richest possession. At the last Anniversary I had the pleasure of reading to you a report of the Committee appointed by your Council to consider and report upon the state of these Collections, and announced the gratifying fact that they were upon the whole in excellent condition. The recommendation of that Committee will now be fully carried out, by the separation and arrangement of the actual Linnean books and specimens, in such a manner as to render them most readily available for consultation.

And now, Gentlemen, it behoves me to pause for a moment, and ask, what has the Society done during the seventy years of its existence? What are the records of its progress, and what the results of its labours? For a reply to this question, I will refer you to the history of Natural Science throughout the world for those seventy years. I will point to the twenty-two volumes of our Transactions, which are to be found, worn by the hands of the students of Natural History, on the shelves of every important scientific library in Europe, I may say in the civilized world. I will refer you to the list of our Members, home and foreign, and to the respect in which the Society is held by scientific naturalists in every quarter of the globe. Gentlemen, this is not a vain-glorious boast. It is the simple assertion of a truth, which may be enunciated from this chair with honest satisfaction, in the full consciousness that it will be responded to by every one that hears me. What, then, must be the responsibilities of the successors of those who have in past times set so illustrious an example? I have no fear that the character of the Society or its usefulness will suffer, whilst I find the places of those who are gone filled up by a younger race of naturalists, their equals in intelligence, in zeal, and in honesty and truthfulness of purpose.

Having thus taken a very hurried review of the Society's rise and growth, which I fear must have inflicted on many of you the tædium of an oft-told tale, I will, with as much brevity as possible, record the circumstances, most interesting to you, which have occurred since our last Anniversary Meeting. I took leave of you then with the announcement, that only on the previous evening had it been satisfactorily determined that the Linnean Society was to have the privilege of occupying rooms in Burlington House, and thus be recognized by the Government as deserving of being located in a government building. Shortly after that time a meeting of the Royal Society was held, at which the President of that body stated to the Fellows what steps had been taken with reference to the location of the Societies in this building, and he then publicly asked the President of the Chemical Society, Professor Miller, and myself as your representative, whether the two Societies would be satisfied with the accommodation then offered them. That accommodation appeared to us to be very liberal, and such as would amply satisfy our needs, and we both expressed our cordial assent to the arrangement. I will now detail to you in what it consists. The entrance-hall is common property; on the ground floor we have two front rooms on the east side of the Hall, the first of which contains our principal botanical collections, and the second, which will also be our Council-room, has the New Holland birds and other animals which were arranged round the walls of the Council-room in Soho Square. This room will also be used for the meetings of the Council of the Chemical Society, to whom it had been originally assigned, but who gave it up to us with this understanding. On the principal floor we have the room in which we are now assembled, as our ordinary meeting-room, and the great Ball-room, now appropriated to our library. The whole of the second floor is also allotted to us, consisting of eight commodious rooms. Of these three are devoted to our Librarian, and three to the Porter. One large room will contain such parts of the Collection as are least frequently used, and the other a certain portion of the stock of the Transactions. There are also very extensive dry lofts, which form excellent store-rooms. The north end of the library is set apart for the Linnean Collections,—the Herbarium being arranged on one side, the zoological specimens on the other, and the books partly on each side. The great Hall, forming the west building, is also at the service of the Society if it should ever be required. The Committee, to whom the Council entrusted the whole arrangements of the removal, have been most anxious and careful to accommodate the Fellows, and to facilitate their use of the library and collections, and I believe I may with confidence anticipate that their labours will prove perfectly satisfactory. It will readily be believed that the removal of so large an establishment, and our location in a new and very differently arranged abode, would be attended with great expense. It became necessary to appeal to the Fellows for their assistance and cooperation. That appeal has been met in a spirit of ready liberality; and a purely voluntary subscription, to the amount of very nearly £1100, attests the sincere interest which the Fellows at large take in the well-being of the Society, and their appreciation of our present change. I have to add to this notice of our new arrangements, that as the whole of the libraries of the three Societies located here are now accessible to the members of each, the Royal Society have spontaneously caused their fine collection of books in natural history to be placed, for the greater convenience of naturalists, in that part of their library which is contiguous to our own.

You have been called upon during this Session to confirm an alteration in the bye-laws, the effect of which will be to enable this Society to hold its ordinary meetings on the same night as the Royal Society. The Chemical Society has adopted a similar arrangement. When this plan was first proposed, I felt very strongly the obvious objection, that when any paper interesting to the naturalist should be read at the Royal Society on the evening of our meeting, it would be impossible for any one of our body to be present without deserting his own party, and possibly losing some interesting communication here. On my pressing this difficulty on Lord Wrottesley, with whom, as President, the arrangement of the reading of the papers at the Royal Society rests, he assured me in the kindest manner, that, as far as practicable, the reading of such papers should take place on those evenings on which the Linnean Society do not meet. The new arrangement, which will not take place until the next Session, will enable the Fellows of the three societies and their visitors to assemble, after the business is over, at tea; and thus a pleasant conversazione may be anticipated on every evening of these simultaneous meetings.

A second year has now elapsed since I announced the resolution of the Council to issue the "Journal of our Proceedings." To a great extent this plan appears to have succeeded well; and although the sale of the separate parts out of the Society has not been considerable, yet the value of its contents, the regularity of its appearance, and the fact of its being sent to the Fellows without any trouble or expense on their part, has caused universal satisfaction. It is particularly gratifying to find, that notwithstanding the considerable expense of the publication, our increased prosperity has enabled us to meet it; and I doubt not that this prosperity is in a measure due to the obvious value and attraction of the publication itself. There is one drawback, however, on the advantages of the Journal, to which I allude with great regret, as it indicates in its cause a still more important defect;—I refer to the disparity which exists between the zoological and botanical portions of it. A great possible difficulty, which I could not but foresee in the separate paging and sale of the two parts, has thus become realized; and it appears to me not impossible that it may hereafter be necessary to consider carefully whether it may be desirable to continue the present separable form. The deficiency to which I have alluded in the number and importance of the zoological papers communicated to the Society, leads me to make a few remarks on the probable causes which may have led to it; and I think it is not difficult to trace it to the numerous minor societies which cultivate, in one form or other, this department of natural history, and thus draw away from the parent Society numerous papers of various degrees of merit, which would otherwise have found their place at our meetings, and many of which might have worthily occupied the pages of our two publications. I am well-aware of the great importance of a healthful division of labour. I do not in any respect depreciate the value of the labours of other societies; but I do believe that science would be promoted by a greater concentration of the talent and research which are now diverted into so many channels, increasing thus the difficulties of the student, by unnecessarily multiplying the sources from which he must draw his information. In the case of the Zoological Society we have an example, in which the very steps which were taken to effect a particular object, have become the means of frustrating it, and have increased the defect which it was intended to obviate. The Zoological Club of the Linnean Society was instituted in the year 1822, and was composed exclusively of Fellows of the Linnean Society. Its objects were to encourage the presentation of papers on zoological subjects, and to promulgate those systematic views which at that time were prevailing, under the influence of MacLeay and Vigors and Swainson and others. The primary and ostensible object, however, was the encouragement of the zoological element in the Linnean Society. After having existed and done good work for about seven years, a Special Meeting was called to dissolve the Club, and it became transferred to the Zoological Society, and formed its scientific department, from which has emanated so great a mass of zoological information of the highest character. I do not wish now to dwell upon this fact, but I am fully justified in saying that the diversion of so much important matter from this Society has undoubtedly been one principal cause of the obvious declension of our zoological element. The recent resolution of the Council of the Zoological

Society to discontinue, from the present time, the publication of their quarto Transactions, will in all probability restore to us a portion of our lost prestige: and I cannot quit this subject without pointing with particular pleasure to the paper by Professor Owen, lately read at our Meetings, which I unhesitatingly pronounce to be one of the most complete and profoundly philosophical examples of zoological generalization it has for a long time been my lot to listen to. The importance and interest attaching to this essay made me anxious to present you with an abstract of its reasoning, but my time will only allow me to give a very hasty sketch of the principal positions taken by the author.

With respect to the first part of the paper on the characters of the Mammalia, its value chiefly consists in the additions to those usually given in zoological works, and they evince the same laborious and long-continued research as characterizes all Professor Owen's productions. His own views are based upon the constancy of certain modifications of the brain in certain proportions in the class Mammalia, and on the importance of those cerebral characters. The first of these, discovered by the author many years since in the brain of the kangaroo, and since ascertained by him to be common to the *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*, is the absence of the supra-ventricular part of the corpus callosum, and the reduction of the commissural part of the hemispheres to the anterior commissure and fornix. With this is associated the non-development of the placenta, the premature birth of the offspring, the presence of marsupial bones and other characters. To this primary division or subclass, the lowest in its organization, the author gives the name *Lyencephala*. The second stage in the cerebral development consists in the presence of the corpus callosum, but connecting hemispheres as little advanced in bulk and external character as in the former. The animals thus characterized are termed *Lissencephala*, which include the orders Rodentia, Insectivora, Cheiroptera, and Bruta. In the third subclass, the *Gyrencephala*, the cerebrum extends over more or less of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and the superficies is ordinarily convoluted; and in this subclass are placed the orders Cetacea, Sirenia, Toxodontia, Proboscidea, Perissodactyla, Artiodactyla, Carnivora, and Quadrumana. But the most important application of the cerebral characters is that by which man is raised, by the present classification, above the rest of the mammalia, not merely as a distinct order, but as the type of a subclass. "Not only," says the author, "do the cerebral hemispheres overlap the olfactory lobes and cerebellum, but they extend in advance of the one and farther back than the other; this development produces a third lobe, which with some other additional parts is peculiar to the genus *Homo*, and is common to the lowest as to the highest varieties of the species." The name which Professor Owen proposes for this highest form is *Archencephala*. The author next enters into the subdivision of the four primary divisions of the class. In this portion of the paper, the necessary association of the order Bruta with the Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and Rodentia in the same subclass Lissencephala, and the removal of the Quadrumana to the Gyrencephala, from their supposed association with the former subclass, are supported with great acumen; and some of the characters from which the first-named assumed affinities are taken, shown to be fallacious.

These and many other important views of classification, and the enunciation of doctrines of affinity, which are no less profound than they are novel, will undoubtedly attract the attention they deserve. Into the detail of these I regret that my time will not allow me now to follow Prof. Owen; nor into the very interesting and extended views which he promulgates on the successive development of the various mammalian types in the earlier periods of creation. The whole of this valuable communication will well repay the most careful and serious study; and I the less regret that it is not now in my power to make its principles known in greater detail, as the paper itself will be immediately before the world in the next part of the Proceedings.

In connexion with the subject of our Zoological Proceedings, I have the great satisfaction to state, that a distinguished zoologist and physiologist has kindly allowed himself to be put in nomination under the designation of Under Secretary. Professor Busk's election to that nominal office will be of great value to the Society, by affording us the constant services of a Zoological Secretary; whilst it will be the means of relieving our invaluable friend Mr. Bennett of a portion of that incessant labour which he has now for so many years so kindly, so cheerfully, and with so much zeal and intelligence and wisdom, performed for us.

The past year has been distinguished by remarkable prosperity. Our ranks have been augmented by the accession of an almost unprecedented number of new Members, some of them ardent young naturalists, to whom we may look with confidence to fill worthily the places of those who are year by year passing away, and others whose labours have for many years advanced the science, the literature, and the social improvement of our country in various departments of knowledge.

It has been most gratifying to me personally, and I am confident you have all participated in the feeling, to hail the return amongst us of one who was formerly associated with us, but whose important and extensive labours in physics have called his attention away, for many years, from those studies which are more particularly ours. The close connexion of General Sabine with the Royal Society, of which he occupies an office next to the highest, and the great and deserved influence he possesses in its councils, have been of especial value in bringing about that closer connexion which now exists between us.

I cannot refer to the appearance of the last part of our Transactions without the utterance of a grateful recognition of an unprecedented act of liberality on the part of one of our most zealous and distinguished Fellows. The exquisite illustrations of Dr. Hooker's elaborate paper on the *Balanophoreæ*, the expense of which amounts, as you will see by the financial statement, to nearly £90, are presented to the Society by the joint liberality of the author and his friend and coadjutor in so many meritorious works, Dr. Thomson of Calcutta. The close alliance and friendship of two such kindred minds, shown in their joint endurance of the perils and hardship of travel, no less than in their combined services in the cause of their favourite science, forms a most interesting example of the influence of the study of nature in awakening and perpetuating the kindliest and most harmonizing principles of the human mind. Of the paper itself, I cannot of course offer any opinion of my own. I understand that it is one of the greatest interest, and I know it is the result of long and profound research. Amongst the points upon which Dr. Hooker particularly dwells, and which, if confirmed, are of the most importance, are the explanation of the anomalous vascular system, and the reduction of this to the exogenous type,—the history of the mode of parasitism in these remarkable plants—the discovery of an embryo in several species—the view taken of the ovule as reduced to an embryonal sac—the proof of the close resemblance between the *Balanophoreæ* and *Gunnera*, and tracing the variations of the species and their immense geographical distribution in both longitude and latitude. Some of these points are, I understand, the subject of controversy, and the proof is considered a matter of much importance both to the physiological and systematic botanist.

On a comparison of our present condition with that of the last anniversary, I may on almost all points offer the Society unmingled congratulations. The accession of no less than thirty-one Fellows, the favourable aspect of our financial account, in which we find a balance in our favour increased by a considerable sum, in addition to a decrease of our bonded debt to the amount of £200, our association with our great progenitor the Royal Society, and with another scientific body, with greatly increased accommodation, and the prospect of immunity from rent,—these are all subjects for thankful reflection. But the retrospect of any past year is necessarily of a mixed character; it has its dark as well as its bright aspect;—and in so large a body as ours, we cannot hope to meet, on the return of our anniversary, without having to look back on the loss of many whom we can ill spare from amongst us. Of the fifteen of our Fellows who have been removed from us by death since our last annual record, there is one, honoured and beloved, whom I cannot, in justice to my own feelings and yours, pass over without a humble but sincere and loving tribute of affectionate regret. Mr. Bennett will doubtless give you, in his own effective and feeling language, a brief account of the life of our deeply-lamented friend Mr. Yarrell. It is sufficient for me to speak of him as my own warm-hearted and constant friend of more than thirty years,—as the earnest and zealous Fellow and Treasurer of this Society,—as the truthful and acute and accurate student and historian of nature, and as one of the most kindly, sincere, single-minded and simple-hearted men that ever lived.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The Secretary read the following notices of deceased *Fellows*:—

Thomas Worthington Barlow, Esq., was a native of Cheshire, and became a student of Gray's Inn. He was admitted to the bar, and was for some time settled in Manchester, but a year or two since he proceeded to Sierra Leone in the capacity of Queen's Advocate, and died at Freetown, in that colony, on the 10th of August last, at the early age of 33. Natural History, together with the literary history of his native county, early attracted his attention; and he published in 1847, in a large tabular form, "A Chart of British Ornithology, adapted to popular use, and dedicated to his Fellow-Members of the Wernerian Club." In the following year he became a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and in 1852, he printed, under the title of "The Mystic Number, a glance at the System of Nature," the substance of a lecture which he had delivered some years previously, and in which he adopted and maintained the circular and numerical system of MacLeay, as modified by Swainson. He also commenced the publication of a work entitled "Cheshire; its Historical and Literary Associations, illustrated in a series of Biographical Sketches," 8vo, Manchester, 1852; but these sketches were not continued beyond a few remarkable names, occurring under the letter B.

The Rev. John Bransby, M.A., was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1805, and that of Master of Arts in 1808. For many years he was curate of the parish of Stoke Newington, and in 1845 he became rector of Testerton, in the county of Norfolk. In 1814 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society; and he was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Geological Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He died at King's Lynn, after a short illness, on the 5th of March of the present year, at the age of 74.

Walter Buchanan, Esq., well known to most of our older Members by his former frequent attendance at our Meetings, was originally engaged in mercantile pursuits, but had for some years past retired from business. He was latterly an active magistrate of the county of Middlesex, and took a prominent part in the management of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell. He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1817, and was likewise a Fellow of the Horticultural Society. His death occurred at his residence in Sussex Terrace, Hyde Park, on the 9th of November last, in the 70th year of his age.

The Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., Dean of Westminster, was born at Axminster, in the county of Devon, in the year 1784. He was educated first at Tiverton School, and was afterwards, in 1798, removed to St. Mary's College, Winchester; thence he passed, in 1801, to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which in 1808 he became a Fellow. His degree of B.A. was taken in 1803. His taste for the study of geology was manifested at a very early age: while yet a child his attention had been directed to the "Cornua Ammonis," found in the rocks around his home; at Winchester he collected the fossils of the chalk; and during his early residence at Oxford, those of the oolite. From 1808 to 1812 he made frequent excursions on horseback to various parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, collecting sections of the strata and specimens of their organic contents. In 1813, on the resignation of Dr. Kidd, he was appointed Reader of Mineralogy in the University of Oxford, to which, in 1818, was added the Readership of

Geology, then first established by the Government in accordance with his strenuous recommendations. His lectures on both these subjects, but especially on geology, attracted in a high degree the attention and admiration of the University, and speedily obtained for him a position among the most eminent and active of the inquirers into the physical history of the earth. His Introductory Lecture, as Reader of Geology, was published in 1820, under the title of "Vindiciæ Geologiæ, or the Connexion of Geology with Religion Explained"; and his first important paper "On the Coasts of the North of Ireland," written in conjunction with the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, was published in the third volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society.' His reputation as a geologist was, however, still more completely established by his "Account of an Assemblage of Fossil Teeth and Bones of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Bear, Tiger, Hyæna, &c., discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire," which was printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1822, and was in the same year rewarded with the Copley Medal. This celebrated paper, enlarged and published separately in 1823, under the title of "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ," forms an important epoch in the history of geological science. It is needless to particularize the titles of his numerous memoirs which succeeded each other in rapid succession in the 'Transactions' and 'Proceedings' of the Geological Society, in the 'Annals of Philosophy,' the 'Philosophical Magazine,' the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,' the 'Reports of the British Association,' &c. The list of his publications in the 'Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ' of the Ray Society amounts to sixty-seven. It would be improper, however, to omit noticing here his sole contribution to our own 'Transactions,' a paper "On the Adaptation of the Structure of the Sloths to their peculiar mode of life," printed in our seventeenth volume; and his Bridgewater Treatise, entitled "Geology and Mineralogy considered, in reference to Natural Theology," 2 vols. 8vo. 1836, a work distinguished at once for the multitude of facts brought to bear upon its subject, and for the attractive manner in which they are placed before the reader. Dr. Buckland became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1813, of the Royal Society in 1818, of the Linnean Society in 1821, and received diplomas from a great number of scientific societies both at home and abroad, among which was that of a Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France. He was elected President of the Geological Society in 1824, and again in 1840; and was also President of the British

Association, at their second meeting at Oxford in 1832. In 1825 he received a valuable acknowledgment of his established merit in the gift of a Canonry of Christchurch, and in 1845 was nominated by Sir Robert Peel to the Deanery of Westminster. He was elected a Trustee of the British Museum in 1847, and took an active part in the establishment of the Museum of Practical Geology, under the direction of his old and valued friend Sir H. T. De la Beche. From Sir Henry's hands, as President of the Geological Society, he received, in 1848, the Wollaston Medal; and soon after closed his long series of geological honours. In the year 1850 his mind ceased to occupy itself with those studies which had previously formed his favourite pursuit; and he died on the 15th of August last, at the age of 72. Few men have contributed so largely to the progress of geology as Dr. Buckland. Careless of originating new views in relation to its theoretical aspects, his whole life was devoted to the collection of a rich store of materials for its advancement as a science of facts. A large portion of his time was spent in travelling over the British Islands and on the continent of Europe, forming everywhere important collections, which he subsequently placed in the Oxford Museum, now, through his exertions, so deservedly celebrated as among the first of geological collections. His unwearied spirit of research, the fertility of his genius in the formation of new and unexpected combinations, the peculiar felicity of his illustrations, and the genial character of his eloquence, all combined to render his writings, his lectures, and the part which he took in discussions at the Geological Society and elsewhere, both weighty and attractive; while the warmth of his heart and the steadiness of his friendship peculiarly endeared him to his more intimate connexions. Among the many great names in geology which have departed from among us within the last few years, none has acquired a more widely-extended fame or been attended by more grateful recollections.

Sir William Ogle Carr, Knt., Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court at Ceylon, was the third son of William Francis Carr, Esq., of Frognal, Hampstead. He became a student of Gray's Inn in 1820, and was called to the bar in 1826. After practising for some time in England, he went to Ceylon, where he was admitted Queen's Advocate, and in 1839 was appointed second puisne Judge. In 1854 he became Chief-Justice, and was at the same time created a knight. Sir William O. Carr was married to Miss Clement, daughter of Col. John A. Clement, R.A.; and was just on the point of returning to England to enjoy the repose which his long services in India had merited, when he was carried off almost suddenly, and died at his residence, Uplands, in the neighbourhood of Colombo, on the 24th day of April, 1856, at the age of 53. He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1830.

Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D., F.R.S., a medical practitioner of considerable eminence, and one of the oldest Fellows of the Linnean Society, was the second son of Mr. Alexander Crichton, of Woodhouselee and Newington, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and was born at Edinburgh on the 2nd of December, 1763. After completing his school education in his native town, he was apprenticed to Mr. Wood, an eminent surgeon in that city. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, having first matriculated in the university, he proceeded, in 1784, to London, and in the following year to Leyden, where he obtained his degree of M.D. From Leyden he went to Paris, which he quitted in the summer of 1786, and extended his tour of instruction into Germany, visiting successively, during a period of three years, the schools of Stuttgard, Vienna, Halle, Berlin, and Göttingen. In 1789 he established himself as a surgeon in London, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; but disliking the operative part of the profession, he withdrew from that body in 1791 and became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In the following year he published a translation of Blumenbach's "Essay on Generation"; and being appointed, about 1796, one of the Physicians of the Westminster Hospital, he delivered in that institution the lectures on chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of physic. In 1798 he published "An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Mental Derangement," in 2 vols. 8vo, which added to the high reputation he had acquired both at home and abroad as a skilful practitioner, and assisted in introducing him into high professional practice. In 1803 he was invited to become Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor of Russia; and a few years afterwards was appointed Chief of the Civil Medical Department. For his various important services he received several Russian Orders, as well as the second class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, which, on his receiving the honour of knighthood from King George IV. in 1821, he obtained permission to wear. Besides the works above mentioned, Sir Alexander Crichton was author of two separate publications on the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and of a work entitled "Commentaries on some Doctrines of a dangerous tendency in Medicine, and on the General Principles of Safe Practice," 1842. While in Russia, he edited, in conjunction with

Rehmann and Burdach, a periodical work entitled "Russische Sammlungen für Naturwissenschaften und Heilkunst," of which two volumes appeared, at Riga and Leipsig, 1815–1818: and after his return to England, he published, in the Annals of Philosophy, a paper "On the Climate of the Antediluvian World, and its Independence of Solar Influence; and on the Formation of Granite"; and communicated to the Geological Society, memoirs "On some Fossil Shells from Langton Green near Tunbridge-Wells"; "On some Vegetable Remains found in the Sandstone which underlies the lowest bed of the Carboniferous Limestone near Ballisadiere, in the county of Sligo, Ireland"; and "On some parts of the Taunus and other Mountains in the Duchy of Nassau," which are published in the Transactions and Proceedings of that Society. He printed also at St. Petersburg, in 1807, an "Extract of a Letter on a Mammoth preserved in Ice, from Dr. Crichton to Dr. Babington." Sir Alexander Crichton was elected into the Linnean Society in the year 1793, and had consequently been a Fellow for nearly sixty-three years at the time of his death, which took place in June last, in the 93rd year of his age. In the year 1800 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he was also a Fellow of the Geological Society, a Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and of the Natural History Society of Moscow, a Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen, of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and of many other societies. In the year 1800, he married Frances, daughter of Mr. Edward Dodwell, of East Moulsey, who survived him only for about six months, and by whom he has left one son and several daughters.

The Right Hon. William Henry Dawnay, seventh *Viscount Downe* in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of England, was born on the 15th of May, 1812, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1833, and as M.A. in 1837. He was elected in 1841 one of the representatives of the county of Rutland, and continued to occupy his seat in the House of Commons until 1846, when, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the family honours. From this time he occupied himself chiefly in superintending and contributing to a variety of benevolent objects; such as founding new churches, rebuilding those which had fallen into decay, adding to the endowments of poor livings, building parsonages, erecting schools, and improving the comforts of the labourers on his extensive estates by rendering their cottages healthful and commodious. His lordship became a

Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1841, and died at Torquay, to which place he had some time since retired, on account of his declining health, on the 26th of January in the present year, and in the 45th year of his age.

Francis King Eagle, Esq., was the second son of Robert Eagle, Esq., of Lakenheath, in the county of Suffolk. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1809, he graduated as LL.B., and in the same year he was called to the bar. For many years he attended the Norwich circuit, and obtained a high reputation as a tithe-lawyer, which branch of the profession he had made the subject of a profound research, having published in 1826 (in conjunction with Mr. Yonge) a highly valuable "Collection of the Reports of Cases, the Statutes, and Ecclesiastical Laws relating to Tithes," in 4 vols. 8vo. He subsequently became a bencher of the Middle Temple, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Judge of the County-Courts of Suffolk. Rather late in life he married the eldest daughter of the late Sir James Blake, Bart., of Langham Hall, who survives him, and by whom he has left one son. Mr. Eagle became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1807, and was much attached to the study of British Botany, being well-acquainted with the Cryptogamous plants, and especially with the Mosses. He died at Bury St. Edmunds, on the 8th of June, 1856, at the age of 68.

William Gourlie, Esq., the son of a highly-respected Glasgow merchant, was born in that city in March 1815, and received an excellent education at the public schools, and afterwards at the university of his native city. On his father's removal to the neighbourhood of the town, he acquired a taste for gardening, which soon expanded into a love of botany, and led to his attendance, first on the lectures of Sir William Hooker, and afterwards on those of Professor Balfour. From his earliest years he was remarkably regular and orderly in his habits, and was thus enabled to give much time to mental improvement, even while engaged for many hours a day in mercantile pursuits. His botanical collections were at first limited to British plants, among which he paid particular attention to the Mosses; but latterly he acquired large foreign collections, which he is stated to have left in excellent condition. His collection of shells was also extensive and well-arranged, and his cabinet contained many interesting specimens of fossil plants. From the time of his entering into business in conjunction with his father, his connexion with the colonies enabled him to procure many specimens of new and rare objects, which he freely imparted to naturalists and natural-history institutions both at home and abroad. In 1836 he joined the Edinburgh Botanical Society, and acted as its Local Secretary for Glasgow; and in 1841 he entered the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, and took an active part in promoting its welfare. He was also an active promoter of various benevolent institutions, and set a noble example to commercial men, by proving to them that literary and scientific pursuits may be made perfectly compatible with the utmost regularity in carrying on the concerns of an extensive business. In the year 1855 he became a Fellow of the Linnean Society; and in the same year, when the Meeting of the British Association last took place in Glasgow, was appointed one of the Local Secretaries. His successful exertions to render the meeting creditable to Glasgow, to add to the comfort of those who visited it, and to make all the objects of scientific interest easily accessible to them, called forth the warmest commendations; but they appear, by overtaxing his energies, to have assisted in calling into action a cancerous or fungous disease of the face, which speedily assumed a malignant character, and to which, after some months of severe suffering, he fell a premature victim. He died at the house of his brother at Pollockshields, on the 24th of June last, in the 42nd year of his age, leaving a young widow and two children of tender age. His loss has been deeply felt in his native city, where his excellent business habits, combined with an ardent love of science, and a strong desire to render himself useful in all benevolent, literary, and scientific objects, had placed him among the foremost men, and seemed to have prepared for him a career of higher eminence and more extended usefulness.

Rear-Admiral Philip Parker King, R.N., F.R.S., and Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, was the son of Philip Gidley King, Capt. R.N., who was first Governor of Norfolk Island, and afterwards of New South Wales, and who, in the latter capacity, is recorded by Mr. Brown, as having "materially forwarded the objects of Captain Flinders' voyage," and as one "to whose friendship Mr. Ferdinand Bauer and himself were indebted for important assistance in their pursuits while they remained in that colony." Philip Parker King was born at Norfolk Island on the 13th of December 1793, and entered the Navy in 1807 as a first-class volunteer, on board the Diana frigate, Capt. Charles Grant. After eighteen months' service he obtained the rank of midshipman, and served on board various ships until the conclusion of the war, being several times noticed for his gallantry in action. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and in 1817 was entrusted with the conduct of an important expedition intended to complete Capt. Flinders' survey of the coast of New Holland; a service in which he continued to be employed, first in the Mermaid cutter, and afterwards in the Bathurst sloop (to the command of which he was promoted by commission dated July 17th, 1821), until the year 1823. The results of his four voyages in these vessels are contained in "A Narrative of the Survey of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia, performed between the years 1818 and 1822," 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1827, and in an Atlas, published by the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty. In these voyages he was accompanied by an able and indefatigable botanist, Mr. Allan Cunningham, to whom "on all occasions he gave every assistance in his power," and whose grateful sense of Captain King's unvarying friendship terminated only with his life. Besides the botanical collections, of which Mr. Cunningham gave some account in the Appendix to the 'Narrative,' valuable Collections were also made in other branches of natural history, and the appendix contains contributions by Dr. Gray, on the Mammalia, Reptiles, and Shells; by Mr. W. S. MacLeay, on the Annulosa; by Capt. King himself, aided by Mr. Vigors, in relation to the Birds; and is more especially distinguished by a most important memoir by Mr. Brown, entitled "Character and Description of *Kingia*, a New Genus of Plants found on the South-west coast of New Holland: with Observations on the Structure of the Unimpregnated Ovulum; and on the Female Flowers of Cycadeæ and Coniferæ." The high qualifications of Capt. King as a surveying officer had now so completely established him in the confidence of the Admiralty, that he was not long permitted to remain unemployed. In September 1825 he was appointed to the command of the Adventure sloop, with orders to survey the southern coast of America, from the entrance of the Rio Plata round Cape Horn as far as the archipelago of Chilöe, and the coasts of Terra del Fuego. In February 1830 he received his commission as Post-Captain, and in November of the same year he returned to England, leaving his second in command, Capt. Fitzroy, to complete the remainder of the survey, and to give to the world the detailed account of the proceedings of the two vessels. He himself published in 1832, a volume entitled "Sailing Directions for South America," and a second part was afterwards added by Capt. Fitzroy. The "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships

Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836," vol. i., containing "Proceedings of the First Expedition, 1826-1830, under the command of Captain P. Parker King, R.N., F.R.S.," was published in 1839. In this expedition, as in his former one, Captain King secured the assistance of an excellent botanical collector, Mr. Anderson, and also superintended the formation of a zoological collection of considerable extent, of the mammalia, birds, and shells, composing which he gave, in an appendix to the 'Narrative,' a catalogue, with descriptions of new species, being assisted in the conchological part by the valuable advice of Mr. Broderip. The insects have been described in three papers in the 17th, 18th, and 19th volumes of our Transactions, entitled "Descriptions, &c. of the Insects collected by Captain P. P. King, F.R.S., in the Survey of the Straits of Magellan," by Mr. Curtis, Mr. Halliday, and Mr. Walker. On his retirement from active service, Captain King returned to New Holland and succeeded Sir Edward Parry in the management of the affairs of the Australian Agricultural Society, the duties of which office he discharged for several years with exemplary ability and fidelity. He once again visited England on the affairs of the society; but soon returning to Australia, he became first a nominated, and afterwards a representative Member of the Legislative Council, and took an active part in the business of the House. In the autumn of 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-admiral of the Blue, but the intelligence only reached him a few weeks before his death, which took place in February 1856, at his residence, Grantham, North Shore, Sydney, in the 63rd year of his age. Both in public and private life, Admiral King merited and obtained the cordial regard and high respect of all who knew him; and the strong interest which he invariably took in all that related to natural history, and the encouragement which he gave in his different voyages to the formation of collections of plants and animals, are well calculated to endear his memory to the members of a natural-history society. He was elected into both the Royal and Linnean Societies in the year 1824, and was also a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society. He married Harriet, the daughter of Christopher Lethbridge, Esq., of Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, who, with a numerous family, survives him. Besides the zoological notices already referred to, Admiral King was the author of papers "On the Animals of the Straits of Magellan," Zool. Journ. iii. 422, iv. 91; "On the Geology of the Straits of Magellan," Proc. Geol. Soc. i. 29; "On the Cirrhipeda, Conchifera, and Mollusca collected by the Officers of H.M.S. Adventure and Beagle in the years 1826–1830," Zool. Journ. v. 332; "Characters of New Genera and Species of Birds from the Straits of Magellan," Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. i. 14, 29; and "Observations on Oceanic Birds, particularly those of the Genus *Diomedea*, &c.," Proc. Zool. Soc. ii. 128.

John Moore, Esq., President of the Literary and Philosophical Society, of the Natural History Society, and of the Botanical and Horticultural Society of Manchester. Of this gentleman, who became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1826, I hope hereafter to be able to procure some particulars; but the very recent date of his death has precluded my obtaining them in sufficient time for reading on the present occasion.

William Haseldine Pepys, Esq., was well known as an eminent cutler and maker of philosophical apparatus. His studies were chiefly directed towards chemistry; and in early life he made many experiments in common with the late W. Allen, the results of which were for the most part communicated to the Royal Society, and appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' One of these papers "On the Respiration of Birds," published in vol. 119, may be more particularly mentioned here for its bearing on animal physiology; as may also another memoir by Mr. Pepys alone, "On the Decomposition of Sulphate of Iron by Animal Matter," which appeared in the first volume of the 'Transactions of the Geological Society.' He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1808, and of the Linnean in 1821, and was also a Fellow of the Horticultural Society. His death took place at his residence in Earl's Terrace, Kensington, on the 17th of August last, at the age of 81.

It will be in the recollection of many of my hearers, that at our last Anniversary much anxiety was expressed respecting one of our distinguished Members, *Daniel Sharpe, Esq.*, who, four days before, had been thrown from his horse in the neighbourhood of Norwood, and was then labouring under the effects of a concussion of the brain. For a few days he was believed to be going on favourably; but a sudden relapse soon put a period to the hopes which were then entertained, and he died on the 31st of May last, as was afterwards ascertained, from an extensive fracture of the base of the skull. He was born in London in 1806; and was the youngest of a numerous family, his mother, the sister of the poet Rogers, dying a few weeks after his birth. His school education was acquired at Walthamstow; and belonging to a commercial family, he was early initiated into mercantile pursuits, which continued to engage his attention throughout the remainder of his life, but left him sufficient leisure to prosecute with great ardour and success the geological studies which formed his principal relaxation. A commercial connexion with the wine-growing districts of Portugal, leading him to pay occasional visits to Lisbon and Oporto, and to a residence of some extent in the neighbourhood of each, he was naturally induced to give particular attention to the geology of those districts, and between 1832 and 1849 he communicated to the Geological Society four memoirs on the subject, which indicate by their increasing scientific interest the gradual growth of his knowledge and enlargement of his views, and form an excellent sketch of a country hitherto undescribed. In the mean time he had been occupied at intervals in visiting various districts of England, Scotland, and Wales, and had given to the Geological Society a series of papers "On the Geology of the South of Westmoreland;" "On the Bala Limestone;" "On the Silurian Rocks of the South of Westmoreland and the North of Lancashire;" "On the Geology of North Wales;" "On Slaty Cleavage;" "On the Quartz Rock of M'Culloch's Map of Scotland;" and "On the Southern Border of the Highlands of Scotland," which appeared from time to time in the 'Transactions,' 'Proceedings,' and 'Journal' of that Society. In the course of these researches Mr. Sharpe made himself much more intimately acquainted with extinct forms and their relations to existing objects than is the custom with geologists in general; and by this means acquired that high degree of skill in the palæontological determination of the age of rocks which formed the most striking characteristic of his geological labours. As contributions to special subjects of palæontology, may be recorded papers "On a New Species of *Ichthyosaurus*;" "On *Trematis*, a New Genus belonging to the Family of Brachiopodous Mollusca;" "On the Fossil Remains of Mollusca from the Palæozoic Formations of the United States;" "On *Tylostoma*, a proposed genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks;" and "On the Genus *Nerinæa*, with an account of the species found in Portugal;" together with several parts of an important Monograph, which is included among the splendid publications of the Palæontographical Society, entitled "Description of the Fossil Remains of the Mollusca found in the Chalk-Formation of England," 4to, 1853, &c. The only Natural-History paper unconnected with Geology, which I am aware of his having published, is, a short communication printed in the first volume of the 'Proceedings of the Committee of Science of the Zoological Society,' "On the Luminous Appearance of the Ocean." Nothing can more strikingly evince the activity of his mind and the versatility of his genius than the readiness with which he turned his attention from geological pursuits to grapple with the difficulties of the ancient Lycian inscriptions brought home by Sir C. Fellowes, Captain Spratt, and Professor Forbes, in regard to which the accuracy of his interpretations of an unknown tongue, written in an imperfectly known character, has not, so far as I am aware, been questioned by philologists. Mr. Sharpe was unmarried; he became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1828, of the Geological Society in 1829, and of the Royal Society in 1850. In 1853 he was elected Treasurer of the Geological Society; and in February 1856 he succeeded Mr. Hamilton in the office of President. After only three months' tenure of that high scientific position, he met with the melancholy accident which prematurely terminated his active and honourable career.

Charles Hampden Turner, Esq., who became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1819, and of the Royal Society in 1821, was chiefly known in connexion with Natural History, from his being the owner of a fine collection of minerals, purchased by him from the late M. Heuland. He died at his seat, Rooksnest Park, near Godstone, Surrey, on the 17th of March, 1856, at the age of 83.

The melancholy list of our losses concludes with the name of *William Yarrell, Esq.*, whose death cannot be recorded without an expression of the deepest regret on the part of a Society of which he had long been so invaluable an adviser and so distinguished an ornament, and on the part also of a large number of its members, who have lost in him a true and faithful friend. Mr. Yarrell was born on the 3rd of June, 1784, in Duke Street, St. James's, where his father and his uncle, Mr. Jones, carried on in partnership the business of newspaper-agents. His school-days were passed at Dr. Nicholas's large establishment at Ealing, where the late General Sale was among his fellow-pupils, together with his cousin, Mr. Edward Jones, his future partner, and where he acquired the character of a quiet and studious boy. In the year 1802 he became a clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., but soon left that employ to join his cousin in the business which had previously belonged to their two fathers, and which, at the death of the cousin in 1850, became wholly his own. In the house in Duke Street, and in the corner house of Bury Street and Little Ryder Street, to which the business had for many years been removed, he passed the entire remainder of his life,—a life combining with the steady pursuit of business, an eager relish for the pleasures of society and the sports of the field, and an ardent attachment to zoological studies. It can hardly be doubted that to his enthusiastic devotion to field sports he was indebted for the first impulse which led to the fame and distinction which he subsequently acquired as a naturalist. His rod and his gun, in the use of both of which, but particularly of the latter, he was a skilful adept, first made him intimately acquainted with the habits and distinctions of the finny and feathered tribes, which in after-life it became his favourite occupation to illustrate. I first became acquainted with him through my brother in the year 1817, long before any of us were connected with the Linnean Society. At this time he had just become a Member of the Royal Institution, and his scientific studies were divided between chemistry and natural history; but he soon relinquished the former and gave himself wholly to the pursuit of the latter. For several years afterwards he contented himself with the patient and laborious collection of the large body of facts which he ultimately turned to so good an account; and it was not until 1825, when he was upwards of forty years of age, that he published his first paper "On the Occurrence of some Rare British Birds." This paper appeared in the 2nd volume of the 'Zoological Journal,' of which he soon afterwards became one of the editors. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and in February 1827 he communicated to us his "Observations on the Tracheæ of Birds, with Descriptions and Representations of several not hitherto figured," which was published in the 15th volume of our 'Transactions.' In 1827 he also communicated to the Royal Society a paper "On the Change of Plumage of some Hen-Pheasants," which is printed in the volume of the 'Philosophical Transactions' for that year. These papers were the precursors of a long series of memoirs and of shorter communications, which have appeared from time to time in the Linnean 'Transactions,' 'Proceedings,' and 'Journal;' in the 'Transactions' and 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society; in the 'Reports of the British Association;' in the 'Zoological Journal;' in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History;' in the 'Philosophical Magazine;' in the 'Entomological Magazine;' and in the 'Zoologist.' These publications, and the well-known extent of his acquirements, soon made him known to a large circle of zoological friends, to whom he freely contributed his ample stores of knowledge. In 1825 he corresponded with Bewick, to whom he sent some of the rarer birds to figure in his celebrated work; and about the same time he formed the acquaintance of Sir William Jardine and Mr. Selby. In 1826, on the formation of the Zoological Society, he became one of its original Members, and immediately took an active part in its proceedings, both as a naturalist and as a man of business. His quiet unpretending manners, his varied information, his plain method of stating facts, and the clear precision of his inferences, the straightforward simplicity of his character, and his unvarying command of temper, rendered him on all occasions a most valuable adviser; and when all these traits in his character had become fully known, it was only with reluctance and in accordance with established rules and regulations, that his name was ever omitted from the Council-lists of either the Linnean or the Zoological Societies. Of the latter he for a short time acted as Secretary, and was frequently one of its Vice-Presidents; and he was also for a long period Treasurer of the Entomological Society, of which he was a warm supporter. On the death of Mr. Forster in 1849, he was elected Treasurer of the Linnean Society, and continued to fill that office, I need not say how satisfactorily to the Society, together with that of one of its Vice-Presidents until his death. So early as 1825, Mr. Yarrell had already formed a considerable collection of British Birds and their eggs, which he continued in after-years to increase, adding to them at a later period a collection of British Fishes. These collections served as the basis of his two great works, the one completed in 1836, under the title of 'A History of British Fishes,' and the other in 1843, under that of 'A History of British Birds.' A second edition of the former was published in 1841, and a third edition of the latter in 1856. These two works, which contain the results of his long-continued observations in the fields and in the woods, by the stream, on the coast, and on the open sea, of his patient and unwearied researches in the closet, and of a careful course of reading, form, and will long continue to form, the text-books of British Naturalists in the two important departments to which they refer. The 'History of British Fishes' is further remarkable as the earliest published, and consequently may be regarded as the model of that fine series of works on the Natural History of the British Islands of which Mr. Van Voorst has been the publisher, and which have contributed so essentially to extend and popularize the study of nature among us. Of the wide popularity of these two 'Histories,' no better proof could be adduced than the fact, which I have the authority and permission of Mr. Van

Voorst to state, that the sum which Mr. Yarrell received on account of them from first to last exceeded £4000. One of his latest contributions to popular zoology was, a chapter "On Marine Fishes," which he presented to his friend and publisher for insertion in the third edition of the entertaining and instructive 'Sea-side Book' of our distinguished Fellow, Dr. Harvey. Of a naturally robust constitution, inured and strengthened by the pursuits of his early life, the advances of age appeared to make but a slight impression on his frame, until a severe attack of fever in his seventieth year, for some time gave reason to fear for his life. From this, however, he completely recovered, and gave no further signs of decaying health until the beginning of August last, when an attack of giddiness, followed by slight paralysis, again gave some alarm to his friends. In a few days this also passed away, and he resumed his ordinary avocations. On the 26th of that month he attended a Council of the Linnean Society, and appeared nearly in his usual health, but spoke of being restricted in his diet, and complained of a "woolliness" in the brain. On the ensuing Saturday he accompanied a valued friend by sea to Great Yarmouth, where they arrived on the Sunday morning; in the evening he expressed himself much pleased with his voyage, and stated that he had greatly enjoyed the day. After partaking with appetite of a moderate dinner, he retired to rest about ten o'clock, and was soon after attacked with a difficulty of breathing, the continuance of which rendering him fearful, as he stated, "that he should die and no one know of it," he rung his bell. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but was found unavailing. Perfectly conscious until within a few minutes of breathing his last, he died about half-past twelve in the morning of Monday, the 1st of September, in the 73rd year of his age. On the following Monday he was buried in the churchyard of Bayford in Hertfordshire, where his grave is indicated by a simple epitaph, the lines from Wordsworth, as well as his place of burial, having been selected by himself. It is as follows:—"He was the survivor of twelve brothers and sisters, who, with their father and mother, are all placed close to this spot,

first and last,
The earliest summon'd and the longest spared—
Are here deposited."

His remains were attended to the grave by our President, Mr. Bell, one of his oldest and most intimate friends, by his relatives and executors, of whom Mr. Van Voorst was one, by our Librarian, Mr. Kippist, and by other Members of the Society, who were desirous of paying this last sad tribute of respect. Since his death, his extensive library of Natural History books, and his valuable collections of British Birds and Fishes have been sold by auction; and the latter have been thus transferred to the British Museum. But his works will convey to posterity a faithful picture of his distinguished merits as a naturalist; while his portrait, by Mrs. Carpenter, the result of a subscription among forty Fellows of the Society in 1839, will continue to adorn our Meeting-Room, and to recall to the minds of our Fellows the memory of a most valuable Member of the Society, and of a thoroughly amiable, estimable, and honourable man.

The titles of his multifarious papers are given at length, and with but few exceptions, in the 'Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ' of the Ray Society, and amount to no fewer than seventy. It is proper, however, that I should here enumerate his contributions to our own publications, which are as follows:—

I. In our *Transactions*:—

Observations on the Tracheæ of Birds, with Descriptions and Representations of several not hitherto figured.—*Linn. Trans.* xv. 378.

Description of a species of Tringa, killed in Cambridgeshire, new to England and Europe.—*Ibid.* xvi. 109.

On the Organs of Voice in Birds.—*Ibid.* xvi. 305.

On a new species of Wild Swan, taken in England, and hitherto confounded with the Hooper.—*Ibid.* xvi. 445.

Description of the Organs of Voice in a new species of Wild Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*, Richards.).—*Ibid.* xvii. 1.

Descriptions of Three British Species of Freshwater Fishes, belonging to the genus *Leuciscus* of Klein.—*Ibid.* xvii. 5.

On the Habits and Structure of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda* of Linnæus).—*Ibid.* xxi. 155.

II. In our *Proceedings*:—

Notice of an Interwoven Mass of Filaments of *Conferva fluviatilis* of extraordinary size.—*Proc. Linn. Soc.* i. p. 65.

III. In our *Journal*:—

On the Influence of the Sexual Organ in modifying External Character.—*Journ. Linn. Soc.* i. p. 76.

The Secretary also announced that thirty-one Fellows, two Foreign Members, and one Associate, had been elected since the last Anniversary.

At the election, which subsequently took place, Thomas Bell, Esq. was re-elected President; Francis Boott, Esq., M.D., Treasurer; John Joseph Bennett, Esq., Secretary; and George Busk, Esq. was elected Under- (Zoological) Secretary. The following five Fellows were elected into the Council in the room of others going out: viz. Hugh Falconer, Esq., M.D.; J. D. Hooker, Esq., M.D.; Robert Hudson, Esq.; Robert M'Andrew, Esq.; and Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward, Esq.

The President nominated Francis Boott, Esq., M.D.; Robert Brown, Esq., D.C.L.; Richard Owen, Esq., D.C.L.; and William Wilson Saunders, Esq., Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

A Portrait of Thomas Bell, Esq., the President, painted by Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., was presented by the following Fellows, viz.:—

Alexander, R. C., M.D.
Ansell, T., M.D.
Armitage, Rev. E., M.A.
Babington, C. Cardale, Esq., M.A.
Babington, Rev. Churchill, B.D.
Baird, W., Esq., M.D.
Barlow, Rev. J., M.A.
Bedingfeld, Rev. J.
Bennett, J. J., Esq.
Bentley, R., Esq.
Blackwall, J., Esq.
Boott, F., M.D.
Borrer, W., Esq.
Borrer, W., Jun., Esq., M.A.
Bowerbank, J. S., Esq.
Brown, R., Esq., D.C.L.
Buchanan, W., Esq.
Buckton, G. B., Esq.
Burchell, W. J., Esq., D.C.L.
Busk, G., Esq.
Capel, Rev. G., M.A.
Cole, R., Esq.
Cuming, H., Esq.
Darwin, C., Esq., M.A.
Daubeny, C. G. B., M.D.
Dennes, G. E., Esq.
Dickinson, J., Esq.
Dickinson, J. M. A., M.D.
Ewer, W., Esq.
Francis, W., Esq., Ph.D.
Gaskoin, J. S., Esq.
Gould, J., Esq.
Grant, R. E., M.D.
Gray, J. E., Esq., Ph.D.
Hamilton, E., M.D.
Hankey, J. A., Esq.
Hawkes, Rev. H., B.A.
Hawkins, E., Esq.
Henslow, Rev. J. S., M.A.
Hogg, J., Esq., M.A.
Holman, J., Esq., Lieut. R.N.
Hooker, Sir W. J., K.H.
Hooker, J. D., M.D.
Horsfield, T., M.D.
Hudson, R., Esq.
Hugo, Rev. T., M.A.
Janson, T. C., Esq.
Jones, J. D., M.D.

Kippist, R., Esq.
Knox, A. E., Esq., M.A.
Lee, J., Esq., LL.D.
Lyell, Sir C., M.A., D.C.L.
Miers, J., Esq.
Morson, T. N. R., Esq.
Murchison, Sir R. I., D.C.L.
Peckover, A., Esq.
Reeve, L., Esq.
Roots, S., Esq.
Salmon, J. D., Esq.
Salter, S. J. A., M.B.
Salter, T., Esq.
Salter, T. B., M.D.
Saunders, W. W., Esq.
Seaman, B. C. P., Esq.
Seemann, B., Esq., Ph.D.
Sheppard, Major E., R.A.
Solly, R. H., Esq.
Spence, W., Esq.
Tagart, Rev. E.
Taylor, R., Esq.
Thomson, T., M.D.
Van Voorst, J., Esq.
Wakefield, R., Esq.
Ward, N. B., Esq.
White, Alfred, Esq.
Wight, R., M.D.
Wilkinson, J. S. C., Esq.
Yarrell, W., Esq.

June 2nd, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Freeman Roper, Esq., was elected a Fellow.

Read, first, a Note "On the irregularity of the return of Swallows and other vernal migratory birds in the present year;" by Thomas Forster, Esq., M.B., F.L.S. (See "Zoological Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 40.)

Read, secondly, "Additional Remarks on an Organ observed in the Wings and Halteres of Insects;" by John Braxted Hicks, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. (See "Transactions," vol. xxii. p. 141.)

Read, thirdly, a Paper "On some peculiar Structures in the Antennæ of Insects;" by John Braxted Hicks, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. (See "Transactions," vol. xxii. p. 147.)

The President announced that the Local Committee at Montreal had, through their Chairman, Sir W. E. Logan, invited the Linnean Society to depute a representative to the approaching meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in that city, and had placed at the disposal of the Society for that purpose one of two free passages to New York or Boston and back again, given by the Cunard Steam Company; that the invitation had been thankfully accepted; and that Dr. Berthold Seemann, F.L.S., had kindly consented, at the request of the Council, to proceed to America as the representative of the Society.

June 16th, 1857.

Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Read, first, a "Catalogue of the *Hymenoptera* collected at Sarawak, in the Island of Borneo, Malacca, and Singapore, by Mr. A. R. Wallace;" by Frederick Smith, Esq.; communicated by W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Zoological Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 42.)

Read, secondly, a "Note on the Occurrence of *Rotatoria* in *Vaucheria*;" by Daniel Oliver, Jun., Esq., F.L.S.

Read, thirdly, a Memoir "On the growth and composition of the Ovarium of *Siphonodon*, Griff.;" by Joseph Dalton Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (See "Transactions," vol. xxii. p. 133.)

Read, fourthly, a Note "On a Monstrous Development in *Habenaria chlorantha*;" by the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii.)

Read, fifthly, a Note "On a Monstrous Development of the Spike of a species of Banana;" by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk; communicated by George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Botanical Proceedings," vol. ii.)

Read, sixthly, a Memoir "On the Geographical Distribution of the Members of the Class *Aves*;" by Philip Lutley Sclater, Esq., F.L.S. (See "Zoological Proceedings," vol. ii.)

ADDITIONS

TO THE

LIBRARY OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

RECEIVED FROM JULY 1, 1856, TO JUNE 15, 1857.

[*Continued from vol. I. page* lxiv.]

TITLES. DONORS.

ACADEMIES and SOCIETIES.

Amsterdam :—Kon. Akademie van Wetenschappen.
Verhandelingen, deel 3. Amsterdam, 1856, 4to.
Verslagen en Mededeelingen. Afdeeling *Natuurkunde*, deel 3, stuk 3, deel 4, & deel 5, stuk 1. *Ib.* 1855–6, 8vo.
—— ——. Afdeeling *Letterkunde*, deel 1, & deel 2, stuk 1. *Ib.* 1855–56, 8vo. THE ACADEMY.

Basel :—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
Bericht, no. 3. Basel, 1838, 8vo.
Verhandlungen, heft 3. *Ib.* 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Berlin :—
Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
Abhandlungen aus dem Jahre 1854. 1ster Supplement-Band. Berlin, 1856, fol.
—— —— aus dem Jahre 1855. *Ib.* 1856, 4to.
Monatsbericht ; von Juli 1855–Dec. 1856. *Ib.* 8vo. THE ACADEMY.

Verein zur Beförderung des Gartenbaues in den K. Preussischen Staaten. Verhandlungen, Neue Reihe, jahrg. 4, heft 1. Berlin, 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club ; Proceedings, vol. iii. no. 6. Berwick-on-Tweed, 1856, 8vo. THE CLUB.

Bologna, Accademia delle Scienze dell' Istituto. Rendiconto, ann. accad. 1854–5 & 1855–6. Bologna, 1855–56, 8vo. DR. A. BERTOLONI, F.M.L.S.

Titles.	Donors.
Academies and **Societies** (*continued*).	
Bonn :—Naturhistorischer Verein. Verhandlungen, jahrg. 12, heft 3 & 4, & jahrg. 13, heft 2 & 3. Bonn, 1855–56, 8vo.	The Association.
Boston, U.S. :—	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Memoirs. New Series, vol. 5, part 2. Cambridge and Boston, 1855, 4to.	The Academy.
Society of Natural History. Proceedings, vol. 5, sheets 12–21. Boston, 1855–56, 8vo.	The Society.
Breslau :—Imperial Academy "Naturæ Curiosorum." Nova Acta, tom. 25, pars 2. Vratislaviæ et Bonnæ, 1856, 4to.	The Academy.
Brussels :—Académie Royale des Sciences, &c.	
Mémoires, tome 30. Bruxelles, 1857, 4to.	
Mémoires couronnés, &c., tomes 26–8. *Ib.* 1855–56, 4to.	
Bulletins, tome 22, ptie 2, & tome 23. *Ib.* 1855–56, 8vo.	
Annuaires, 22ᵉ & 23ᵉ années. *Ib.* 1856–57, 12mo.	The Academy.
Cambridge :—Philosophical Society. Transactions, vol. 9, part 4. Cambridge, 1856, 4to.	The Society.
Charleston, S. C. :—Elliott Society of Natural History. Proceedings, sheets 4, 5 & 6. 1856, 8vo.	The Society.
Cherbourg :—Société Imp. des Sciences Naturelles. Mémoires, tome 3. Paris, 1855, 8vo.	The Society.
Copenhagen :—Kong. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab.	
Skrifter. 5te Række. 4de bind, 1ste hefte. Kjöbenhavn, 1856, 4to.	
Oversigt i aar 1855. *Ib.* 8vo.	The Society.
Cornwall :—	
Geological Society. Annual Reports (40, 41 & 42) of the Council. Penzance, 1855, 8vo.	Jonathan Couch, Esq., F.L.S.
Royal Institution. Objects and Laws of. Truro, 1829, 8vo.	Jonathan Couch, Esq., F.L.S.
Dublin :—	
Royal Irish Academy.	
Transactions, vol. 23, part 1. Dublin, 1856, 4to.	
Proceedings, vol. 6, part 3. *Ib.* 1856, 8vo.	The Academy.
Natural History Society. Journal and Proceedings for 1855–56. Dublin, 8vo.	The Society.

TITLES. DONORS.

ACADEMIES and SOCIETIES (*continued*).

Edinburgh :—Royal Society.

Transactions, vol. 21, part 3. Edinburgh, 1856, 4to.

Proceedings, no. 46. *Ib.* 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Frankfort :—Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

Abhandlungen. Band 2, lief. 1. Frankfurt-a.-M., 1856, 4to. THE SOCIETY.

Göttingen :—Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Nachrichten, &c., vom J. 1856. Göttingen, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Halle :—Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein für Sachsen und Thüringen.

Abhandlungen, band 1, heft 1. Berlin, 1856, 4to.

Zeitschrift für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften, band 7. *Ib.* 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Hobart Town :—Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land.

Papers and Proceedings, vol. 3, part 1. Hobart Town, 1855, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Lausanne :—Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles. Bulletin, nos. 34–7. Lausanne, 1854–6, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Leeds :—Philosophical and Literary Society. Report (36th). Leeds, 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Liège :—Société R. des Sciences. Mémoires, tome 12. Liège, 1857, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Liverpool :—Literary and Philosophical Society. Proceedings, no. 10. Liverpool, 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

London :—

Art-Union.

Report of the Council for 1856; with a List of the Members. London, 1856, 8vo.

Almanac for 1857. *Ib.* 12mo. THE ART-UNION.

British Association. Report of the 25th Meeting. London, 1856, 8vo. THE ASSOCIATION.

British Museum.

Catalogue of Lophobranchiate Fish. London, 1856, 12mo.

List of the British Curculionidæ. *Ib.* 1856, 12mo.

List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects, parts 1 & 7. *Ib.* 1856, 12mo.

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Catalogue of the Myriapoda. *Ib.* 1856, 12mo.

THE TRUSTEES.

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ACADEMIES and SOCIETIES (*continued*).

Entomological Society. Transactions. New Series, vol. 4, parts 1, 2 & 3. London, 1856–7, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Geological Society.

Transactions. 2nd Series, vol. 7, part 4. London, 1856, 4to.

Quarterly Journal, vol. 12, parts 3 & 4, & vol. 13, part 1. *Ib.* 1856–7, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

International Association for obtaining a uniform (Decimal) System of Measures, Weights, and Coins. Report of the Council, &c. London, 1857, 8vo.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Transactions, vol. 39. London, 1856, 8vo.

Proceedings, vol. 1, nos. 1 & 2. *Ib.* 1857, 8vo.

THE SOCIETY.

Microscopical Society: v. *Journals*.

Palæontographical Society.

Monograph of the British Fossil Corals, by MM. H. M.-Edwards & J. Haime, parts 3–5. London, 1852–4, 4to.

Monograph of British Brachiopoda, by T. Davidson, Esq., parts 1–4. *Ib.* 1852–4, 4to.

Monograph of the Eocene Mollusca, by F. E. Edwards, parts 2 & 3. *Ib.* 1852–4, 4to.

Monograph of the Echinodermata of the British Tertiaries, by Prof. E. Forbes. *Ib.* 1852, 4to.

Description of the Fossil Remains of Mollusca found in the Chalk of England, by Daniel Sharpe, Esq., parts 1 & 2. *Ib.* 1854, 4to.

Monograph of the Mollusca from the Great Oolite, by J. Morris, Esq. and J. Lycett, Esq., parts 2 & 3. *Ib.* 1853–4, 4to.

Monograph of the Crag Mollusca, by S. V. Wood, Esq., part 3. *Ib.* 1853, 4to.

Monograph of the Fossil Chelonian Reptiles of the Wealden Clays and Purbeck Limestones, by R. Owen, Esq., D.C.L. *Ib.* 1853, 4to.

Monograph of the Fossil Reptilia of the Wealden Formations, by the same, part 2. *Ib.* 1854, 4to.

Monograph of the Fossil Balanidæ and Verrucidæ of Great Britain, by C. Darwin, Esq. *Ib.* 1854, 4to.

THE SOCIETY.

TITLES. DONORS.

ACADEMIES and SOCIETIES (*continued*).

Pharmaceutical Society: v. *Journals.*

Royal Society.

Proceedings, vol. 8, nos. 21-25. London, 1856-7, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Royal Agricultural Society. Journal, vol. 17, parts 1 & 2. London, 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Royal Asiatic Society. Journal, vol. 16, part 1. London, 1854, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Royal Geographical Society.

Journal, vol. 26. London, 1856, 8vo.

Proceedings, nos. 4-8. *Ib.* 1856-7, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Royal Institution.

Notices of the Meetings, part 6. London, 1856, 8vo.

List of the Members, &c., with the Report of the Visitors for 1855. *Ib.* 1856, 8vo. THE INSTITUTION.

Society of Arts. Journal, nos. 189-238. London, 1856-57, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Zoological Society.

Proceedings, nos. 299-326. London, 1855-56, 8vo.

Illustrations to ditto, for 1853-54, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Lyons:—

Académie des Sciences, &c. Mémoires. Nouv. Série. Classe des Lettres, tomes 3 & 4. Lyon, 1853-55, 8vo; and Classe des Sciences, tomes 3-5. *Ib.* 1853-55, 8vo. THE ACADEMY.

Société d'Agriculture, &c. Annales des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles, 2ème Série, tomes 5, 6, & 7, pt 1. Lyon, 1853-55, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Société Linnéenne. Annales, Nouv. Série, tome 2. Lyon, 1855, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Madras:—Observatory.

Astronomical Observations, made in the years 1843-7 and 1848-52. Madras, 1848-54, 4to.

Meteorological Register for 1822-43. *Ib.* 1844, fol. THE HON. E. I. COMPANY.

Madrid:—R. Academia de Ciencias.

Memorias. *Ciencias Fisicas*, tomo 1, parte 1. Madrid, 1856, 4to.

———. *Ciencias Naturales*, tomo 2, parte 1. *Ib.* 1856, 4to. THE ACADEMY.

TITLES. DONORS.

ACADEMIES and SOCIETIES (*continued*).

Manchester:—Literary and Philosophical Society. Memoirs, 2nd Series, vol. 13. London, 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Markree Observatory:—Catalogue of Stars near the Ecliptic, observed at Markree during the years 1854–56, vol. 4. Dublin, 1856, 8vo. H. M. GOVERNMENT.

Mauritius:—Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. Proceedings, from Sept. 1851 to Oct. 1855, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Moscow:—Société Imp. des Naturalistes.

Nouveaux Mémoires, tome 10. Moscou, 1855, 4to.

Bulletin, tome 28, nos. 2, 3 & 4, & tome 29, no. 1. *Ib.* 1855–56, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Naples:—Accademia delle Scienze.

Rendiconto, anno 4. (1855), 4to.

Memoria sullo Incendio Vesuviano del mese di Maggio, 1855, per G. Guarini, &c. Napoli, 1855, 4to. THE ACADEMY.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne:—Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club.

Transactions, vol. 3, part 2. Newcastle, 1856, 8vo. THE CLUB.

New York:—

American Geographical and Statistical Society. Report on Syrian Exploration. New York, 1857, 8vo. WILLIAM FERGUSON, Esq., F.L.S.

Lyceum of Natural History. Annals, vol. 6, no. 5. New York, 1855, 8vo. THE LYCEUM.

Paris:—

Académie des Sciences de l'Institut.

Mémoires, tome 27, partie 1. Paris, 1856, 4to.

Mémoires présentés par divers Savants, Sciences mathém. et physiques, tome 14. *Ib.* 1856, 4to.

Comptes rendus, tomes 42 & 43. *Ib.* 1856, 4to.

Supplément aux Comptes rendus, &c., tome 1. *Ib.* 1856, 4to. THE ACADEMY.

Société Botanique. Bulletin, tome 3, nos. 2–8 & 10. Paris, 1856, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle. Archives, tome 8, livr. 3 & 4, & tome 9, livr. 1–3. Paris, 1855–56, 4to. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUSEUM.

Universal Exhibition. Reports on, parts 2 & 3. London, 1856, 8vo. THE COMMISSIONERS.

TITLES. DONORS.

ACADEMIES and SOCIETIES (*continued*).

Penzance. Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Reports for 1848, 1851 & 1852. Penzance, 8vo.
JONATHAN COUCH, Esq., F.L.S.

Philadelphia:—

Academy of Natural Sciences.

Journal. New Series, vol. 3, part 2. Philadelphia, 1855, 4to.

Proceedings, vol. 7, nos. 8–12, & vol. 8, nos. 1 & 2. *Ib.* 1855–56, 8vo. THE ACADEMY.

American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, nos. 53 & 54. Philadelphia, 8vo. THE SOCIETY.

Stettin:—Entomologischer Verein.

Entomologische Zeitung. Jahrgang 17. Stettin, 1856, 8vo.

Linnæa Entomologica, band 11. Berlin, 1857, 8vo.
THE ASSOCIATION.

Stockholm:—Kongl. Vetenskaps Akademien.

Handlingar för 1853, afdel. 2, & 1854, afdel. 1. Stockholm, 1856, 8vo.

Öfversigt. Årg. 12. *Ib.* 1856, 8vo.

Årsberättelse om Botaniska Arbeten, &c., för 1851, af J. E. Wikström. *Ib.* 1855, 8vo. THE ACADEMY.

Upsal:—Regia Societas Scientiarum. Nova Acta, Ser. 3, vol. 1, fasc. 2, & vol. 2, fasc. 1. Upsaliæ, 1855–56, 4to.
THE SOCIETY.

Vienna:—

Kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften.

Denkschriften. Mathem.-naturw. Classe, band 10 & 11. Wien, 1855–56, 4to.

Sitzungsberichte. Mathem.-naturw. Classe, band 18, heft 1 & 2, band 19, heft 1 & 2, & band 20, heft 1. *Ib.* 1855–56, 8vo.

Almanach, jahrg. 6. *Ib.* 1856, 8vo.

Jahrbücher der K. K. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie, &c., von Karl Kreil, band 4. *Ib.* 1856, 4to. THE ACADEMY.

K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.

Abhandlungen, band 3. Wien, 1856, 4to.

Jahrbücher, jahrg. 6, nos. 3 & 4, & jahrg. 7, nos. 1–3. *Ib.* 1855–56, 8vo. THE INSTITUTE.

Zoologisch-botanischer Verein.

Verhandlungen, band 5. Wien, 1855, 8vo.

TITLES. DONORS.

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Vienna:—Zoologisch-botanischer Verein (*continued*).

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[*Continued from vol.* I. *page* lxiv.]

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JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Præcursores ad Floram Indicam: being Sketches of the Natural Families of Indian Plants, with Remarks on their Distribution, Structure, and Affinities. By J. D. HOOKER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. & L.S., and T. THOMSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. & L.S.

[Read March 3rd, 1857.]

It is our intention to offer to the Linnean Society, from time to time, systematic sketches of the Natural Orders of Indian Plants, chiefly derived from a careful study of the materials upon which we have both been for many years engaged.

We have been induced to draw up the present papers for two reasons: first, because no satisfactory advance can be made in the general botany of India, at the present time, except by the study of the Indian Herbarium now deposited at Kew, whilst many years must elapse before an equally extensive and complete series of specimens can be elsewhere brought together; and secondly, because the careful collation of these with each other, and with the Hookerian herbarium at Kew (of which indeed they form a part), supplies us with a vast quantity of invaluable data in botany, which must otherwise remain for years unpublished.

It was indeed mainly the unprecedented extent and intrinsic value of the Indian collections placed at our disposal by Sir W. J. Hooker, coupled with a request from the President and Council of the British Association, that induced us to found a work upon them, designed to contain a complete account of the vegetation of India in all its aspects. The first volume of our 'Flora Indica' was printed in 1855, and we must refer to its introductory essay for a history of the rise and progress of Indian botany, and for details of the principal collections on which these sketches will be founded*. Being unable to continue that work at present, we venture to hope that a temporary substitute, giving such an account of what it should consist of, as the following pages supply, may be acceptable to our fellow-botanists.

The Præcursores are intended to be literally what their name implies: to ourselves they will be a synopsis of the materials placed in order for critical study, when we shall be able to continue the 'Flora Indica'; and they may further be regarded as *prænonenda* for our contemporaries or successors, who may be about to study Indian plants, and who will gather from them a tolerably correct idea of the nature and extent of any Natural Order they may undertake to study; besides a certain amount of definite botanical information on each, and many indications of researches to be undertaken and investigations to be followed up.

It is not easy to say how far sketches of this kind can be considered as exponents of the vegetation of a country so extensive as India, extending in elevation from the level of the sea to 18,000 feet, and in area from Malacca to Afghanistan, and from Ceylon to Tibet; and still less can they be guides to the writings of the numerous botanists whose labours on Indian plants are scattered over the whole field of botanical literature. Our own researches, it is needless to say, cannot be much extended beyond a careful comparison with the best authorities of the 12,000 species and 300,000 specimens which we have to examine and classify, and which must pass many times under our scrutiny during the progress of the arrangement of the great Herbaria from which we derive our materials. In the course of such an undertaking as this, though conducted with every precaution, under every advantage of books, the best-named Herbaria in Europe, and the constant revision and assistance of several distinguished botanists at Kew, so many mistakes must occur, that it is with great diffidence that we publish our first crude results in the present incomplete form. On the other hand, it is obvious that the collation of such Herbaria and books must yield at every stage of its progress a vast number of data regarding the distribution, structure, affinities, and nomenclature of Indian plants, which no other circumstances could elicit, and which no more detailed or critical investigations can afterwards subvert; and it is these which will give the chief, if not the whole, value to our sketches.

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* In addition to the collections there enumerated, we have to add the names of the following gentlemen who have contributed to Sir W. Hooker's very valuable materials for the 'Flora Indica': Dr. Ritchie of Bombay, an extensive collection from Concan and the Deccan, &c.; Dr. M'Clelland, a very large Pegu herbarium; the Rev. Mr. Foulkes, a considerable Peninsular collection; the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Cochin plants; Mr. Bartle Frere, Beloochistan plants. We have also to state that the whole of the late Dr. Stocks' collections have been incorporated with the duplicate Indian herbaria for distribution along with our own, and that we have to acknowledge the receipt of many valuable additional collections from Messrs. Edgeworth, Thwaites, Schmidt, Wight, and Law.

These data, if systematically collected and arranged, will assume the shape of a tolerably complete *catalogue raisonné* of the Flora of India, which will be most full and accurate as regards the number and distribution of the species, and least so as regards references and synonyms, and the limits of critical species*. In the process of collecting them, we should in many cases be enabled to form more correct estimates of the relative value of those morphological differences upon which natural orders and genera are founded, than we could by a closer study of fewer species or genera; and we should be enabled to appreciate the effects of exposure, elevation, temperature, humidity, and other external agents, in modifying the characters of organs, which escape observation in the detailed study of a few specimens from a few localities only.

It remains to say something of the plan of these Præcursores. They are intended to comprise catalogues of all the plants known to us in each Natural Order; and these, or groups of these, will be prefaced by some general remarks. Well-known species will, in most cases, be simply named, and only such synonyms and references added as appear worthy of notice, and are not to be found in DeCandolle's 'Prodromus,' and other works of standard authority in general use. We shall in many cases add as doubtful synonyms, names of plants which we have reason to think may be such, or which at any rate deserve a closer comparison than we can give. These references are, therefore, on no account to be considered as anything but suggestions. We shall give characters of new genera and species, with indications of their affinities; and we shall in some cases give monographs of imperfectly known genera. The localities will always be fully given, in accordance with the plan proposed in the 'Flora Indica,' and illustrated in the map of botanical provinces appended to that work. Following the habitats will be a brief guide to the extra-Indian distribution of the species.

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* At least in the opinion of those who regard the essence of specific botany to be the successful searching after differences, however minute, rather than estimating the value and significance of such differences, and tracing identity of plan and structure under diversities of aspect, form, and external conditions.

SERIES I. STYLIDIEÆ, GOODENOVIEÆ, ET CAMPANULACEÆ (including LOBELIACEÆ).

We commence these sketches with the Gamopetalous *Epigynæ*, from their having been recently under our examination, and not from any considerations connected with their position in the series of Dicotyledonous plants. Their title to rank high in that series will, however, be considered very strong by those who regard cohesion and adhesion of the floral whorls, and a great deviation from the typical leaf, in the organs of which these consist, as certain indications of high development in a plant.

Of the *Stylidieæ* and *Goodenovieæ* there are very few representatives in India, though the former order reaches its northern and western limits in that country; advancing to Silhet in N. lat. 25°, and as far west as Ceylon, and we believe also Orissa; for though we have seen no specimens, a species is reported by Griffith to have been found in that country. Of the three Indian *Stylidieæ*, none are the same as New Holland species; but one, the *Stylidium uliginosum*, is certainly also found at Hong Kong. Hitherto it has been detected in no part of India except Ceylon, but it is so very nearly allied to the *S. Kunthii* of the Malayan Peninsula, Chittagong and Silhet, that it may prove to be a variety of that plant.

The *Goodenovieæ* are represented by two very widely distributed and variable littoral species: one of these appears to be the *Scævola Plumieri* of the West Indies, and is also found on both coasts of tropical Africa and in the Galapagos Islands; the other is also a Mauritius and Madagascar species, but has a wider eastern distribution than *S. Plumieri*, being spread over the Malayan islands, and the tropical coasts of Australia and Polynesia; it has many names, and is the *S. Kœnigii*, Vahl, of which *S. sericea*, Forst., is only a state, with more copious silky hairs on the stem and in the axils of the leaves, than are ever found in the Indian plant.

Under *Campanulaceæ* we have included the *Lobeliaceæ* as a tribe, considering that they have no sufficient claims to rank as a separate order. It is true that the limits between these tribes are seldom disputed; but they are of very little value, and are founded on characters common to many species of both. The character most relied on is the connate anthers of *Lobeliaceæ*, but these are found in *Symphyandra* of *Campanulaceæ*, whilst various *Lobeliaceæ* have free anthers. Even the irregular corolla affords no good mark, for some states of the Australian *Wahlenbergia saxicola* have an oblique corolla, and unequal inclined anthers, of which two have the connective produced into an appendix, thus imitating a prevalent feature of *Lobeliaceæ*. In both tribes the fruit is either baccate or capsular, and in each the dehiscence takes place sometimes above and sometimes below the limb of the calyx.

The Indian *Lobeliaceæ* offer few structural peculiarities. We have, however, been obliged to found a new genus upon a remarkable and handsome species from the Sikkim Himalaya, identical with a mountain plant of Java, which we suppose to be the *Lobelia montana* of Blume.

The Indian *Campanuleæ* are a more extensive and very instructive tribe, and we have several remarkable forms to add to those which have been so well illustrated by Alphonse DeCandolle in his elaborate and able monograph. Of these novelties *Codonopsis* and its allies are the most anomalous, including as they do the beautiful genus *Cyananthus*, which, following Bentham, we unhesitatingly refer to this group, and which is indeed scarcely separable by technical characters from *Wahlenbergia* itself. In the 'Illustrations of Sikkim Himalayan Plants,' we figured the most remarkable Indian forms of *Codonopsis*, regarding several of them as subgenera, though founded upon extreme deviations from the prevalent arrangement of the floral whorls in *Campanulaceæ*. Our friend M. DeCandolle has since communicated to us by letter some valuable criticisms on the course we adopted; pointing out that some of the characters which we held to be of only subgeneric value, are of even ordinal value in other families of plants; and further, that if these subgenera are to be permanently considered as such, almost all the genera of *Campanulaceæ* may be merged into one. Of this we were perfectly aware, and indeed of more than this; namely, that the whole question of what should or should not constitute a genus, is involved in the consideration of the limits of such a group as *Codonopsis* and its allies; and although, in accordance with M. DeCandolle's views, we have now raised these subgenera to the rank of genera, we have by no means altered our opinion of their relationship, and still less of their structural peculiarities. Indeed we have little doubt that, could we undertake a revision of the whole Order, these and many other of the present genera would be reunited as subgenera of larger groups.

Upon this subject we take the liberty of reading a note on the principles upon which genera should be established in Botany, communicated to us by Mr. Bentham, who has kindly embodied the views which we hold in common with him, in a memorandum* appended to this communication.

The genera of *Campanulaceæ* are indeed, for the most part, quite artificial; and of this the best proof we can offer is to be found in the study of those already founded, and especially of the allies of *Codonopsis*. These include plants so nearly connected by natural characters of habit, colour, odour, and habitat, as well as by the structure of their flowers, that their close affinity has never been doubted; but some of them present more striking differences from one another, and more remarkable deviations from the common plan on which the Order is constructed, than any other plants in it. By far the greatest peculiarity is exhibited by *Campanumœa* and *Cyclocodon*, genera which present the paradox of a *calyx inferus* and a *corolla supera*. In *Cyclocodon* this anomaly is carried to the highest degree, the sepals being in *C. parviflorum* placed on the peduncle of the flower, far removed from the base of the corolla and ovary, whilst in *C. truncatum* and in *Campanumœa* they adhere to the base of the tube of the corolla. So remote from one another are the points of insertion of the calyx and corolla in both these instances, that the sepals have been described as leaflets of an involucre, though their development is opposed to this conclusion, and their æstivation is normally valvate. In *Codonopsis* the calyx is adherent to the base of the ovary, and the corolla is inserted at the point where the lobes of the calyx are given off: but so similar in other respects is one species of this genus to one of *Campanumœa*, that they can with difficulty be distinguished, except by a close comparison: and both these last-named genera again differ wholly from *Cyclocodon* in their ramification, large tuberous roots, twining stems, and fœtid milky juice.

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* See p. 30 of this volume.

Leptocodon is a third genus, containing one species, entirely agreeing with *Codonopsis* and *Campanumœa* in its habit, ramification, and fœtid juice, and with the former genus in the structure and adhesions of its calyx, corolla, &c., but having five staminodia alternating with its stamens, and few ovules fixed to placentæ which are not in the axis of the cells of the ovary, but on the walls of the dissepiments.

Turning to the fruit of these genera, we usually find in *Codonopsis* a membranous or baccate fruit, bursting by three horny valves within the base of the corolla; but in *C. inflata* these valves appear to be obliterated, and the fleshy berry scatters its seeds by decay of its walls, like that of *Campanumœa* and *Cyclocodon*.

In dividing these difficult *Campanulaceæ* into genera, M. DeCandolle has laid much stress on the relation of the cells of the ovary to the calyx-lobes; but these, being rarely equal in number, are seldom available for technical characters. In *Campanumœa*, the sepals alternate with the ovarian cells; in *Cyclocodon*, they are opposite; in *Codonopsis rotundifolia* (when 5-celled), they are normally opposite, I believe, though I find some observations recording the contrary amongst my notes on the live plant.

Thus in keeping up the four genera, *Campanumœa*, *Codonopsis*, *Leptocodon*, and *Cyclocodon*, we find ourselves obliged to go beyond M. DeCandolle, who, in his last revision of the *Campanulaceæ* (Prodr. vol. vii.), places all the species of *Codonopsis*, as restricted by us, in *Wahlenbergia*, and retains the name *Codonopsis* for Wallich's *C. truncata* and *C. parviflora*, also keeping up Blume's genus *Campanumœa*. But as one of his species of *Campanumœa* is identical with *Codonopsis parviflora*, Wall., and the typical species of *Codonopsis* differ from *Wahlenbergia*, it is necessary to remodel all these genera. In the mean time, considering the present state of the genera of *Campanulaceæ*, we have thought it better to adopt M. DeCandolle's opinion, and raise the subgenera of *Codonopsis* to the rank of genera.

The only other important observation to which we would call attention, is the presence in the same individual of some species of *Campanula* of two forms of flowers, differing remarkably, not only in size and appearance, but in structure; of these one kind is normal, the other very minute, generally on very long and more slender pedicels, with a more globose ovary, differently formed (often more foliaceous) sepals, and no corolla or stamens. These dimorphous flowers sometimes occur on the same plant; at others, individual plants will present only one form of flower. Such species are of course polygamous, and in some cases the two forms would at first sight be referred to different divisions of the genus, and have indeed been described as different species by our predecessors. The small flowers appear, and arrive at maturity, contemporaneously with the large, and like them produce abundance of seeds. So far as we are aware, this singularity is confined to the Indian species, for we have failed to detect it in the Persian ones that are nearly allied to the Indian, or in any others, though we have searched for them with some care throughout the extra-Indian species. Though unnoticed, we believe, by any naturalist, this dimorphism is a very prevalent character of several species, both tropical and temperate, including the most common of all (*C. canescens*, Wall.).

Nat. Ord. STYLIDIEÆ.

1. *Stylidium Kunthii*, Wall. An var. *S. uliginosi?*

Hab. Arenosis Bengaliæ orientalis; Silhet! *Wallich*, &c., et Chittagong! necnon in Peninsulâ Malayanâ ad Mergui! *Griffith* (fl. temp. frigid.) (v. v.)

2. *Stylidium uliginosum*, Swartz.

Hab. Insulâ Ceylon! *Walker, Champion*.—*Distr.* Chinâ meridionali ad Hong Kong.

3. *Stylidium tenellum*, Swartz.

Hab. Peninsulâ Malayanâ ad Malacca! et Mergui! *Griffith*.

Nat. Ord. GOODENOVIEÆ.

1. *Scævola Kœnigii*, Vahl.—*S. Bela Mogadam*, R. & S.—*S. Lambertiana*, de Vriese.—*S. chlorantha*, de Vriese.—*S. Taccada*, Roxb.—*S. sericea*, Forst. est varietas ramulis, axillis, &c. barbatis.

Hab. Littoribus oceani ad Ceylon! *Champion*; Martaban! Concan! et Scinde! *Dalzell, Stocks*, &c. necnon in Peninsulâ Malayanâ! *Wallich*, &c.—*Distr.* China! ins. Oceani Indici! et Pacifici! Mauritius! et Madagascar!

2. *Scævola Plumieri*, Vahl.—*S. Thunbergii*, Eckl. & Zeyh.—*S. uvifera*, Stocks (Wight, Ic. 1613).—*S. Senegalensis*, Presl.

Hab. Littoribus oceani ad Ceylon! *Herb. Thwaites*, 1777; Malabar et Scinde! *Vicary & Stocks*.—*Distr.* Africa tropica! India occidentalis! et in insulis Galapagœis!

Nat. Ord. Campanulaceæ.

Tribe I. Campanuleæ.

Gen. I. Cephalostigma.

1. *Cephalostigma paniculatum*, A. D.C.
Hab. Birmâ ad Prome! *Wallich*.

2. *Cephalostigma hirsutum*, Edgew. in Linn. Trans. xx. p. 81.—*C. Schimperi*, Hochst. Plant. Abyss. 69.—*Wahlenbergia perotifolia*, W. & A., Wight, Ic. 842.
Hab. Collibus siccis Himalayæ occidentalis; Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; montium Khasia! (alt. 4000 ped.) et Peninsulæ! *Wight, Stocks, Law, Dalzell*, &c. (fl. Sept.) (v. v.)—*Distr*. Abyssinia.

3. **Cephalostigma flexuosum**, Hf. & T. Caulibus hispido-pilosis simpliciusculis gracillimis flexuosis superne paniculatim ramosis, ramis filiformibus, foliis sessilibus late ovato-oblongis obtusis subsinuato-dentatis supra glaberrimis subtus secus costam et nervos sparse pilosis, floribus gracile-pedicellatis, calycis tubo late hemisphærico lobisque hispidis, corollæ profunde 5-fidæ lobis lineari-oblongis calycem paulo superantibus, filamentis basi rhombeis ciliatis, stylo exserto, stigmate capitato 3-lobo.
Hab. Concan! *Dalzell, Stocks*.
Herba 5–8 uncialis, caule angulato; *folia* ¾ unc. longa, interdum in petiolum brevem angustata, marginibus glabris ciliatisve.—*C. hirsuto*, Edgew., accedit, sed differt conspicue caule graciliore flexuoso, foliis multoties latioribus non undulatis, pedicellis longioribus, calyceque setis longis rigidis hispidulo.

Gen. II. Campanumœa, *Blume*.

Calyx inferus; *sepala* 5 basi ovarii adherentia, patentia. *Corolla* supera, campanulata, breviter 5-loba. *Stamina* 5, libera, filamentis filiformibus basi subdilatatis; antheris oblongis. *Discus* epigynus depressus, obscure lobatus. *Ovarium* depresso-globosum, 5-loculare, basi 5-costatum; loculis multiovulatis, ovulis multiseriatis placentis crassis axillaribus adnatis; *stigma* clavatum, 5-lobum, lobis valvatis extus dense pilosis. *Fructus* membranaceus v. subbaccatus, indehiscens, irregulariter ruptus. *Semina* minima, oblonga.—Herbæ *succo lacteo scatentes*; radice *magno, tuberoso*; caule *volubili*; foliis *alternis, oppositis, subverticillatisve*; floribus *axillaribus* v. *terminalibus*.

1. **Campanumœa Javanica** (*Blume, Bijd.* 726). Glaberrima, scandens, foliis oppositis cordatis acutis subcrenatis subtus glaucis, sepalis basi ovarii adnatis, floribus pentameris.—*Alph. D.C. Monog.* 119,

et in D.C. Prodr. vii. 423. Codonopsis, § Campanumœa Javanica, *Hf. & T. in Ill. Himal. Plants*, t. xvi. B.

Hab. In Himalayâ orientali temperatâ, alt. 5000–6000 ped. Sikkim! *J. D. H.* In montibus Khasia, alt. 4000–6000 ped. graminosis! *Griffith, Hf. & T.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)—*Distr.* Java! *Blume, Lobb.*

Caules graciles, volubiles. *Folia* 1–2 pollicaria, basi cordata v. biloba, sinu lato interdum ad insertionem petioli dilatato, acuta v. subobtusa, crenata rarius integerrima, membranacea, superne pallide viridia; petiolo ¼–½ longit. laminæ. *Flores* solitarii, ¾–1½ poll. longi, axillares, virescentes; pedicellis petiolo æquilongis longioribusve. *Calyx* in alabastro magnus, vacuus, basi florem parvum gerens. *Sepala* basi ovarii adnata, ovato-lanceolata v. ovato-oblonga v. linearia, obtusa v. acuta, magnitudine varia, plerumque ¼–⅓ longit. corollæ, post anthesim crescentia. *Corolla* supera, breviter tubuloso-campanulata, basi lata obscure 5-angulata, lobis vix patentibus late ovatis apicibus acutis papillosis. *Filamenta* lineari-subulata, glabra, basi vix dilatata. *Antheræ* lineares, connectivo apiculatæ. *Stylus* columnaris, teres, glaber, apice obconico pubescente in ramos stigmaticos late oblongos revolutos dilatatus. *Ovarium* late hemisphæricum, obscure 10-costatum, 5-loculare; loculis sepalis alternantibus. *Bacca* pulposa v. submembranacea, purpurea, calyce persistente sæpissime aucto suffulta, ½–1 un. diametro, 5-locularis, evalvis; semina placentis latis axillaribus multiseriatim affixa, oblonga, sessilia. *Testa* coriaceo-crustacea, areolis suborbiculatis minute tessellata, exemplaribus perplurimis ab omnibus patriis examinatis vacua!—Odor vix ullus, graveolens.

The flowers vary extremely in size, the calyx-lobes in proportionate size to corolla and in shape, and they further continue growing after the corolla withers. *Berry* purple or green, walls fleshy or membranous.

2. CAMPANUMŒA LANCEOLATA (*Sieb. & Zucc. Flor. Jap.* i. 174. t. 91). Caule volubili, foliis alternis v. subfasciculatis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis acutis integerrimis glabris subtus glaucescentibus, floribus terminalibus solitariis, calyce imo basi ovarii adnato.—Campanumœa lanceolata, *Planch. in Flore des Serres*, t. 927; "*Fl. Jap.* l. c." Tsuru ninzin, *Thunb. Fl. Jap., Plant. obscuræ*, n. 21. p. 353.

Hab. Chinâ, fide *Siebold*, in Japoniâ culta, *Siebold.*

Radix tuberosa, crassa, fere ut in *Panace quinquefolio* (unde nomen Jap. vern. Ninzin). *Caulis* 2–3 pedalis, glaber, purpurascens. *Folia* in caule alterna, in ramulis approximata, breviter petiolata, 1–2 unc. longa, integerrima v. irregulariter et remote crenulata, reticulatim venosa. *Flores* in apice ramulorum abbreviatorum in racemum brevem simplicem bracteolis parvis lanceolatis munitum dispositi, plerique abortivi, pedunculo tereti erecto. *Calyx* ovario basi adnatus, ceterum liber; tubus hemisphæricus, extus 10-sulcatus, glaber, limbus

5-partitus, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis, corolla ¼ brevioribus. *Corolla* perigyna, magnitudine *Campanulæ Trachelii*; extus pallide lilacina, intus hepatico-violacea, glabra; limbi laciniis ovato-deltoideis acutis tenuissime papilloso-ciliatis. *Discus* 4-angularis, carnosus, glaber, olivaceus. *Stamina* 5, libera; filamentis longitudine tubi corollæ. Antheræ 4 (?)- loculares, 4 (?)- valves. *Ovarium* 3-loculare. *Stylus* longitudine staminum, a medio apicem versus dense papillosum. *Stigma* incrassatum, infundibuliforme, 3-lobum.

The above description is abridged from Siebold and Zuccarini's beautiful work; those writers describe the root as sweet with an after bitter taste, and add, that it is considered an efficacious remedy in complaints of the chest and chronic affections of the lungs. We have queried the description of the anthers, which are said to be 4-locular, probably being a clerical error for 2-locular, as they appear to be in the plate, and in that given in the 'Flore des Serres.'

Gen. III. CODONOPSIS, *Wall.*

Calyx superus, 5-lobus. *Corolla* tubulosa v. campanulata, 4–6-loba. *Stamina* 4–6, libera; filamentis basi subdilatatis filiformibus; antheris oblongis. *Discus* epigynus carnosus, depressus, obscure lobatus. *Ovarium* costatum, globosum v. obconicum, pars superior truncata v. conica, in stylum rectum attenuatum, 3–5-loculare, loculis multiovulatis; *ovulis* multiseriatis, placentis crassis axillaribus adnatis. *Stigma* clavatum, 3-5-lobum, lobis valvatis intus planis extus dense pilosis, sub anthesim recurvis. *Fructus* pars infra corollam baccata indehiscens v. irregulariter rupta, pars superior conica coriacea v. cornea, 3–5 valvis. *Semina* oblonga, testa crustacea v. coriacea, lævia v. reticulata; albumine copioso carnoso; embryone tereti.—Herbæ *volubiles v. suberecti; succo lacteo v. aqueo, sæpissime fœtido; glaberrimæ v. pilosæ;* caulibus *simplicibus v. ramosis;* foliis *oppositis alternisve*; floribus *sæpius magnis, terminalibus, axillaribus, oppositifoliis v. extra-axillaribus, cernuis pendulisve.* Corolla *membranacea v. subherbacea, cærulea, virescens v. sordide alba, purpureo-variegata et venôsa, lobis brevibus, papilloso-ciliatis.* Pollen *globosum, læve v. muricatum.* Ovarii *loculi dum numero sepalis æquales iis oppositi vel alterni; dum pauciores oppositi et alterni;* stigmatis *lobis loculis ovarii oppositis, extus et basi dense pilosis, pilis basi papillis cellulosis insidentibus;* ovulis *anatropis, integumentis cum nucleo conferruminatis.*

1. CODONOPSIS VIRIDIS (*Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. 103). Volubilis, ramis glabris, ramulis foliisque præsertim subtus canis cano-tomentosisve, foliis oppositis alternisque ovatis oblongis ovato-lanceolatisve acutis acuminatisve, pedicellis axillaribus et oppositifoliis, calyce pubescente lobis angustis, ovario hemisphærico, corolla late campanulata, bacca depresso-globosa apice conica, valvis 3–5 corneis.—*Wall. Cat.* 1298; *Alph. D.C. Mon. Camp.* 120. Wahlenbergia viridis, *A.D.C. Prodr.* vii. 425. Campanula viridis, *Spreng. Cur. Port.* 78. Codonopsis 2 & 3, t. 372, *Griff. Not.* iv. 280, 281.

Hab. In sylvis temperatis Himalayæ; Nipal! *Wall.*; Kumaon, alt. 7000 ped.! *Blinkworth, Madden*; Montibus Khasia, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! graminosis, *Griffith*, &c. (fl. Sept.) (v. v.)

Fœtida. *Rami* debiles, glabri, nitidi, ramulis pubescentibus villosisve. *Folia* opposita et alterna, glabrata v. cano-pubescentia v. in exemplaribus Khasianis cano-tomentosa, petiolo gracili ½-1 pollicari, lamina latitudine varia, 2–4 unciali, membranacea, basi rotundata rarius cordata, apice acuta v. acuminata, margine integerrima v. obscure crenato-dentata. Flores magnitudine variabiles. *Calycis* tubus late hemisphæricus, *lobis* distantibus, linearibus, patentibus, integerrimis v. subdentatis. *Corolla* ½ unc. longa, late cylindraceo-campanulata, lobis brevibus, late ovatis, acutis, glaberrima v. puberula, plerumque pallide viridis, intus basi purpurascens, lobis venosis apicibus rubris. *Bacca* ½–1 unc. lata, carnosula, valvis corneis. *Semina* pallide fusca v. sordide flavida; testa reticulata.

The Khasia Mountain specimens are usually more downy than the Himalayan ones, the leaves being sometimes almost villous on both surfaces, but we find no other difference between them and the Kumaon specimens; the latter are sometimes almost glabrous.

2. CODONOPSIS AFFINIS (*Hf. & T.*). Volubilis, ramis glabris, ramulis ultimis puberulis, foliis ovato-cordatis basi profunde bilobis superne glabris subtus cano-pubescentibus, pedunculis oppositifoliis, calycis tubo hemisphærico lobis lineari-oblongis lanceolatisve puberulis, corolla late cylindraceo-campanulata, fructu ut in *C. viridi*.

Hab. In sylvis et fruticetis temperatis Himalayæ orientalis; Sikkim vallibus Lachen et Lachung, alt. 6000–9000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

C. viridi simillima, sed foliis brevius petiolatis magis coriaceis et semper basi profunde bilobo-cordatis, lobis rotundatis, sinu clauso v. aperto. *Flores* virescentes, apicibus loborum corollæ rubris. *Calycis* lobi latiores quam in *C. viridi*.

3. CODONOPSIS PURPUREA (*Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. 105). Glaberrima, caule scandente fragili nodis incrassatis, foliis oppositis breve petiolatis lanceolatis ovatis ovato-lanceolatisve acutis basi subacutis membranaceis subtus glaucis, pedicellis terminalibus axillaribus

oppositifoliisque petiolis multoties longioribus, calycis tubo conico, lobis late ovato-lanceolatis acutis corolla late cylindracea dimidio brevioribus.—*Wall. Cat.* 1299! *Alph. D.C. l. c.* 121. Wahlenbergia purpurea, *Alph. D.C. Prodr.* vii. 425. Campanula purpurea, *Spr. Cur. Post.* 78.

Hab. In Himalayâ temperatâ centrali, Nipal! *Wallich.* Kumaon, alt. 6000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom* (fl. æstate).

Herba ut videtur scandens, sed vix volubilis. *Caulis* glaberrimus, nitidus, fragilis, ad nodos incrassatus, sed vix articulatus. *Folia* 1–3 unc. longa, ½–1½ lata, membranacea, integerrima v. leviter subcrenulata, basi acuta v. subrotundata, apice acuta v. acuminata, subtus glauca; petioli ¼–½ unc. longi. *Pedicelli* validi suberecti, plerumque oppositifolii, rarius terminales, pollicares. *Calycis* tubus glaberrimus, late obconicus, lobis ⅓–½ unc. longis. *Corolla* purpurea, 1´unc. longa.

This species appears, from the dried specimens we have examined, and which are all rather poor, to be hardly a twiner to the same extent as the other species of this section are. The leaves are almost constantly opposite, except where one is replaced by a peduncle. The stems are very shining and brittle, the leaves membranous and flowers large. It cannot be confounded with any other.

4. **Codonopsis inflata** (*Hf. & T. Ill. of Him. Plants*, t. xvi. c.). Glaberrima, volubilis, foliis alternis ovatis triangulari-ovatisve acuminatis basi late v. profunde cordato-bilobis sinu lato v. angusto, pedunculis oppositifoliis v. supra-axillaribus, calycis tubo obconico angulato lobis late ovato-oblongis acutis, corolla ventricoso-cylindracea ampullacea infra lobos breves contracta, bacca carnosa angulata sulcata apice 3-valvi, valvis brevibus corneis.

Hab. In sylvis et fruticetis Himalayæ temperatæ orientalis. Sikkim, montibus exterioribus alt. 5000–6000 ped.! (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Caules 8–10 pedales, ramosi, glaberrimi, novelli puberuli. *Petioli* graciles, 1–1½ pollicares. *Folia* majuscula, 2–4 uncialia, exacte ovato-cordata v. triangulari-ovata, acuminata, integerrima v. rarius crenulata, subtus glaucescentia, basi late v. profunde cordata, lobis rotundatis patentibus conniventibus. *Pedunculi* interdum cum caule longe connati hinc supra-axillares v. oppositifolii, petiolis subæquilongi. *Flores* magni, pallide sordide flavi, purpureo-venosi, et interdum rubro pallide suffusi. *Calycis* tubus 8–10 sulcatus et angulatus, lobis latis foliaceis patentibus. *Corolla* pollicaris. *Bacca* purpurea, glauca, carnosa, sulcata et angulata, late oblongo-obconica v. subcylindracea, truncata, apice breviter 3-valvi, valvis parvis corneis; interdum ut videtur omnino carnosa et indehiscens, magnitudine et forma variabilis, ½–1¼ unc. longa. *Semina* oblonga; testa sordide fulva, reticulata.

5. **Codonopsis rotundifolia** (*Benth. in Royle, Ill. Bot. Him.* 254. t. 62). Caule volubili piloso, foliis gracile petiolatis ovatis rotundatisve obtusis v. acutis basi rotundatis cordatisve grosse crenatis, pedunculis oppositifoliis petiolis longioribus interdum subterminalibus, calycis tubo angulato et sulcato lobis magnis foliaceis, corolla late campanulata breviter 5-loba, bacca carnosa apice valvis 3 corneis conicis dehiscente.—*Hook. in Bot. Mag.* t. 4942. C. lurida, *Lindley*. Wahlenbergia rotundifolia, *Alph. D.C. Prodr.* vii. 425.

Hab. In sylvis et fruticetis Himalayæ temperatæ occidentalis; Kumaon! *Royle*; alt. 10,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Kulu! 6000–7000 ped.! *Edgeworth*; Kishtwar, 8000 ped.! *T. T.* (v. v.)

Caulis patentim pilosus v. glabratus, nitidus. *Folia* opposita et alterna, 2–4 unc. longa, membranacea, glaberrima v. parce pilosa. *Pedunculi* plerumque oppositifolii, rarius ob ramulum lateralem abbreviatum quasi terminales, petiolis plerumque longiores, validi. *Flores* majusculi, ¾–1 unc. longi. *Calycis* tubus basi rotundatus; lobis amplis, membranaceis, obtusis v. acutis, crenatis integerrimisve, corolla paulo brevioribus. *Corolla* sordide cærulescens v. virescenti-albida, colore varia, late cylindraceo-campanulata. *Bacca* ut in congeneribus forma et diametro varia, sulcata, subcylindraceo-obconica v. subglobosa, purpurea, carnosa, apice valvis 3 corneis longitudine variis dehiscens. *Semina* sordide flava, testa reticulata.

The broad foliaceous calyx-lobes at once distinguish this species from any except *C. Benthami*. The peduncles never seem to be terminal in the same sense as they are in the following section, but are generally manifestly opposite the leaves, or attached to the stem below them; that of the upper flower is however so much stouter than the branch beyond it, as to approach in appearance a terminal inflorescence. Royle's cultivated specimens seem to be quite glabrous, and Strachey and Winterbottom's are almost so too. Thomson's and Edgeworth's are more pilose. The fruit is extremely variable in size and form. The specific name is a bad one, some specimens bearing ovate leaves on the same individual with the rounded ones, and in others they are all ovate-cordate. The species is cultivated at Kew, both in the open air and in a cool greenhouse; in the latter the plants are always paler and more membranous, with broader leaves and larger flowers.

6. **Codonopsis Benthami** (*Hf. & T.*). Caule volubili ramoso rarius puberulo, foliis (rarius suboppositis) petiolatis ovatis ovato-lanceolatisve acutis grosse obtuse serratis basi acuminatis rotundatisve parce pubescentibus glabratisve subtus pallidioribus, pedunculis terminalibus, calycis tubo 5-costato lobis ovatis lanceolatisve acuminatis ciliatis

subserratis, corollæ cylindraceæ limbo erecto breviter 5-lobo, bacca carnosa apice valvis 3 dehiscente.

Hab. In sylvis et fruticetis Himalayæ orientalis temperatæ, Sikkim, alt. 9000–11,000 ped.! (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

C. rotundifoliæ proxima; differt caule robustiore, foliis majoribus et angustioribus acuminatis nunquam patentim pilosis, floribus terminalibus, corolla tubulosa longiore et angustiore.

We were for some time inclined to consider this as an Eastern form of the Western *C. rotundifolia*, but cannot venture to unite them. The plant has a very heavy, rank, almost hircine smell when fresh.

7. CODONOPSIS OVATA (*Benth. in Royle, Ill. Bot. Him.* 253. t. 69. f. 3). Caule ramoso ascendente pubescenti-piloso pilis reflexis, foliis breve (v. longius) petiolatis ovatis ovato-cordatis lanceolatisve pubescentibus inferioribus et ramorum sterilium oppositis, pedunculo terminali valido erecto 1–3-floro superne nudo v. parce foliato, calycis tubo obconico-hemisphærico, lobis ovatis acutis pilosis corolla ampla cylindracea apice 5-loba ⅓–¼ brevioribus, stigmate dilatato, capsula utrinque conica basi coriacea apice valvis 3 elongatis corneis.—*Lindl. in Gard. Chron.* 1856, p. 468. cum xylog. Wahlenbergia Roylei, *A. D.C. Prodr.* vii. 425. W. clematidea, *Schrenk. En. Pl. Soong.* v. 38.

Var. β. *ramosissima*, foliis flaccidis gracile petiolatis.

Hab. In sylvis et fruticetis Himalayæ boreali-occidentalis temperatæ, Kashmir! Herb. *Royle*. In Tibetiâ occidentali, Ladak! et Piti! alt. 9000–11,000 ped., *T. T.*; Afghanistan! *Griffith*, var. β. Baltal, Kashmir, alt. 9500 ped.! *T.T.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)—*Distr.* Soongaria!

Species annua?, fœtida, odore hircino, variabilis, 1–3-pedalis, e basi ramosa. *Caules* ascendentes, sæpe ramulosi, in pedunculos validos erectos apice curvos desinentes, ramulis plerumque non florentibus foliis minoribus oppositis alternisve onustis: pubes omnibus partibus brevis, densus v. laxus, pilis patulis vel sæpius deflexis immixtus. *Folia* subsessilia v. petiolata ½–1½ unc. longa, plerumque ½–¾ pollicaria, acuta, integerrima, submembranacea, basi rotundata v. cordata v. acuta; in exemplaribus Tibeticis minora, densius pubescentia; in locis humidioribus membranacea majora. *Pedunculi* 1–3-flori. *Flores* cernui v. nutantes, ampli, pallide cærulei, ¾–1½ unc. longi. *Corolla* breviter 5-loba. *Stigma* amplum, dilatatum, cupulæforme, 3-lobum, lobis erectis, extus densissime villosum. *Capsula* ¾ unc. longa, erecta, basi brevi-obconica, valvis 3 elongatis corneis. *Semina* lineari-oblonga, testa nitida flavo-brunnea.

The Kashmir specimens are much larger, more flaccid, branched, and have more slender petioles than the Tibetan ones: these differences are without doubt due to climate. Griffith's specimens have some of the leaves narrower than any of the Himalayan or Tibetan ones.

8. Codonopsis subsimplex (*Hf. & T.*). Parce pilosa v. subpubescens, caule ascendente simplici v. e basi ramoso parce foliato, foliis petiolatis ovatis lanceolatis cordatisve crenatis, subtus glaucis, pedunculis terminalibus gracilibus 1–3 floris, pedicellis nudis v. 1–2-foliatis, calycis tubo hemisphærico lobis majusculis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis corollam brevem late cylindraceam 5-lobam æquantibus, capsula breviter depresso-obconica, apice breviter 3-valvi.

Hab. In vallibus interioribus Himalayæ orientalis temperatæ. Sikkim, alt. 12,000–13,000 ped.! (fl. Jul.), (v. v.)

Herba glabriuscula, 1–2-pedalis; *caules* basi ramulos breves foliaceos emittentes, deinde ascendentes graciles simplices, in axillis foliorum ramulos abbreviatos bifoliatos gerentes. *Folia* sparsa, alterna, membranacea, ½–2 unc. longa, grosse inæqualiter crenata, acuta, acuminata v. obtusa, petiolo gracili ¼–½ unc. longo. *Pedunculus* seu caulis apex simplex v. bis terve divisus. *Flores* nutantes v. cernui, pallide sordide cærulei, ¾ unc. longi, æquilaterales. *Calycis* lobi integerrimi v. subcrenati.

This is a much less branched plant than *C. ovata*, almost glabrous, with fewer, more membranous, larger, crenate leaves, much shorter flowers with larger (relatively) calyx-lobes, almost as long as the corolla, and a very broad depressed capsule with short horny valves. We have not, however, seen perfectly mature fruit.

9. Codonopsis thalictrifolia (*Wall. in Roxb. Flor. Ind.* xi. 106). Pubescens, caule ascendente basi ramulos plurimos breves foliosos graciles emittente superne in pedunculum longe nudum 1–2-florum desinente, foliis parvis oppositis alternisque pubescentibus petiolatis ovatis late cordatisve acutis obtusisve integerrimis v. obscure crenatis, calycis tubo late hemisphærico v. obconico lobis oblongis obtusis, corolla tubulosa cylindracea breviter 5-loba calyce 3-plo longiore, antheris mucronulatis extus villosis, stigmate dilatato, capsula basi late hemisphærica valvis 3 elongatis corneis.—*Benth. in Royl. Ill. Plant. Himal.* 253. Glossocomia thalictrifolia, *Wall. Cat.* 1297. G. tenera, *Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep.* 158. Wahlenbergia thalictrifolia, *Alph. D.C. Prodr.* vii. 425; Campanula thalictrifolia, *Spreng. Cur. Post.* 77.

Hab. In regione alpinâ Himalayæ centralis, Nipal! *Wallich.*

Herba ut videtur annua, spithamæa v. pedalis. *Caulis* ascendens, fructiferus robustus. *Rami* tenelli, breviusculi, foliosi. *Folia* ¼–⅓ unc. longa, parce v. dense pubescentia. *Pedunculus* (seu apex caulis) longe nudus, 1–3-florus. *Flores* pro ratione plantæ magni, 1–1¼ pollicares, pallide sordide cærulei. *Calycis* lobi ¼–⅓ unc. longi, acuti v. obtusi, interdum dentati. *Corolla* latitudine varia, ⅔ unc. diametr. *Fructus* ½ unc. longus. *Semina* ut in *C. ovata* et *subsimplici*.

10. Codonopsis fœtens (*Hf. & T.*). Pubescens, caule ascendente brevi e basi ramoso superne in pedunculum longe nudum 1–2-florum desinente, foliis parvis oppositis alternisque petiolatis pubescentibus

ovatis v. late cordatis integerrimis v. subcrenatis, calycis tubo late hemisphærico, lobis oblongis, corolla late campanulata, antheris glabris, capsula valvis 3 elongatis corneis :—an var. *C. thalictrifoliæ*?

Hab. In regione alpinâ Himalayæ orientalis, Sikkim, alt. 14,000–16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

C. thalictrifoliæ proxima, et forsan ejus forma, sed exemplaribus nostris numerosissimis, corolla multoties latior fere longitudini æquilateralis, profundius lobata, magis coriacea.

Gen. IV. Leptocodon.

Calycis tubus medio ovarii adhærens, lobis 5 patentibus. *Corolla* tubuloso-campanulata, breviter 5-loba. *Stamina* 5, glandulis totidem epigynis erectis alternantia. *Ovarium* 3-loculare, ovulis placentis septis ovarii adnatis uniseriatim affixis. *Stylus* erectus. *Stigma* clavatum, 3-lobum. *Fructus* pars infra calycis lobos coriacea, obconica; pars superior elongato-conica, cornea, 3-valvis. *Semina* pauca, lineari-oblonga, testa atra, nitida, crustacea.—Herba *lactescens, tenerrima, volubilis, ramosa;* ramis *ramulisque fragillimis, gracilibus, dense intertextis;* foliis *oppositis alternisque, petiolatis, flaccidis, grosse crenato-lobatis;* pedicellis *gracillimis, plerumque extra-alaribus;* floribus *pendulis, dilute cæruleis;* calycis *lobis obovatis subdentatis.*

1. Leptocodon gracilis, *Hf. & T.* (Codonopsis, § Leptocodon gracilis, *nob. in Ill. Sikkim Himal. Plants,* t. xvi. A.)

Hab. In sylvis temperatis humidis Himalayæ orientalis, Sikkim! et Nepal Orient.! alt. 5000–7000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. Maio). (v. v.)

Planta pulcherrima, flaccida, cito evanescens, fœtidissima. *Caules* ramique dense intertexti. *Folia* $\frac{2}{3}$–1 unc. longa, petiolo fere æquilongo, pallide viridia, subtus glauca. *Calyx* semisuperus, lobis basi remotis, parvis, patentibus, corolla pluries brevioribus. *Corolla* pollicaris, translucida, tubulosa, supra medium ampliata, limbo truncato obscure 5-lobo. *Ovarii* pars infera obscure 5-costata; pars superior paulo longior in stylum attenuata. *Stigma* late ovoideum; lobis extus dense pilosis. *Glandulæ* epigynæ lineares, carnosæ. *Pollen* globosum, muricatum. *Semina* nitida; *testa* crassiuscula, albumine copioso; *embryone* tereti, *cotyledonibus* parvis, *radicula* cylindracea.

Gen. V. Cyclocodon, *Griff.*

Calyx basi ovario adhærens v. omnino liber et pedicello positus, 5-partitus, foliolis subserratis. *Corolla* breviter campanulata, 4–5-loba. *Stamina* 4–5. *Stylus* erectus. *Stigma* clavatum, 4–5-lobum, lobis demum revolutis. *Ovarium* 4–5-loculare, loculis sepalis oppositis, ovulis plurimis, placentis crassis axillaribus multiseriatim affixis. *Fructus* baccatus, irregulariter ruptus; semina numerosa, subangulata, compressa; testa lævi coriacea; embryone late clavato, cotyledonibus radiculaque brevibus. Herbæ *tropicæ, glaberrimæ, annuæ, inodoræ, succo aqueo; caules cylindracei, di-trichotome ramosi*; ramis foliisque *oppositis*; floribus *in cymas trichotomas dispositis, parvis, albis; pedunculis curvis, cernuis.*

1. **Cyclocodon parviflorum** (*Hf. & T.*). Erectum, dichotome ramosum, foliis ovato-lanceolatis longe acuminatis serratis breve petiolatis subtus glaucis, sepalis liberis, floribus tetrameris.—C. distans, *Griff. MSS. Notul.* iii. Codonopsis parviflora, *Wall. Cat.* 1300; *Alph. D.C. Mon. Camp.* 123; *A. D.C. Prodr.* vii. 423. Campanumœa celebica, *Blume, Bijdr.* 727; *Alph. D.C. Monog. et in D.C. Prodr. l. c.*
Hab. In Himalayâ orientali tropicâ alt. 3000–5000 ped. Sikkim! Assam! et Mont. Khasia, alt. 2000–4000 ped.! *Wallich, Griffith, & Hf. & T.* (fl. August. Sept.). (v. v.)—*Distr.* Ins. Celebes! Java!
Herba inodora, glaberrima, gracilis, glaucescens, 1–3-pedalis, e basi v. superne ramosa. *Caules* teretes ramique stricti. *Folia* patentia, 1½–4 poll. longa, anguste v. late ovato-lanceolata, grosse obtuse irregulariter serrata. *Pedicelli* simplices v. divisi, validi, apice curvi, nudi v. paucifoliati. *Flores* albi, ⅓ unc. longi, nutantes. *Calyx* nunc basi floris adnatus, sæpius a flore remotus involucriformis. *Sepala* linearia, lanceolata v. subulata, integerrima v. grosse multi- v. paucidentata, ⅓–½ poll. longa, alabastrum non cælantia. *Ovarium* pyriforme, stipitatum. *Corolla* late cylindraceo-campanulata, infra medium 4-fida, lobis latis acutis. *Filamenta* dilatata, antheris linearibus æquilonga. *Stylus* superne infundibuliformis, glaber, in ramos stigmatosos 4 patentes fissus. *Bacca* globosa, vix carnosa, ¼–⅓ poll. lata, basi calyce stipata, 4-locularis. *Semina* in placentis latis axillaribus multiseriata, parva, compressa, subangulata, testa lævi coriacea; *albumen* carnoso-granulatum; embryo parvus, late clavatus, utrinque obtusus, cotyledonibus radiculaque brevibus.

2. **Cyclocodon truncatum** (*Hf. & T.*). Erectum, dichotome ramosum, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acutis grosse obtuse serratis, floribus 5-meris, sepalis medio ovarii adnatis.—Codonopsis truncata, *Wall. Cat.* 130; *Alph. D.C. Monog.* 122.
Hab. Pegu ad ripas Irawaddi, *Wallich*! Mergui! *Griffith.*
C. parvifloro simillima sed major, robustior, floribus pentameris et calyce ovario adhærente, a pedunculo remoto.

Gen. VI. Cyananthus, *Wall.*

Calyx basi ovarii adhærens, 5-fidus, persistens, lobis valvatis. *Corolla* cylindracea, membranacea, marcescens, infundibuliformis v. subcampanulata, tubo calyce longiore, lobis 5 valvatis. *Stamina* 5, una cum corolla basi ovarii adhærentia, filamentis gracilibus, antheris oblongis liberis ?. *Ovarium* imo basi calycis adhærens, ceterum liberum, conicum, tubo calycis æquilongum, in stylum corollæ tubo breviorem attenuatum. *Stigma* obconicum v. clavatum, extus pubescens, 3–5-lobum, lobis brevibus erectis demum recurvis. *Ovarium* 3–5-loculare, loculis basi placentiferis; ovulis plurimis placentis axillaribus adnatis. *Capsula* conica, coriacea, calyce emarcido interdum inflato tecta, apice 3–5 valvis. *Semina* plurima, parva, oblonga; testa fusca v. brunnea.

Herbæ Himalayanæ, *succo aqueo (in omnibus?), annuæ v. rhizomate multicipiti brevi perenni, pubescentes v. glabratæ*; rhizomatis rami *apice squamosi, squamis imbricatis*; caulibus *e ramis rhizomatis plurimis, prostratis, simplicibus, rarius divisis, speciebus annuis ramosis;* foliis *parvis, alternis, brevi-petiolatis, simplicibus v. lobatis, integerrimis et crenatis serratisve, subtus pallidis glaucisve, summis sæpissime florem involucrantibus; floribus plerisque speciosis, cæruleis, terminalibus, solitariis, sessilibus v. breve pedunculatis.*

§ I. *Radix* perennis, caulibus simplicibus. *Corolla* ampla, limbo patente.

1. CYANATHUS INTEGER (*Wall. Cat.* 1472). Caule simpliciusculo elongato glabro, foliis elliptico- v. obovato-lanceolatis acutis supra medium serratis utrinque apprésse pilosis, floribus terminalibus breve pedunculatis, calyce cylindraceo atro-villoso corollæ tubo ⅓ breviore. —*Benth. in Royle, Ill. Pl. Him.* 309; *Walp. Rep.* vi. 388. C. barbatus, *Edgw. in Linn. Trans.* xx. 82.

Hab. In Himalayæ regione temperatâ et subalpinâ, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped. Kumaon! *Blinkworth, Strachey & Winterbottom.* (fl. Jul.)

Caules spithamæi ad pedales, graciles, prostrati apicibus ascendentibus, apicem versus puberuli, cæterum glaberrimi nitidi. *Folia* brevissime petiolata, ½–¾ unc. longa, subtus glauca, membranacea. *Flores* speciosi, erecti. *Calyx* ½ unc. longus, basi rotundatus, lobis ovato-lanceolatis acutis tubo æquilongis. *Corolla* pallide cærulea, anguste campanulata, glaberrima, lobis brevibus late ovatis vix acutis, glabris. *Stamina* tubo corollæ ⅓ breviore, filamentis gracillimis; antheris oblongis. *Ovarii* pars superior elongato-conica, staminibus æquilongis, in stylum brevem angustata; stigmate capitato 5-lobo.

2. CYANANTHUS LOBATUS (*Wall. Cat.* 1473). Caule simpliciusculo elongato, foliis cuneatis spathutalisve profunde inciso-lobatis crenatisve trilobisve segmentis obtusis cuneatis, subtus parce pilosis, floribus terminalibus breve pedunculatis, calyce cylindraceo atro-villoso corollæ late infundibuliformis tubo dimidio breviore, corollæ lobis late obovatis patentibus apice barbatis v. glaberrimis.—*Benth. in Royle, Ill.* 309; *Walp. Rep.* vi. 388.

Hab. In Himalayæ regione alpinâ, alt. 11,000–13,000 ped. Nepal!

Wallich. Kumaon! *Blinkworth, Edgeworth, Strachey & Winterbottom, Madden.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Caules subrobusti, spithamæi et ultra, plerumque plus minusve patentim pilosi, prostrati apicibus ascendentibus. *Folia* sparsa, ¼–1 unc. longa, latitudine varia, basi cuneata in petiolum latum angustata, 3-multiloba, subtus glauca, marginibus sæpius sicco recurva, subtus sæpissime pilosa, rarius utrinque pilosa v. utrinque glabra. *Flores* inclinati, speciosi, eos *C. integri* æquantes, sed limbo longiore latiore et magis expanso. *Pedunculus* atro-villosus. *Calyx* longitudine varius, nunc paulo longior nunc bis longior quam latus, lobis acutis ¼ longitudine tubi. *Corollæ* limbus explanatus, laciniis apice glabris pilisve raris barbatis; tubus glaberrimus. *Stamina* et *ovarium* ut in *C. integro*; stigmate subclavato 4-lobo. *Capsula* calycis tubo æquilonga, apice breviter 4-5-valvis. *Semina* lineari-oblonga, testa fusca.

3. Cyananthus linifolius (*Wall.*). Caulibus e rhizomate crasso plurimis ascendentibus foliisque pubescenti-pilosis glabratisve, foliis brevibus lineari-oblongis subacutis obscure crenato-serratis marginibus recurvis, floribus terminalibus breve v. longe pedunculatis, calyce cylindraceo atro-villoso corollæ tubo ½–⅔ breviore lobis lanceolatis acutis, corolla infundibuliformi-campanulata fauce villosa lobis apice acutis pilosulis rarius glaberrimis.—C. microphyllus! *Edgw. in Linn. Trans.* xx. 81.

Hab. In Himalayæ regione alpinâ, alt. 10,000–16,000 ped.! *Wall.*; Kumaon! *Edgeworth, Strachey & Winterbottom*; Sikkim! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug. Sept.) (v. v.)

Rhizoma breve, crassum, multiceps, perenne. *Caules* perplurimi, graciles, prostrati demum ascendentes, 4 unc. ad spithamæum, basi squamis brevibus ovato-lanceolatis nitidis ¼ unc. longis imbricatis circumdati. *Folia* ½–⅔ unc. longa, subtus glauca, plerumque utrinque pubescentia, rarius glabra. *Flores* speciosi, *C. integro* similes sed calyce plerumque breviore lobisque corollæ paulo longioribus. *Calycis* lobi ovato-lanceolati. *Corolla* pollicaris, fauce tuboque dense v. laxe villoso v. glaberrimo, lobis apice laxe ciliatis nudisve. *Ovaria* et stamina exacte cum *C. integro* quadrant; *stigmate* subclavato 4-5-lobo, lobis recurvis. *Capsula* calyce æquilonga, 4–5-valvis. *Semina* parva, oblonga, brunnea.

4. Cyananthus incanus (*Hf. & T.*). Caulibus e rhizomate crasso plurimis brevibus ascendentibus foliisque utrinque dense incano tomentosis, foliis brevibus ovatis ellipticis lanceolatisve marginibus obscure sinuato-crenatis recurvis, floribus terminalibus, calyce breviter cylindraceo incano v. fusco-tomentoso lobis brevibus, corolla calyce triplo longiore lobis oblongis fauce dense villosa.

Hab. In Himalayæ orientalis regione alpinâ, Sikkim, alt. 12,000–16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. July, Aug.) (v. v.)

C. linifolio affinis sed minor, caulibus interdum ramosis foliisque dense tomentosis. *Rhizoma* crassum, multiceps. *Caules* basi squamis cincti, pilis patulis. *Folia* forma varia, subconferta, ¼ unc. longa. *Flores* sessiles v. pedunculati, suberecti, vix pollicares. *Calyx* brevinsculus, pallidus, pilis subappressis, fructiferus paulo inflatus. *Ovarium* calyci æquilongum; stylo longiore quam in præcedentibus; stigmate *C. linifolii*. *Capsula* conica, calyci basi turgido æquilonga. *Semina* minima, oblonga, fusca.

§ II. *Annuæ*, caulibus ramosis. *Corolla* cylindràcea, limbo non patente.

5. CYANANTHUS INFLATUS (*Hf. & T.*). Annuus, caulibus prostratis filiformibus ramosis patentim pilosis, foliis sparsis petiolatis rotundatis sinuato-dentatis crenatisve supremis subinvolucrantibus, calyce obovato breviter 5-dentato patentim fusco-villoso, corolla cylindracea brevissime 5-loba, capsulæ valvis ultra calycem inflatum globosum porrectis.

Hab. In Himalayæ orientalis regione alpinâ, alt. 11,000–16,000 ped. Bhotan! *Griffith* (1771); Sikkim! et Nepaliâ! orientalis, *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Herba statura variabilis, 2 unc. ad bipedalem! *Caules* prostrati, divaricatim ramosi, flexuosi, rigidi, ramosi, parce foliati. *Folia* sparsa, parva, ¼ unc. longa, 2 summa flori approximata. *Flores* suberecti, ⅓–½ unc. longi, cærulei, sessiles v. pedunculati. *Calyx* basi turgidus, corollæ dimidio brevior; fructifer ¼–⅜ unc. diametro. *Corollæ* lobi brevissimi, erecti. *Ovarium* calyce longius; stylo brevi; stigmate obconico 5-lobo. *Capsula* late conica, valvis 5 exsertis recurvis acuminatis. *Semina* minima, oblonga, fusca.

6. CYANANTHUS (*sp. nov.* sed exemplaria manca). Annua, *Cerastoidea*, caulibus rigidius ramosis multifloris 2–4-pollicaribus, foliis parvis petiolatis ovatis, calycibus fructiferis parvis oblongis longe laxe villosis breviter 5-dentatis, capsulæ valvis 3–5 erectis subexsertis.

Hab. In Himalayæ regione alpinâ Nepaliæ orientalis, alt. 13,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (v. fr. v.)

Gen. VII. WAHLENBERGIA.

1. WAHLENBERGIA AGRESTIS, *A. D.C.* (*Wight, Icon.* t. 1175). W. dehiscens, *A. D.C.* W. Indica, *A. D.C.* (*Wight, Icon.* t. 1176). Confer quoque W. gracilis, *A. D.C.*, ex Australia; W. quadrifida, *A. D.C.*, ex Australia; W. multicaulis, *A. D.C.*, ex Australia; W. Sieberi, *A. D.C.*, ex Australia; W. marginata, *A. D.C.*, ex Japan; W. lavandulæfolia, *A. D.C.*, ex Java; W. silenoides, *Hochst.*, ex Abyssinia. Species pleræque variabiles, valde affines, et si vere distinctæ vix characteribus propositis certe distinguendæ.

Hab. Per totam Indiam orientalem tropicam et subtropicam, arvis, locis sterilibus pinguibusque vulgatissima, a Ceyloniâ! ad Garwhal! (fl. per totum annum) (v. v.).—*Distr.* Chinâ, Africâ orientali? et australi?, et in Australiâ?

1. *Wahlenbergia peduncularis*, A. DC. sub *Campanula pedunculari*, Wall. in Prodr. vii. [illegible]

Hab. In Himalayæ [illegible] provincia Kumaon! alt. 6000–7000 ped. [illegible] Strachey & Winterbottom, &c. (fl. temp. calid.).

Vera *Wahlenbergia* est ut [illegible] cl. A. DeCandolle. *Corolla* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Capsulæ* pars superior [illegible] [illegible]. *Stigmata* 3, revoluta. *Stamina* libera. *Antheræ* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] medium dilatato ciliato ½ brevior.

GEN. VIII. CAMPANULA, L.

1. CAMPANULA (MEDIUM) GRIFFITHII, *Hf. & T.* Hispido-pilosa, caulibus e radice crassa plurimis suberectis dichotomis subramosis rigidis pallidis [illegible] foliis [illegible] [illegible] subsessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis dentatis utrinque hispido-pilosis, floribus subpaniculatis breve pedunculatis, calycis strigoso-hispidi tubo brevi lobis oblongo-ovatis [illegible] [illegible] dentatis, corolla late campanulata pilosa, stylo elongato exserto, stigmatibus [illegible], capsula fere supera.

Hab. Affghanistan! Griffith [illegible]; Beloochistan! fissuris rupium frequens. Stocks [illegible].

Radix lignosa. *Caules* perplurimi, 6 unc. ad spithamam, suberecti, teretiusculi, pilis reflexis sparse hispidi, uti tota planta pallidi, fragiles. *Folia* crassa, argute dentata v. subintegerrima, ciliata, superne strigosa. *Flores* nutantes sub ½ unc. longi. *Calycis* appendices longitudine variæ lobis corollæ ½ breviores, ciliatæ. *Corolla* basi inflata, lobis ovato-lanceolatis. *Stylus* corolla duplo longior. *Capsulæ* pars infra limbum calycis hispida, brevis, late turbinata; pars superior corolla persistente tecta, subhemisphærica. *Semina* minima, lineari-oblonga, pallide brunnea.

2. *Campanula latifolia*, L.

Hab. In Himalayâ centrali et occidentali temperatâ, alt. 7000–11,000 ped. Nepal! *Wallich*; Kumaon! *Blinkworth*, &c.; Simla, *Edgeworth*, &c.; Kashmir! (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)—*Distr.* Europa borealis et australis; in montibus Caucasi et Persiæ borealis.

3. *Campanula sylvatica*, Wall.

Hab. Regione temperatâ Himalayæ, alt. 5000–9000 ped. Bhotan! *Griffith*; Nepal! *Wallich*; Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c. (fl. temp. calid.) (v. v.)

4. CAMPANULA (EUCODON) CANA, *Wall.* Tota dense cano-tomentosa, caulibus diffusis ramosis rarius teretibus subflexuosis, foliis (¼–¾ poll.) subsessilibus ellipticis ovato-lanceolatisve subacutis utrinque albidis subtus obscure venosis crenatis integerrimisve, floribus (magnis) ad apices ramulorum paucis nutantibus, calycis cani tubo brevissimo lobis triangulari-ovatis integerrimis acuminatis corolla ter brevioribus, corollæ campanulatæ pubescentis lobis brevibus, stylo gracili, stigmatibus 3 brevibus inclusis.

Var. α. Caule ramisque villosis pilis sericeis subpatulis, foliis crenatis.

Var. β. Caule ramisque tomentosis robustis, foliis crenatis.

Hab. Montibus temperatis Himalayæ: var. α. Nepal! *Wallich*; Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Garwhal, 6000 ped.! *Edgeworth*; Simla, alt. 7000–8000 ped.! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Var. β. Bhotan! *Griff.* 2208. (fl. Sept. Oct.) (v. v.)

Species pulcherrima, *C. coloratæ*, var. γ, affinis, ubique pube nivea plus minusve tomentosa v. villosa vestita, floribusque magnis cæruleis conspicua. *Caules* 4–6 unc. longi, parce divaricatim ramosi, teretes, sicco subfragiles. *Folia* sparsa, rarius conferta, patula, plana v. rarius marginibus recurvis, ⅓–⅔ unc. longa, obtusa, venis subtus crassis prominentibus. *Flores* breve pedicellati, pedicellis curvis. *Corolla* exemplaribus Kashmiricis fere pollicaris, pubescenti-pilosa. *Filamenta* basi latissima fimbriata, superne filiformia. *Ovarium* fere superum; pars superior late hemisphærica in styli basin abrupte attenuata, glaberrima. *Capsula* breviter obconica, valvis basilaribus.

5. *Campanula canescens*, Wall.

Hab. Affghanistan, *Griffith*. Planitie Panjab! Bengaliæ superioris! et orientalis! necnon convallibus tropicis Khasiæ! et Himalayæ! ad 6000 ped. ascendens, arvis et ruderatis vulgaris. (fl. per totum annum.) (v. v.)

Flores dimorphi, alii normales, alii minimi corolla et staminibus destituti.

6. *Campanula colorata*, Wall. — cf. *C. pallida*, Wall.; sequentes varietates habendas nobis videtur.

β. *Moorcroftiana*, calycis lobis angustis.

γ. *ramulosa*, calycis lobis subdentatis. *C. ramulosa*, Wall., Wight, Icon. 1178. *C. nervosa*, Royle! Ill. 253, sine descr.

δ. *Tibetica*; minor, collo multicipiti, ramis scaberulo-pubescentibus diffusis 3–6-pollicaribus, foliis elliptico-ovatis subdentatis, lobis calycinis late triangularibus; floribus sæpius dimorphis.

ε. *anomala*; calycis lobis sinubus subreflexis, cæterum δ. *Tibeticæ*.

Hab. In Himalayâ temperatâ, alt. 5000–6000 ped. (fl. æstate.)

var. α. Nepal! *Wallich*; Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c.; Simla! *Edgeworth*, &c.; Kashmir! (v. v.)

var. β. Kumaon! Simla! Kunawur! Kashmir! Tibetiâ occidentali! et Affghanistan! *Griffith*. (v. v.)

var. γ. Montibus Khasia 5000–6000 ped.!, *Lobb*, &c.; Nilghiri! *Wight*, &c.; Sikkim, alt. 6000–10,000 ped.! Nepal, *Wallich*; Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*. (v. v.)

var. δ. In Tibetiâ occidentali Zanskar!, Kashmir!, &c., alt. 8000–12,000 ped. (v. v.)

var. ε. In Tibetiæ occidentalis regione temperatâ; Nubra, alt. 12,000 ped.! *T. T.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

7. *Campanula Alphonsii*, Wall. Wight, Spicil. ii. 22. t. 125. Icon. 1177. —an forma *C. canæ*, Wall.?

Hab. Montibus Nilghiri regione temperatâ, alt. 7000–8000 ped.! *Wight*, &c. (fl. æstate.)

8. *Campanula Kashmiriana*, Royle.

var. β. *evolvulacea* (Royle), minor, caulibus laxioribus tenuioribus diffusis, floribus minoribus.

Hab. In Himalayæ et Tibetiæ occidentalis regione temperatâ, alt. 6000–13,000 ped.; Garwhal! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c.; Kunawur! Kishtwar! Kashmir! &c. (fl. æstate.) (v. v.)

Planta polymorpha, floribus dimorphis, aliis speciosis iis *C. coloratæ* subsimilibus (iconi Roylei congruentibus), aliis axillaribus longe gracile pedunculatis minimis, corolla et staminibus orbatis. *Flores* erecti v. nutantes. *Calycis* laciniæ interdum sinubus basi subreflexis ut in § *Medium*.

9. CAMPANULA ALSINOIDES (*Hf. & T.*). An forma apetala *C. coloratæ* var. *Tibeticæ*? patentim pubescenti-pilosa, ramis gracillimis prostratis filiformibus ramosis, foliis membranaceis oblongo-ovatis in petiolum angustatis subacutis obscure dentatis, pedicellis terminalibus axillaribusque elongatis filiformibus, calycis tubo globoso laciniis lanceolatis irregularibus integerrimis dentatisve.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis provinciis Kunawur superiore!; Kishtwar! et in Tibetiâ occidentali! alt. 7000–10,000 ped. (fl. æstate.) (v. v.)

Radix perennis, lignosa. Rami v. caules perplurimi, uti tota planta pilis brevibus patentibus hispiduli, 4–8 unc. longi, flexuosi. *Folia* ½–1 unc. longa, læte viridia. *Pedunculi* ½–1 unc. longi. *Flores* nutantes. *Corolla* et stamina non visa. *Capsula* globosa, 1½ lin. diametro, membranacea, pubescens, basi poris dehiscens. *Semina* minima, lenticularia, pallida, nitida.—A forma apetala *C. Kashmirianæ* differt pilis elongatis patulis, foliis non canis, et calycis laciniis majoribus herbaceis.

10. *Campanula argyrotricha*, Wall. (Flores dimorphi.)

Hab. In Himalayâ occidentali temperatâ, alt. 8000–12,000 ped. Kumaon! *Blinkworth*, &c.; Garwhal! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Simla! (fl. æstate.) (v. v.)

11. *Campanula fulgens*, Wall.; Wight, Icon. t. 1179; Illustr. t. 136.

Hab. In montibus subtropicis, alt. 4000–6000 ped., Khasiæ! Himalayæ centralis! et orientalis! (Nepal et Sikkim); Peninsulæ mont. Nilghiri! et Canaræ!, necnon in insulâ Ceylon! (fl. æstate.) (v. v.)

12. *Campanula aristata*, Wall.

Hab. In regione alpinâ Himalayæ. Sikkim! alt. 12,000–16,000 ped.; Nepal! *Wallich*; Zanskar et Tibetiâ occidentali, alt. 13,000–14,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c. (fl. August.) (v. v.)

13. CAMPANULA (EUCODON) MODESTA (*Hf. & T.*). Pumila, glaberrima, uniflora, caule flexuoso simplici, foliis radicalibus petiolatis obovato-

oblongis rotundatisve, caulinis lineari-lanceolatis, flore nutante, calycis tubo lineari-clavato glaberrimo laciniis subulatis corolla campanulata breviter 5-loba ½ breviore, stigmatibus 3 revolutis, capsula erecta obconica prismatica apice contracta, pedunculo apice incrassato alato torto.

Hab. In regione alpinâ Himalayæ orientalis, prov. Sikkim, alt. 11,000–14,000 ped.! (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

C. *aristatæ* Wall. affinis, differt statura humiliore, robustiore, calycis laciniis multoties brevioribus, et præcipue forma capsulæ. Herba 3–4-pollicaris, caule tereti striato, foliis radicalibus ¼ unc. latis, caulinis ½ unc. longis. *Flores* parvi. *Calycis* tubus 2 lin. longus. *Corolla* cærulea, 2–4 lin. longa. *Anthera* linearis apiculata, filamento lineari glaberrimo paulo longior et latior. *Stigmata* 3 revoluta. *Capsula* coriacea, pyriformis, profunde sulcata, lateraliter dehiscens, nitida, sæpe atra, ½ unc. longa. *Semina* minima, lenticularia, nitida.

14. **CAMPANULA (EUCODON) KHASIANA** (*Hf. & T.*). Hispidulo-pubescens, caule simplici erecto stricto subrobusto sulcato, foliis suberectis sessilibus obovato-oblongis acuminatis serratis utrinque hispidulo-pubescentibus subtus reticulatim venosis, racemo elongato terminali simplici v. paniculatim ramoso, floribus mediocribus nutantibus breve pedicellatis pedicellis bracteatis, calycis tubo subgloboso lobis setaceo-lanceolatis serratis corolla glabra ampla campanulata breviter 5-loba ½ brevioribus, stylo gracili subexserto, stigmatibus 2 brevibus.

Hab. Montibus Khasia graminosis regionis temperatæ, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! *Griffith*, *Lobb*, &c. (fl. July.) (v. v.)

Species pallidior, 1–3 pedalis. *Caulis* basi crass. pennæ anserinæ. *Folia* 1½–3 unc. longa. *Flores* numerosi, remoti. *Calyx* glaber. *Bracteæ* anguste lanceolatæ, serratæ. *Corolla* ¾ unc. longa, e basi ad faucem sensim ampliata hinc subinfundibuliformi-campanulata, interdum 6–8-loba. *Filamenta* basi dilatata pilis copiosis ciliata, superne filiformia. C. *rapunculoidi* habitu et staturâ similis.

15. **CAMPANULA (EUCODON) THOMSONII** (*Hf.*). Glaberrima v. inferne puberula, caule erecto subramoso gracili ramisque subangulatis, foliis (radicalibus subnullis) gracili-petiolatis ovatis ovato-cordatisve acutis v. apice attenuatis subserratis tenuiter membranaceis, floribus (inter minoribus) ramulis elongatis gracilibus laxe paniculatis pedicellatis erectis, calycis tubo glaberrimo breviter turbinato segmentis bracteolisque ad basin pedicellorum setaceis, corolla late campanulata profunde 5-fida tubo segmentis calycis breviore segmentis elongatis patentibus lineari-oblongis, stylo crassiusculo longo clavato, stigmatibus 2 brevibus.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis sylvis temperatis in prov. Jamu, alt. 6000–7000 ped.! (fl. April.) (v. v.)

Radix lignosa, perennis. *Herba* gracilis, tenera, plerumque glaberrima, parce ramosa, spithamæa ad bipedalem. *Folia* infima interdum obovata, cætera omnia inter se conformia v. suprema angustiora, omnia 1–2 unc. longa in petiolum gracilem superne alatum abrupte angustata, sicco translucida, irregulariter serrata, basi sæpe inæquilateralia. *Panicula* simplex v. ramosa, 6–8-flora, rarius 20–40-flora. *Pedicelli* graciles. *Calycis* tubus 1–2 lin. longus, subglobosus, profunde sulcatus; segmentis 2–4 lin. longis. *Corolla* alba? sub ½ unc. lata. *Filamenta* brevia, basi dilatata, ciliata; *antheræ* lineari-elongatæ post anthesin tortæ. *Styli* pars pilosa elongata columnaris.

Campanula anagalloides, Royle (Ill. 254 sine descript.), est *Cephalostigma hirsutum*, Edgw.

Gen. IX. PERACARPA, *Hf. & T.*

Calycis tubus obconicus, limbi lobis triangularibus. *Corolla* campanulata, profunde 5-loba, lobis æqualibus linearibus acuminatis. *Stamina* epigyna, filamentis linearibus liberis; antheris linearibus. *Stylus* elongatus, stigmatibus 3 revolutis. *Ovarium* 3-loculare. *Capsula* oblonga, pendula, tenuiter membranacea, apice contracta, oligosperma, irregulariter rupta. *Semina* magna, oblonga, testa coriacea.—Herba *debilis, ramosa, tenella, carnosula, prostrata v. repens, glaberrima;* foliis *petiolatis, ovatis, subacutis, sinuato-dentatis, pollicaribus;* pedicellis *axillaribus, gracilibus, erectis;* floribus *parvis, albis;* capsula *pendula, torulosa* (nomen e *πήρα saccus* et *καρπός*).

1. *Peracarpa carnosa*, Hf. & T.—Campanula carnosa, *Wall. Cat.* 1282, *et in Roxb. Flor. Ind.* ii. 102; *A. D.C. Prod.* vii. 474.

Hab. In sylvis humidis regionis temperatæ Himalayæ centralis! et orientalis! alt. 6000–10,000 ped., Nepal! Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom, Wallich*; Sikkim! necnon in Mont. Khasia, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Gen. X. PENTAPHRAGMA, *Wall.*

1. *Pentaphragma begoniæfolium*, Wall.

Hab. In Peninsulâ Malayanâ, ad Penang! *Wallich*; Singapore! *Lobb* et Mergui! *Griffith.* (fl. ?)

Quid *Symphyandra stylosa*, Royle, e Himalaya occidentali!

Tribe II. LOBELIEÆ.

Gen. XI. PIDDINGTONIA, *D.C.*

1. *Piddingtonia nummularia*, Lamk.

Hab. In montibus subtropicis Khasiæ et Himalayæ orientalis et centralis; alt. 4000–7000 ped. frequens (fl. temp. pluv.) (v. v.).—*Distr.* Java! et China!

* ISOLOBUS.

* *Isolobus Roxburghianus*, D.C.; an Lobelia cæspitosa, *Blum.*?

Hab. In horto botanico Calcuttensi! versosimiliter e China introducta. In hortis Anglicis mont. Khasiæ, alt. 4000 ped.! (v. v.) (fl. August.) —*Dist.* Java! et China!

Gen. XII. SPEIREMA, *Hf. & T.*

Calycis tubus globosus, limbi lobis lineari-subulatis, patentibus revolutisve. *Corolla* dorso ad basin fissa, bilabiata, labio superiore inferiore longiore lobis 2 linearibus acuminatis, inferiore subspathulato trilobo lobis lanceolatis acuminato-caudatis. *Antheræ* marginibus pilosis, 2 inferiores apice penicillatæ. *Fructus* globosus, subcarnosus, irregulariter ruptus, 2-locularis. *Semina* numerosissima, testa lævi coriacea.—Herba *elata, glaberrima, divaricatim ramosa; ramis pedalibus gracilibus prostratis; foliis 2–4-pollicaribus subdistichis secundisve, petiolatis, ovato-lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, irregulariter subduplicato-serratis;* pedunculis 1–2-*pollicaribus, solitariis, axillaribus,* 1-*floris, elongatis;* floribus *suberectis, luride purpureis;* corolla *sub* ⅔ *unc. longa, intus parce pilosa, calycis lobis angustissimis longiore;* bacca *globosa, membranacea v. subcarnosa.* (Nomen *σπείρημα*, *spira*, ad calycis lacinias apice revolutas refert.)

1. *Speirema montanum*, Hf. & T.—Lobelia montana, *Blume, Bijd.* 728; *A. D.C. Prodr.* vii. 387.

Hab. In Sylvis Himalayæ regionis temperatæ provinciæ Sikkim, alt. 5000–7000 ped.! (fl. temp. pluv.) (v. v.)—*Distr.* Montibus Javæ!

Stirps Javanica ab Himalaica nullo modo differt.

Gen. XIII. LOBELIA.

1. *Lobelia trigona*, Roxb. (Antheræ omnes apice penicillatæ), cf. *L. Zeylanica*, Linn.; *L. trialata*, Ham.; *L. micrantha*, Hook.; *L. Reinwardtiana*, D.C.? *L. subincisa*, Wall.

Variat insigniter staturâ, caule crassiusculo v. gracili, erecto ramoso v. prostrato, foliis subsessilibus v. petiolatis, oblongis ovatis cordato-ovatisve, floribus axillaribus v. in paniculas terminales dispositis, corolla læte cærulea v. purpurea interdum saturate azurea.—An species 2 hic confusæ diutius inquirendæ?

Hab. Per totam Indiam (præcipue oryzetis) vulgatissima, a Birma! et Peninsula Malayana! usque ad Simla! in montibus Himalayæ crescit ad 6000 ped.! (fl. per totum annum) (v. v.)—*Distr.* China! Java!

2. *Lobelia affinis*, Wall.; cf. *L. succulenta*, Blume.

Hab. In Ceyloniâ! *Walker, Gardner, Thwaites* (C. P. cum 1776 et 2981 mixta) et Peninsulâ Malayanâ ad Malacca! *Lobb*; in Bengaliâ orientali! et montibus subtropicis Himalayæ orientalis! (Sikkim!) et montibus Khasiæ ad ped. 7000 ascendens haud infrequens! (fl. temp. plüv.) (v. v.)—*Distr.* China! Java!

Herba variabilis, cum *L. trigonâ* et *Piddingtoniâ* sæpe confusa.

3. LOBELIA LOBBIANA (*Hf. & T.*). Caule decumbente v. prostrato ramoso glaberrimo debili, ramulis puberulis, foliis petiolatis ovatis acutis argute serrulatis glaberrimis v. petiolo et costa puberulis, floribus axillaribus solitariis longe pedicellatis, pedicellis gracilibus folio æquilongis, calycis tubo puberulo lobis lineari setaceis patulis v. recurvis, corollæ tubo duro ad basin fisso breviter bilabiato labio inferiore trifido lobis oblongo-lanceolatis lateralibus subsimilibus, antheris glabris 2 inferioribus apice penicellatis.

Hab. Mont. Khasiâ! *Lobb.*

Species habitu et foliis *L. affinis* sed major, foliis 1–2-pollicaribus membranaceis, pedicellis valde elongatis gracilibusque, floribus triplo majoribus et tubo corollæ triplo longiore. *Calycis* lobi $\frac{1}{8}$ unc. longi, iis *Speirematis montani* subsimiles. *Corolla* fere $\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longa, tubo labiis duplo longiore.

4. LOBELIA GRIFFITHII (*Hf. & T.*). Pusilla, subaphylla, erecta, glaberrima, caule tenui simplici v. diviso, foliis squamæformibus distantibus erectis lanceolatis acuminatis, floribus parvis erectis v. inclinatis gracile pedicellatis caulem ramosve terminantibus, calycis tubo ovoideo lobis lanceolatis æquilongo, corollæ glabræ labro superiore inferiore breviore lobis acuminatis inferiore late trifido lobis brevibus acuminatis, staminibus glaberrimis, antheris omnibus apice penicillatis.

Hab. Peninsulâ Malayanâ ad Mergui! *Griffith.*

Species singularis, *L. trigonæ* affinis, *L. exili*, Hochst. Abyssiniæ simillima. *Caulis* 2–9 uncialis, e basi ad apicem sensim attenuatus, subsucculentus? simplex v. si divisus ramis erectis. Folia 1–1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longa, alterna. *Flores* cærulei, 1 lin. longi. *Calycis* lobi tubo subæquilongi, corolla $\frac{1}{3}$ breviores.

5. *Lobelia colorata*, Wall.; Wight, Icon. 1179.

Hab. Collibus siccis montium Khasiæ, regione temperatâ, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! *De Silva*; *Lobb.* (fl. August.)

6. LOBELIA ERECTA (*Hf. & T.*). Puberula v. glabrata 2–6-pedalis, caule striato erecto virgato subsimplici tereti puberulo folioso, foliis ellipticis elliptico-lanceolatisve obtusis obscure sinuato-dentatis, racemis strictis elongatis simplicibus basi foliosis, floribus brevi-pedicellatis, calycis tubo pubescente globoso laciniis lanceolatis subdentatis tubo corollæ pubescente $\frac{1}{4}$ brevioribus, corollæ labii superioris laciniis linearibus inferioris trifidi laciniis ovatis acuminatis, antheris glabris 2 inferioribus apice penicillatis.

Hab. Himalayæ orientalis regione temperatâ, Sikkim, alt. 9000–13,000 ped.! (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Herba erecta, caule subrobusto. *Folia* 2–3 unc. longa, subsessilia v. in petiolum breviusculum angustata. *Flores* numerosi, bracteati; bracteæ inferiores foliaceæ, superiores calycem superantes. Pedicelli 2–3 lin. longi, fructiferi elongati. *Corolla* sub. ½ unc. longa, sordide cærulea, labio superiore longiore, tubo intus piloso. *Capsula* membranacea, globosa, fere ½ unc. diametro, apice 2 valvis. *Semina* numerosissima, lenticularia.

L. coloratæ etc. affinis, differt conspicue caule simplici et calycis lobis brevibus.

7. ***Lobelia pyramidalis***, Wall. Cat. 1302. ex parte—(antheræ glabræ).

Hab. In regionibus temperatis montium Khasiæ! et Himalayæ centralis et orientalis, alt. 5000–9000 ped.! Sikkim! Nepal! Kumaon! et Garwhal! *Wallich*, &c. (fl. temp. pluv.) (v. v.)

8. ***Lobelia Wallichiana***, Hf. & T. (antheræ pilosæ et ciliatæ). *Rapuntium Wallichianum*, Presl. *L. pyramidalis β*, D.C.

Hab. In regionibus subtropicis montium Khasiæ! et Himalayæ centralis et orientalis a Sikkim! ad Kumaon! alt. 4000–7000 ped.! *Wallich* &c. (fl. temp. pluv.) (v. v.)

9. ***Lobelia excelsa***, Leschenault (Wight, Ic. t. 1173, 1174).

Hab. Montibus Ceyloniæ! et Nilghiri! frequens (fl. temp. pluv.).

10. ***Lobelia nicotianæfolia***, Heyne (Wight, Ill. t. 135); an forma *L. excelsæ*?

Hab. Montibus Peninsulæ Nilghiri! et Canara! frequens montibus Ceyloniæ!

11. ***Lobelia aromatica***, Moon; (Wight, Ic. 1172). "Media inter *L. nicotianæfoliam* et *L. excelsam*," Wight, *l. c.*;—mera varietas *L. nicotianæfoliæ* nobis videtur.

Hab. Regione temperatâ insulæ Ceylon!

12. ***Lobelia rosea***, Wall.—*L. trichandra*, Wight, Ic. 1171.—*L. pyramidalis*? Hohen. Plant. Nilgh. 1367.

Hab. In Himalayæ centralis et orientalis regione subtropicâ Nepal! *Wallich*; Sikkim, alt. 3500 ped.! *J. D. H.*; montibus Khasiâ! *Domina Mack*; montibus Nilghiri! *Wight*, &c. (fl. Jan. April.) (v. v.)

Inter *L. nicotianæfoliam* et *Wallichianam* media. Cl. Wight descripsit varietatem antheris glabris.

L. chenopodifolia et *L. incisa*, Wall. sunt *L. cliffortioides*, Linn.

Species nobis incognitæ:—
L. arenarioides, Wall.
L. Sebæ, D.C.
L.? *pumila*, Burm.

Memorandum on the Principles of Generic Nomenclature in Botany, as referred to in the preceding Paper. Drawn up by G. Bentham, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read March 3rd, 1857.]

Two of the chief objects of the systematist in botany are, first, to collect plants into natural groups of successively higher value and greater scope according to their mutual affinities; and, secondly, to fix upon certain stages of these successive groups to which names should be attached for the purpose of reference. It is to the latter of these objects that we would now chiefly direct our attention.

The grand object accomplished by Linnæus in his nomenclature was to create a language by which plants could be spoken of, and by means of which groups of species (called *genera*) could be referred to, classed and treated of as easily as the species themselves.

He accordingly, treating his genera as *entities* (to use a word of Jeremy Bentham's) as natural as species, distributed them for practical purposes into his well-known artificial Classes and Orders.

The evident facilities for scientific study afforded by this grouping of species into natural genera, prompted Jussieu to carry the principle much higher; and, whilst he retained Linnean genera as the basis of botanical language, he established, for the purposes of science, his *natural orders* or groups of genera, which are in fact nothing more than genera of a higher grade, and he distributed these orders or large genera into classes and subclasses.

This system of—

Species grouped into natural genera,
Genera grouped into natural orders, and
Orders arranged in classes more or less natural;

with a language of—

Substantive names for the genera,
Adjective adjuncts for the species, and
Substantively taken adjectives for the orders,

has been ever since universally followed in theory, but has been most inconveniently departed from in practice.

With the great increase in the number of species known, and the increased facilities for the study of affinities afforded by the

Linnean language and the Jussieuan principles, botanists became aware that the species of a genus and the genera of an order could be collected into intermediate groups as natural and as well defined as the genera and orders themselves, and that names were, for scientific purposes, as useful for these subordinate groups as for those genera or orders.

To carry this into practice two different courses have been adopted:—

1. To maintain the original genera and orders in their integrity (except where a mistaken view of their affinities required them to be remodelled), calling the lower groups formed for scientific purposes *subgenera*, *sections*, *subsections*, *divisions*, &c., or *suborders*, *tribes*, *subtribes*, *divisions*, &c., as the case may be;—to maintain the original names for the purposes of language;—and, for the purposes of science, to give to the subordinate groups substantive or substantively taken adjective names as the case may be, whenever these subordinate groups are so well defined or so natural, that, *but for the convenience of language*, they might have made good genera or orders;—and, when these subordinate groups are less defined or less natural, either to give them no names at all, distinguishing them by figures or signs such as *, **, &c., or §1, §2, &c., *or to* give them mere adjective names.

Or 2ndly. To consider even the lowest of these intermediate groups between species and original genera, or between genera and original orders, as so many independent genera or orders, with their corresponding substantive or substantively taken adjective names expected to be introduced into ordinary botanical language.

The first of these courses appears to be the only one which can save botanical nomenclature from replunging into the chaos in which Linnæus found it. It was strongly advocated by the elder De Candolle; although in the latter years of his life, seeing how general was the disposition to convert his subgenera and sections into genera, and his suborders and tribes into orders, he himself more or less gave in to the general practice. The same principle was adopted by Endlicher, but he again was disposed to go too far in giving substantive names to purely technical or ill-defined subsections of genera.

The second course is that which is now unfortunately but too general. Independently of a natural pride we all feel in establishing new genera or orders, it is felt how useful it is, in the study of affinities, to define correctly and give names to all natural groups of every grade, however numerous they may be, and how easy it is, in the immense variety of language, to coin these names indefinitely; but it is not perceived that in attempting to introduce them all into ordinary botanical language, the memory is taxed beyond the capabilities of any mind, and the original and legitimate object of the Linnean nomenclature is wholly lost sight of. In a purely scientific point of view it matters little if the orders are converted into classes or alliances, the genera into orders, and the sections and subsections into genera; their relative importance does not depend on the names given to them, but on their height in the scale of comprehensiveness; but, for language, the great implement, without which science cannot work, it is of the greatest importance that the groups which give their substantive names to every species they include should remain large. If, independently of the inevitable increase of genera by new discoveries, such old ones as *Ficus*, *Begonia*, *Arum*, *Erica*, &c. are divided* into 10, 20, 30 or 40 independent ones, with names and characters to be recollected before any one species can be spoken of, if genera are to be reckoned by tens of thousands instead of thousands, the range of any individual botanist will be limited to a small portion of the whole field of the science. So also, so long as the number of orders can be kept within, or not much beyond a couple of hundred, it may reasonably be expected that a botanist of ordinary capacity shall obtain a sufficient general idea of their nature and characters to call them at any time individually to his mind for the purpose of comparison; but double that number, and all is confusion.

This inevitable confusion and the necessity of maintaining in some way the larger groups have been perceived by those even who have gone the farthest in lowering the scale of orders and genera. As a remedy they propose to erect the old genera into independent orders, and the old orders into classes or alliances. This is but an incomplete resumption of the old principles without the advantages of the old nomenclature.

It must be recollected that, although we choose a well-defined and natural group as the one to which we give a generic name, yet this is no indication that that group is considered as the *best* defined and better defined than the group immediately above it; on the contrary it is frequently less so. It is by no means pretended that *Urostigma* or *Pharmacosyce* are better defined than the old genus *Ficus*, or that the new genera that have lately been cut out of the old genus *Begonia* form more natural groups than *Begonia* itself does; but the principle in these cases seems to be adopted, that the lowest definable group above a species is a genus. Go a step farther, and every species becomes a genus with a substantive name!

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* And it must be borne in mind, that if genera so eminently natural and universally recognized as these, are to be thus subdivided and renamed for ordinary botanical parlance, so must *Carex*, *Rubus*, *Salix*, and hundreds of other equally well-established genera be.

And let it not be forgotten, that although the analytical process carried to the uttermost is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the facts upon which botanical science is based, it is a judicious synthesis alone which can enable the human mind to take anything like a comprehensive view of those facts, to deduce from them the principles of the science, or to communicate to others either facts or principles.

Synopsis of the genus *Clitoria*.

By GEORGE BENTHAM, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read March 3rd, 1857.]

In working up the *Phaseoleæ* with a view to defining the limits of the Brasilian species for Von Martius's Flora, the genus *Clitoria* has appeared to me to present some points of interest, as well in regard to its geographical distribution, as to its systematic demarcation. I have therefore been induced to offer to the Linnean Society the following short synopsis, prefaced by a few general remarks on both these points.

Of the two principal types of the genus, the one, *Ternatea*, is African and Asiatic, but apparently confined in Africa to the eastern tropical coast and adjacent Mascarene Islands, and in Asia to the nearly adjoining western districts of East India. The other type, *Clitoria* proper, is American, widely distributed over South America, east of the Andes, stretching northward into the southern United States of North America, and westward to the Cordilleras, in Mexico and Central America; but, even there, scarcely crossing to the west coast. It is one of the northern species of this American type, ranging on that continent from New Jersey to Mexico and Oaxaca, that reappears in great profusion in a very limited district in the Khasiya mountains in East Bengal, as well as in Tavoy, where it is accompanied by another apparently distinct species, found also in Java, but of the same North American type.

This singular identity of species in these two districts so widely separated, has been noticed before, but only in one or two instances considered as quite exceptional. The case of the *Phryma leptostachya* has long been known, and is mentioned by Alph. De Candolle in his enumeration of what he terms *espèces disjointes*, which may be rendered by *discontinuous* or *dissevered* species. He also alludes to the *Saururus cernuus* as common to North America and China; the very remarkable circumstance of the rare *Tipularia* occurring at once in the eastern United States and in the Himalayas, was alluded to by Dr. Lindley, in a paper recently read to the Society; and we may now mention, as additional instances of perfect identity, the *Osmorhiza brevistylus* and *Monotropa uniflora*, common to these widely distant regions. My *Amphicarpæa Edgworthii*, from the Himalaya, is so closely allied to the common North American *A. monoica*, that the trifling differences observed in the few specimens examined would probably disappear in other specimens. And in such genera as *Schizanthus*, *Podophyllum*, *Thermopsis*, *Astilbe*, *Itea*, *Adenocaulon*, *Glossanthus*, *Turpinia*, *Streptopus*, *Trillium*, and many others—although the N. American or Mexican and Himalayan species may not be identical—yet their close affinity, in well-marked genera containing but very few species, has almost equal weight in regard to their geographical distribution.

The *Clitoria* which has been the occasion of these remarks is the *C. acuminata*, Wall., a common Khasiya plant, which proves to be identical with the original *C. Mariana*, Linn., from North America. When I gave a diagnosis of Wallich's plant in the 'Plantæ Junghuhnianæ,' this similarity did not strike me, owing to the greater luxuriance of the Indian specimens, their larger stipules, more pointed leaflets and calyx lobes, &c., frequent results of luxuriance in allied species; whilst the few American species I then possessed were all from the dry soils where they are said to grow in the United States. Having now, however, had before me a large number of specimens from a great variety of localities, I found, when I came to draw up comparative characters for the two supposed species, that several of the more luxuriant American ones from Texas and Mexico were, in the above-mentioned points also, identical with the East Indian plant.

The *C. macrophylla*, Wall., from Tavoy and Java, only known by a small number of specimens, still remains a detached East Asiatic representative of a considerable American type; a fact which calls to mind how frequently large American genera (such as *Eupatorium*, *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Solanum*, &c.) are represented in Eastern Asia by a small number of species, which gradually diminish or disappear altogether as we proceed westward towards the Atlantic limits of Europe; whilst the types peculiar to the extreme west of Europe (excluding, of course, the Arctic flora) are wholly deficient in America. These are among the considerations which suggest an ancient continuity of territory between America and Asia under a latitude, or at any rate with a climate, more meridional than would be effected by a junction through the chains of the Aleutian and Kurile Islands.

In a systematic point of view I had formerly endeavoured to render *Clitoria* more natural, by the elimination of DeCandolle's section *Centrosema*; and I now find it necessary for the same purpose to unite with it the *Neurocarpum* of Desvaux, hitherto universally adopted by other botanists, myself included. This entails the giving up, as a generic character, one which, in *Leguminosæ*, is usually considered as absolute, the raised longitudinal nerve or wing along the centre of each valve of the pod. It is the same peculiarity which has induced the separation of *Tetragonolobus* from *Lotus* among European plants. But in the division of *Lotus*, as well as in that of *Clitoria*, this purely technical character is unaccompanied by any other differences, and I have now instances in *Clitoria* where it is inconstant in one and the same species, and even on the same specimen.

Before the introduction of Jussieu's natural system, carpological characters were comparatively little attended to; but from the time he first pointed out their great importance, the absolute necessity of taking them into consideration in all natural classifications, has been very properly insisted on by all the great botanists of modern days. There are instances, however, in which this principle may have been carried too far. The external forms acquired by fruits in their development from the ovary to maturity, and especially the foliaceous appendages they assume, are sometimes irrespective of their organic structure, and appear then of little more consequence than the foliaceous wings or appendages on the branches, inflorescences, or calyx tubes. So also the form of the membranous expansions of samaroid fruits, the consistence of pericarps, the number and arrangement on the calyx and other foliaceous appendages of the oleaginous deposits, called *transparent glands* in *Leguminosæ*, *Hypericineæ*, &c., or *vittæ* in *Umbelliferæ*, useful as they all may be in certain cases, as indicative of general organic differences, have yet *per se* but little absolute value in classification. This absolute reliance, in supposed conformity to general principles, upon such characters, even when unaccompanied by any other differences, is one of the sources whence botanical science is daily inundated by torrents of new genera, which threaten ere long completely to drown all system. Where the presence or absence of these appendages or glands, or any peculiarity in their arrangement, appears to be consequent upon a general difference in the plan of the fruit or in the habit of the plant, or is accompanied by corresponding characters in other organs, it should be carefully attended to. But where one or more species of a natural genus differ from the rest by some such external peculiarity in the development of the fruit alone, it seems against all principles laid down for a natural method, to take that peculiarity as a generic character, merely because it is a carpological one.

Neglecting, therefore, entirely the longitudinal wing of the pod (the development of lateral nerves in the carpellary leaf), we have a genus at once known by its calyx and corolla, and separable into two, or rather into three, types by habit and foliage, and probably also by the seed. So far as known, at least, the seeds of the sections *Ternatea* and *Neurocarpum* or *Clitoria* proper, are very different. I have collected the shrubby or lignescent American species into a third section, characterized by their habit only; for although in some species I have seen pods apparently full grown, yet the seeds are not far enough advanced to say whether they are compressed and smooth, as in *Ternatea*, or endued with the peculiar viscid exudation of *Neurocarpum*.

In nearly all the *Clitorias*, whether with or without winged pods, the lower flowers are often apetalous, almost without stamens, and with smaller calyxes, but producing perfect fruits. This circumstance, long since known in the allied genus *Amphicarpæa*, and more recently observed in *Clitoria glycinoides*, led, when first discovered, to the establishment of Leandro de Sacramento's genus *Martia*, in which Zuccarini included a similarly circumstanced species of *Galactia*.

CLITORIA.

Clitoriæ sp. Linn.—*Ternatea* et *Neurocarpum*, Desv.—H. B. et K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer.—*Clitoria*, Sect. 1 et 2, et *Neurocarpum*, D.C. Prod. vol. ii.—*Clitoria* et *Neurocarpum*, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii.

Calyx tubulosus, apice 5-fidus, laciniis superioribus latioribus, summis sæpe altius connatis, infima angustiore. Vexillum amplum, emarginatum v. bifidum, basi in unguem latum angustatum, exappendiculatum. Alæ falcato-oblongæ, vexillo breviores, longe unguiculatæ, patentes, carinæ breviori falcatæ acutæ cohærentes. Stamina mona-

delpha v. filamento vexillari demum soluto diadelpha. Ovarium stipitatum, basi disco brevi cupulato circumdatum, pluriovulatum. *Stylus* incurvus, apice plus minus dilatatus, facie interiore longitudinaliter barbatus. Legumen stipitatum, lineare, valvulis planis v. convexis, nudis v. medio costa longitudinali percursis. Semina compressa v. subglobosa, estrophiolata.

Herbæ fruticesve, nunc volubiles v. alte scandentes, nunc humiles suberecti v. prostrati, Americani, Asiatici v. Orientali-Africani. Stipulæ persistentes, sæpe lineatæ. Folia pinnatim tri-pluri-foliolata, foliolis oppositis cum impari distante, stipellis setaceis, rarius subnullis. Pedunculi axillares, 1–2-flori v. racemiferi, floribus secus rachin solitariis v. sæpius geminis. Bracteæ persistentes, stipulis similes v. sæpius majores, inferiores binæ oppositæ distinctæ, superiores solitariæ (duæ in unam coalitæ). Bracteolæ sub calyce geminæ, vulgo bracteis majores. Flores speciosi (sæpe 2–3-pollicares) purpurascentes, cærulei, albi v. rubri.

Sect. I. TERNATEA.

Caulis herbaceus v. rarius fruticosus, prostratus, volubilis v. scandens. Folia 5–9-foliolata rarius subtrifoliolata. Leguminis valvulæ planæ v. leviter convexæ, non costatæ. Semina subreniformia, compressa, lævia.

1. C. LASCIVA, *Boj.* (Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 114), caule fruticoso volubili foliisque subtus tomentoso-pubescentibus, foliolis 7–11 ovatis v. ovato-lanceolatis, stipellis setaceis, pedunculis elongatis bi-pluri-floris, bracteolis late ovatis acutis calycis dimidio brevioribus, legumine pubescente.

Hab. In ins. Madagascaria, ubi scandet in arbores et frutices, ad margines fluviorum provinciæ Betanimena oræ orientalis (*Bojer*).

2. C. TERNATEA (Linn. Spec. Pl. p. 1086), herbacea volubilis puberula, foliolis 5–7 rarius 9–11 ovatis oblongisve, pedunculis brevibus unifloris, bracteolis late ovatis orbiculatisve calycis dimidium subæquantibus, legumine acuminato pubescente.

C. ternatea, Bot. Mag. t. 1542.—*Ternatea vulgaris*, H. B. et K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. vol. vi. p. 415.

Hab. In Asiæ, Africæ, et Americæ regionibus calidioribus frequentissime culta et hinc inde quasi spontanea, verosimiliter in Africa orientali tropica indigena.

Foliola vulgo pollicaria v. majora. Flores azurei, fere bipollicares.

3. C. PILOSULA (Wall. Cat. Herb. Ind. n. 5347), herbacea volubilis pilosula, foliolis 5–7 parvis ovatis oblongisve, pedunculis brevibus unifloris, bracteis late ovatis orbiculatisve calycis dimidio brevioribus, legumine pubescente mutico.

Hab. In Indiæ Orientalis Peninsulæ provincia Concan (*Stocks*).

An C. *ternateæ* var.? Specimina pauca quæ vidi differre videntur foliolis floribusque multo minoribus, legumine rectiore, vix 1¼ poll. longo, 2½-3 lin. lato.

4. C. HETEROPHYLLA (Lam. Dict. vol. ii. p. 51), glabra, caule tenui volubili, foliolis 5-7 parvis reticulatis foliorum inferiorum orbiculatis superiorum linearibus, stipellis minutis v. nullis, pedunculis brevibus unifloris, bracteolis ovatis acutis calyce pluries brevioribus, legumine plano glabro.

Hab. In ins. Mauritio (*Sieber*, n. 151, *Telfair*, *Gardner*, &c.).

5. C. BIFLORA (Dalz. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot. vol. ii. p. 35), herbacea pilosula suberecta, foliolis 3-5 ellipticis lanceolatisve, stipellis setaceis, floribus geminis subsessilibus reflexis, legumine brevi falcato plano pubescente.

Hab. In India Orientali prope Bombay (*Dalzell*, *Law*, *Stocks*, &c.).

Species inflorescentia et legumine distinctissima. Flores pro genere parvi.

6? C. PEDUNCULATA (Boj. Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 114), glabra, caule filiformi, foliolis 3 lanceolato-linearibus acutiusculis, stipellis subnullis, pedunculis filiformibus unifloris, bracteolis lineari-lanceolatis acutis calyce multo brevioribus.

Hab. In ins. Madagascaria inter frutices ad margines fluviorum (*Bojer*).

Specimina olim vidi in herbario Musæi Vindobonensis. Species mihi videbatur *C. heterophyllæ* valde affinis, sed diversa foliolis (an constanter) 3 nec pluribus duplo longioribus, et pedunculis longis tenuibus.

Sect. II. NEUROCARPUM.

Herbæ volubiles v. prostrati v. breviter erecti. Folia uni- vel trifoliata. Leguminis valvulæ convexæ, costa longitudinali medio percursæ v. rarius ecostatæ. Semina globosa, ovoidea v. crasse subreniformia, extus glanduloso-viscosa.

* *Caule herbaceo volubili.*

7. C. MACROPHYLLA (Wall. Cat. Herb. Ind. n. 5345), caule rigido subvolubili piloso v. glabrato, foliolis 3 ovalibus subcoriaceis supra glabris subtus appresse pilosis, racemis brevissimis confertis, bracteis oblongis calycis tubo brevioribus, vexillo villoso, legumine glabro ecostato.

C. javanica, Miq. Fl. Ned. Ind. vol. i. p. 226.

Hab. In India Orientali, in montibus Prome et Tavoy (*Wallich*). In Java (*Horsfield*).

Foliola 3-4-pollicaria, petiolo communi flores superante. Flores 1¾ poll. longi. Legumen bipollicare.

8. C. MARIANA (Linn. Spec. Pl. p. 1026), glabra v. vix pilosula, caule prostrato v. volubili, foliolis 3 ovato-oblongis v. lanceolatis membranaceis sæpius acutis, pedunculis 1-3-floris, bracteolis lanceolatis calyce multo brevioribus, vexillo glabro, legumine glabro ecostato.

C. Mexicana, Link. Enum. vol. ii. p. 235.—*C. acuminata*, Grah. in Wall. Cat. Herb. Ind. n. 5346.—*C. Grahami*, Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2; Benth. in Pl. Jungh. vol. ii. p. 30.

Hab. In America septentrionali, in solo sicco præsertim secus fluvia a New Jersey ad Floridam et Alabama (*Torrey, Gray*, &c.). In prov. Texas (*Drummond, Lindheimer*, &c.); in Mexico in dumetis prope Jalapam (*Schiede et Deppe, Linden*, n. 689), prope Talea (*Hartweg*), in præruptis prov. Oaxaca, altit. 3000–4000 ped. (*Galeotti*, n. 3146), et in India orientali in montibus Khasiya, altit. 5000–6000 ped. (*Hooker fil. et Thomson, Griffith*, n. 343, *Lobb*), in Tavoy (*Wallich*).

Variat in solo pinguiore et calidiore foliolis et præsertim stipulis majoribus, calycis laciniis longioribus angustioribusque, &c., sed specimina Asiatica nequaquam a Mexicanis differunt.

9. C. GLYCINOIDES (D.C. Prod. vol. ii. p. 234), herbacea volubilis pubescens v. villosa, foliolis 3 ovatis oblongisve subtus sericeo-pubescentibus villosisve, pedunculis 1–3-floris, bracteolis ovato-lanceolatis calyce multo brevioribus, legumine subfalcato valvulis medio costatis v. rarius subnudis.

C. falcata, Lam. Dict. vol. ii. p. 51 ex parte ?*.—*Neurocarpum falcatum*, DC. Prod. vol. ii. p. 236.—*Clitoria rubiginosa*, Pers. Syn. vol. ii. p. 303. —*Neurocarpum glycinoides, rubiginosum, ellipticum* et *villosum*, Desv. cfr. Ann. Sc. Nat. Par. ser. 1. vol. ix. p. 413. — *Martia physalodes*, Leandr. Sacr. Denkschr. Acad. Mun. vol. vii. p. 23. t. 12. — *Martia brasiliensis*, Zuccar.—*Neurocarpum argenteum*, Duchass. et Walp. in Flora, 1853, p. 228.

Hab. In America orientali tropica frequens; in tota Brasilia, in Peruvia orientali (cis-Andina), Guiana, insulis Indiæ occidentalis, et in Panama.

** *Caule prostrato flagellari.*

10. C. FLAGELLARIS, herbacea, rufo-pubescens, ramis prostrato-flagellatis, foliolis 3 oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis utrinque villosulis, pedunculis 1–3-floris, bracteolis lato-lanceolatis calyce multo brevioribus, legumine costato.

Neurocarpum flagellare, Benth. in Hook. Journ. Bot. vol. ii. p. 58.

Hab. Ad Rio Branco Brasiliæ borealis (*Schomburgk*).

Specimina perpauca vidi a *C. glycinoide* distincta imprimis ramis non volubilibus et foliolis angustis.

11. C. RUFESCENS, herbacea procumbens (v. subvolubilis ?), foliolis 3 oblongo-ovatis ellipticisve mucronatis subtus ramis pedunculisque rufo-villosis, pedunculis 1–3-floris, bracteolis ovato-acutis calyce multo brevioribus.

Neurocarpum rufescens, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 116.

Hab. In Brasiliæ campis editis ad Tejuco et Villa do Principe prov. Minas Geraes (*Martius*).

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* Lamarck's description of the fruit does not agree with that of this species, but DeCandolle, who saw the original specimen in Jussieu's herbarium, had certainly this plant in view. If the identity is confirmed, Lamarck's specific name should be adopted. That of Persoon is applicable only to the more hairy varieties.

Species e specimine unico descripta intermedia videtur inter *C. glycinoiden* et sequentes. Flores fere *C. guianensis* sed calyx rufo-villosus et bracteolæ latiores.

*** *Caule e rhizomate lignoso herbaceo ascendente v. erecto vix ramoso.*

12. C. NANA, herbacea pilosula v. glabrata, caule abbreviato, foliolis 3 oblongis ellipticisve, pedunculis unifloris, bracteolis lineari-lanceolatis calyce multo brevioribus, leguminis valvulis nudis.

Hab. In Brasiliæ meridionalis prov. Rio Grande, in campis siccis prope Porto Alegre (*Tweedie*).

Caules e rhizomate lignoso 1–4-pollicares. Planta cæterum formis minimis *C. guianensis* similis, sed floris color diversus videtur et leguminis valvulæ (semper ?) ecostatæ.

13. C. SIMPLICIFOLIA, herbacea erecta subsimplex glabra, foliolo subsessili ovali obtuso basi rotundato, pedunculis bifloris racemosisve, bracteolis lanceolatis calyce multo brevioribus, leguminis valvulis costatis.

Neurocarpum simplicifolium, Kunth, Mimos. p. 213. t. 59.

Hab. In locis arenosis ad margines fluviorum, &c. ad flum. Orinoco (*Humboldt et Bonpland*), in Brasiliæ prov. Goyaz et Pernambuco (*Gardner*, n. 2822 et 3669).

Caules e rhizomate lignoso semipedales ad pedales. Foliola semper vidi solitaria subcoriacea. Flores *C. guianensis*.

14. C. GUIANENSIS, herbacea erecta v. adscendens glabra v. albopilosa, foliolis 3 longe oblongis linearibus v. imis solitariis, pedunculis 1–2-floris, bracteolis lanceolatis calyce multo brevioribus, leguminis valvulis costatis v. rarissime subnudis.

Crotalaria guianensis, Aubl. Pl. Gui. vol. ii. p. 761. t. 305[*].—*Crotalaria longifolia*, Lam. Dict. vol. ii. p. 201.—*Neurocarpum angustifolium*, Kunth, Mimos. p. 218. t. 60. — *N. guianense*, Desv. Journ. Bot. 1814, vol. i. p. 75. — *N. longifolium* et *N. frigidulum*, Mart., Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 116.

Hab. ——?

Caules e rhizomate lignoso semipedales ad pedales. Foliola sæpe semipedalia. Calyx 12–15 lin., corolla 2 poll. longa. Species differt a *C. nana* statura et legumine, a *C. simplicifolia* foliolis ternis angustis, a *C. cajanæfolia* statura humiliori, foliolis longioribus subtus minus canescentibus.

15. C. CAJANÆFOLIA, herbacea erecta plus minus canescens, foliolis 3 oblongis v. imis solitariis, pedunculis 1–2-floris, bracteolis ovatis calyce multo brevioribus, leguminis valvulis costatis v. rarius nudis.

Neurocarpum cajanæfolium, Presl. Symb. Bot. p. 17. t. 9.—*N. retusum*, Hassk. Pl. Jav. rar. p. 376.—*Lotus fluminensis*, Vell. Fl. Flum. vol. vii.

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[*] Aublet's drawing and description agree in everything but the corolla, which he evidently only had in an imperfect shrivelled state.

t. 132.—*Clitoria laurifolia*, Poir. Dict. Suppl. vol. ii. p. 301.—*Neurocarpum laurifolium*, Desv. (forma glabrior legumine sæpius ecostato).

Hab. In Brasiliæ et Guianæ collibus imis arenosis frequens, etiam in ins. Trinitatis (*Sieber*, n. 187), Porto Rico et S. Domingo (*Poiteau* in Herb. Mus. Par.), et ex America allata in Java (*Zollinger*, n. 748, v. 784 in Herb. meo), Malacca (*Griffith*), et Singapore (*Herb. Hooker*).

A *C. guianensi* vix characteribus certis definienda etsi habitu facile recognoscenda. Caulis rigidior, elatior, vulgo 1–2-pedalis; foliola raro 3 pollices excedunt, vulgo obtusissima v. retusa, subtus canescentia v. sericeo-villosa. Flores paullo minores. Legumen variat costa longitudinali elevata v. tenui v. (in speciminibus a me olim in herbariis nonnullis sub nomine *C. glycinoides*, DC. in Herb. Mus. Par. distinctis) omnino nulla. Specimina nonnulla Gardneriana utrumque legumen ostendunt in eadem planta.

16. C. DENSIFLORA, herbacea erecta, caule ferrugineo-villosulo, foliolis 3 obovali-oblongis infra glabris subtus sericeo-villosis, pedunculis bifloris in axillis superioribus abbreviatis, bracteis lanceolatis calyce brevioribus, leguminis valvulis costatis.

Neurocarpum densiflorum, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 117.

Hab. In campis fruticetisque Brasiliæ provinciæ Minas Geraes (*Pohl*, *St. Hilaire*, *Weddell*).

Præcedenti affinis sed villosior, foliola magis coriacea latiora, stipulæ et bracteæ majores acuminatæ striatæ, inflorescentia densior.

17. C. STIPULARIS, herbacea erecta, caule piloso, foliolis 3 ovali-ellipticis subtus glaucis tenuiter puberulis, pedunculis plurifloris folio brevioribus, bracteolis lanceolatis membranaceis calyce paullo brevioribus, leguminis valvulis costatis.

Neurocarpum bracteatum, Mart., Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 116.

Hab. In sylvis Catingas Brasiliæ provinciæ Bahia (*Martius*).

Caules basi duri, bipedales (v. altiores ?). Stipulæ, bracteæ et bracteolæ membranaceæ, majores quam in præcedentibus. Pedunculi elongati, vulgo 4–6-flori. Flores paulo minores videntur.

Sect. III. CLITORIANTHES.

Frutices erecti v. alte scandentes, ramulis tunc plus minus volubilibus. Folia trifoliolata. Leguminis valvulæ coriaceæ, planæ v. leviter convexæ. Semina matura ignota.

* *Bracteolis angustis v. calyce multo brevioribus.*

18. C. POLYSTACHYA (Benth. Pl. Hartw. p. 60), fruticosa erecta ramosa, foliolis oblongis sublanceolatisve superioribus acutis subtus ramulisque sericeo-pubescentibus, pedunculis multifloris, bracteolis parvis linearibus, leguminis valvulis turgidulis ecostatis.

Hab. In Mexico prope Talea (*Hartweg*), ad San Dionysio in ditione Oaxaca (*Andrieux*, n. 463).

Species quodammodo inter *Neurocarpa* et *Clitorianthes* ambigit, a prioribus caule fruticoso et inflorescentia differt, legumen tamen brevius valvulis convexioribus quam in *Clitorianthis* plerisque.

19. C. BRACHYSTEGIA (Benth. Bot. Sulph. p. 84), fruticosa elata subscandens, foliolis 3 ovatis supra glabris subtus tenuissime puberulis glabrisve, racemis multifloris, bracteolis minimis ovatis, calyce amplo brevi, vexillo pubescente.

Hab. In Peruvia prope Guayaquil (*Sinclair*).

Habitus et folia *C. arborescentis* sed glabrior, et calyx quam in omnibus *Clitoriis* proportione latior, dentibus brevibus late orbicularibus obtusissimis v. vix aculeatis, infima angustiore triangulari. Corolla omnino *C. arborescentis*. Legumen non vidi.

20. C. ARBORESCENS (Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. vol. iv. p. 302), fruticosa elata v. subscandens, foliolis 3 ovatis ellipticisve supra glabris subtus pallide v. rufo-pubescentibus v. sericeo-villosis, racemis multifloris, bracteolis acuminatis calyce multo brevioribus, vexillo pubescente, legumine elongato plano valvulis coriaceis ecostatis.

C. Poitæi, DC. Prod. vol. ii. p. 234. *C. amœna*, Miq. Stirp. Surin. p. 24.

Hab. In America tropica in Surinamo (*Hostmann*, n. 50 et 1097, *Keppler*, n. 1933), in Guiana gallica (*Perrottet*), et anglica (*Anderson*, *Parker*, *Rob. Schomburgk*, coll. ii. n. 849, *Rich. Schomburgk*, n. 1331), in ins. Trinitatis (*Lockhart*), St. Vincentii (*Guilding*), et in Panama (*Cuming*, n. 1142, *Sinclair*).

Frutex ab aliis collectoribus elegans dicitur fere arborescens ramis divaricatis diffusisve, ab aliis frutex scandens. Foliola subcoriacea, ampla, maxima usque ad 8 poll. longa, 4 poll. lata, ramealia dimidio minora. Pedunculi folio breviores, a basi pluri- v. multiflori. Flores breviter pedicellati. Bracteolæ vulgo 2–3 lin., interdum 6 lin. longæ, angustæ. Calyx pollicaris, dentibus acutis v. acuminatis. Vexillum bipollicare. Legumen stipitatum, 5–8 poll. longum, 6–9 lin. latum, maturum tamen non vidi.

21. C. SELLOI, fruticosa volubilis, ramulis villosis, foliolis 3 ellipticis v. oblongis acuminatis subtus rufo-sericeis, racemis brevibus multifloris, bracteolis lanceolatis calyce multo brevioribus, vexillo vix pilosulo.

Hab. In Brasilia (media? v. australiore?) (*Sello*).

Affinis *C. arborescenti*, sed rami volubiles, folia et flores minores. Foliola 3–4 poll. longa, 15–18 lin. lata, apice abrupte acuminata. Calyx circa 7 lin. longus laxe pilosus. Corolla vix sesquipollicaris, vexillo dorso medio pilosulo. Legumen non vidi.

22. C. JAVITENSIS, caule lignoso alte scandente v. repente glabro, foliolis 3 ovatis ellipticisve acuminatis glabris v. subtus parce pilosulis, racemis brevibus paucifloris, bracteolis parvis lanceolatis, vexillo puberulo.

Neurocarpum javitense, H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. Amer. vol. vi. p. 409.

Hab. In Brasilia boreali ad ripas Rio Negro (*Spruce*, n. 1877 et 2320), in ripa flum. Teramini prope Javitam (*Humboldt et Bonpland*), et in Guiana anglica (*Rob. Schomburgk*, coll. ii. n. 1000, *Rich. Schomburgk*, n. 1723).

Species vix satis nota. Specimina *Schomburgkiana* et *Spruceana* incompleta sunt, *Humboldtiani* non nisi fragmenta suppetunt in Herb. Mus. Par. A *C. arborescenti* differt glabritie, ramis tenerioribus, petiolis elongatis, inflorescentia brevi, bracteolis parvis. Flores *C. arborescentis*. Legumen non visum.

23. C. LEPTOSTACHYA, caule lignoso volubili alte scandente glabro, foliolis 3 ellipticis oblongisve acuminatis glabris, racemis elongatis tenuibus, floribus per paria distantibus, bracteis bracteolisque minimis linearibus, vexillo minute puberulo.

Hab. In Guiana anglica ad flumen Corentyn superius prope fines Brasiliensium (*Rob. Schomburgk*, coll. ii. sine num.), et in Surinamo (*Hostmann*) (fide racemo unico absque foliis).

Species inflorescentia distinctissima. Caules sæpe elevato-triquetri faciebus sulcatis, raro teretes. Petioli graciles, 3–8-pollicares. Foliola maxima 7–8 poll. longa, 2 poll. lata, alia dimidio minora, omnia longe et anguste acuminata. Racemi ad axillas solitarii v. ad nodos vetustos fasciculati, nunc 3–4-pollicares nunc pedales, rhachi tenui. Flores in speciminibus *Schomburgkianis* bipollicares, in *Hostmanniano* fere tripollicares.

** *Bracteolis ovatis coriaceis striatis calyces subæquantibus.*

24. C. AMAZONUM (Mart., Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 115), caule fruticoso suberecto v. scandente glabro, foliolis 3 ovatis acuminatis glabris v. subtus pilosulis, racemis brevibus ramosis, bracteis pedicello multo brevioribus, bracteolis ovalibus coriaceis calyces subæquantibus, vexillo glabro v. vix minute tomentello.

C. acuminata, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 115.

Hab. In Brasilia boreali in locis sylvaticis fruticetisque ad ripas flum. Solimoes Rio Negro et Amazonum frequens.

Species habitu, foliis, floribus *C. arborescenti* sat similis et pariter variat caule suberecto v. scandente, foliolis majoribus v. minoribus latioribus angustioribusque, sed primo intuitu distinguitur bracteolis 9 lin. longis latis concavis coriaceis striatis apice obtusis v. interdum fissis calyci adpressis. Inflorescentia etiam sæpius ramosa. Legumen *C. arborescentis*, sed omnino maturum non vidi.

25. C. HOFFMANSEGGII, caule fruticoso elato suberecto glabriusculo, racemis petiolisque puberulis, foliolis ex obovato ovatis ellipticisve obtusis v. subacuminatis, racemis brevibus ramosis, bracteis ovatis pedicellum subæquantibus, bracteolis ovalibus coriaceis calyces subæquantibus, vexillo sericeo-pubescente v. villoso.

C. arborea, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 115 (non *C. arborescens*, Ait.).

Hab. In Brasilia boreali ad Para (*Siber in Herb. Mart.*), ad Rio Ma-

dura (*Herb. Mus. Petrop.*), et in Peruvia cisandina prope Mozobamba et Tarapoto (*Matthews*).

Species non satis nota *C. amazonum* valde affinis et forte ejus varietas. Differre videtur caule (ex *Siber* et *Matthews*) altiore arborescente, pube, bracteis majoribus numerosis plerisque 4 lin. longis, calyce paullo breviore, vexillo villosiore.

26. C. **racemosa** (Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. vol. ii. p. 115), caule fruticoso glabriusculo, foliolis ovatis ellipticisve acuminatis coriaceis glabris v. subtus pubescentibus, racemis dense multifloris, bracteis pedicello vix brevioribus, bracteolis ovalibus coriaceis calycem subæquantibus, vexillo sericeo-pubescente v. villoso.

Hab. In Brasiliæ prov. Goyaz prope Natividade (*Pohl*).

Frutex v. arbor ramis diffusis *C. amazonum* affinis. Foliola magis coriacea, venis primariis parallelis crebrioribus. Racemi vulgo folia æquant v. superant, nunc fere pedales, a medio ad apicem dense floridi, bracteis numerosis 2–3 lin. longis. Flores *C. amazonum*, sed bracteolæ et calyces tenuiter tomentelli et vexillum molliter sericeum.

Supersunt species duæ a G. Don in ins. St. Thomæ lectæ, *C. racemosa* et *C. alba*, ejusd. Gard. Dict. vol. ii. p. 213, verosimiliter vel ad *C. glycinoiden* referendæ vel e genere excludendæ.

On the Cultivation of Mosses. By the Rev. H. H. Higgins. Communicated by N. B. Ward, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read February 3rd, 1857.]

I send a few particulars respecting the cultivation of Mosses, of which about two hundred and forty species have been planted in my bryarium, which is a glass case about 4 feet 6 inches long, 22 inches from back to front, and 26 inches in height. It is fitted with shelves, and has two doors, one of which is generally left only partially closed. The plants are in separate pots, and are never removed from the case, but are kept in the shade and frequently watered with a syringe. Care is taken to procure suitable kinds of soil; but in most instances the soil is sparingly used, the pots being more than half filled with drainage.

Andreaceæ.—*A. rupestris* flourished and fruited till the second season. If removed with a portion of the rock attached, it might last much longer.

Sphagnaceæ.—The pots were set in trays of water, and no soil was put into them. Six species, five of them in fruit, were planted, and did well for the first year. *S. acutiflorum* alone fruited the second year. They are now almost extinct.

PHASCEÆ.—From a fine patch of *P. nitidum* only one or two plants came up the second year.

WEISSIEÆ.—Seem permanent. *W. controversa* fruits profusely about a month before its usual time.

DICRANEÆ.—*Stylostegium cæspititium* from Ben Lawers soon perished. *Dicranum polycarpum* and *D. virens*, from the same locality, flourish; the former fruits vigorously. Eight other species, some of them Alpine, seem permanently established. *Leucobryum glaucum* does not alter in the least.

CAMPYLOPODEÆ.—*C. longipilus*, from Scotland, thrives; and the common species bears fruit.

POTTIEÆ.—*P. Heimii* dies rapidly. *P. truncata* fruits.

TRICHOSTOMEÆ.—*Tri. tophaceum* and *homomallum* disappear. The *Tortulæ* mostly do well, but the case contains no Alpine species. *T. ruralis* overgrows itself and dies.

ENCALYPTEÆ.—*E. vulgaris* fruited and disappeared. *E. ciliata* remains, but is barren. Two Alpine species from Ben Lawers are unhealthy.

HEDWIGIEÆ.—*H. ciliata* remains, but wants attention.

GRIMMIEÆ.—*G. pulvinata* is a charming little plant for cultivation, but must be kept rather dry. Several others do fairly. All the *Racomitria*, except two, flourish and are very ornamental.

ORTHOTRICHEÆ. — Tied upon small blocks of wood, and suspended, they live, and some of them bear fruit, but do not appear thoroughly healthy. *Zygodon Lapponicus* and *Z. Mougeotii* are on the wane. *Tetraphis pellucida* holds its own well, but does not fruit.

POLYTRICHEÆ.—*Pogonatum nanum* is gone. *P. aloides* and *P. urnigerum* grow, and fruit beautifully: even *P. alpinum* does better than many. The *Polytricha* have not succeeded well.

BRYEÆ.—*Aulacomnium palustre* is most desirable for cultivation; it grows freely, and the tall pseudopodia have been abundant and very interesting. *Leptobryum pyriforme* should be excluded if possible; it becomes a perfect pest, growing everywhere but in its own pot. *Bryum*: about twenty-four species of this genus grow in the case; the best are *B. nutans* and *carneum*, both of them very beautiful in fruit. *B. alpinum* retains its fine crimson colour. *B. julaceum* and *B. Zierii* both do well, whilst the common *B. argenteum* has been often changed, and is now given up. *B. roseum* has been disturbed a good deal, ♂ and ♀ specimens having been planted together to try if fruit would be produced; but as yet there is no appearance of fertility. *B. Marratii*, *B. calophyllum*, and *B. Warneum* are not healthy. *Mnium*: all that have been tried do well.

MEESIEÆ.—*Meesia uliginosa* puts forth setæ of prodigious length; a rather suspicious circumstance in respect of its congener *M. longiseta.*

FUNARIEÆ.—*Physcomitrium pyriforme.* The fruit in its season is so dense that not a leaf can be seen.

BARTRAMIEÆ.—*Bartramia.* All are included except *B. rigida.* *The best and most satisfactory* mosses for growing in cultivation. Nothing of the kind can exceed them in beauty of colour, growth, and fruit. *Catoscopium nigritum* is gone.

SPLACHNEÆ.—*S. ampullaceum* and *S. sphæricum* have been only lately received; but *Tetraplodon mnioides*, on the bones of a rabbit, has grown and fruited for two seasons most vigorously.

FISSIDENTEÆ are gems for cultivation. *F. adiantoides* is a portion of a specimen which has been in cultivation for twenty years. *Antitrichia curtipendula* is not healthy.

ISOTHECIEÆ. — The *Pterogonia* are weakly. The *Isothecia* flourish. *Climacium dendroides* has been very fine, but now droops. *Leskea sericea* and *L. polycarpa* are very beautiful. *L. latebricola* and *pulvinata* are fast disappearing.

HYPNEÆ.—Of *Hypnum* sixty species are included. They are not easily kept in order on account of their straggling habit. The vitality of the plant seems to leave the root and the centre, and to reside almost entirely in the extremities. If these be cut off, the plant will not throw up fresh shoots from the root, but perishes. In some instances I have therefore cut off and planted in fresh and suitable soil the extremities of the fronds; and these have made young and vigorous specimens. The experiment is however too recent to be considered conclusive. Many of the rare Alpine species have been tried, but most of them are in a sickly state. *H. Crista-Castrensis* seems to thrive, but does not form so handsome a plant as *H. uncinatum*. *H. loreum* becomes in appearance exactly like *H. squarrosum*. *H. atro-virens*, from Ben Lawers, is very beautiful. No *Hypna* fruit with me but those which are commonly found fertile; *H. cordifolium* is perhaps an exception.

OMALIEÆ.—*O. trichomanoides* is healthy. *Neckera crispa* is tied to a flat stone and suspended; it is in a very satisfactory condition.

HOOKERIEÆ.—*H. lucens* never changes: in winter and summer it is alike beautiful. It is now fruiting pretty freely.

FONTINALEÆ.—*F. antipyretica* fails.

HEPATICÆ.—*Riccia fluitans* grows in a very interesting way. *Targionia hypophylla* is gone. The *Marchantiæ* grow too freely. *Jungermanniæ*: I have had twenty-seven species; some of them, e. g. *J. tomentella*, *J. ciliaris*, *J. spinulosa* and *J. asplenoides*, are as beautiful as any plants in the case. Some of the species fruit profusely, pouring out a stream of silvery translucent fruit-stalks, tipped with little shining ebony heads, which, when expanded, show very remarkable hygrometric properties. *J. nemoralis* is covered with little dark-coloured gemmæ.

Bartramia Halleriana grew last autumn with a fringe of *Hymenophyllum*, with which it was collected near Loch Lomond, and was as round and as finely in fruit as a bush of Mistletoe.

On the Structure of the Seeds of *Barringtonia* and *Careya*. By THOMAS THOMSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden.

[Read March 17, 1857.]

THE internal structure of the seeds of *Barringtonia* and *Careya* has long been a matter of doubt, and indeed continues to the present day to be described by different authors very differently, being by some regarded as exalbuminous, while others represent the embryo as lying in the axis of copious albumen.

The genus *Barringtonia* originated with Forster, but two of its species were known to Linnæus, and referred by him to the genera *Mammea* and *Eugenia* respectively. The descriptions of Linnæus, Forster and Lamarck do not refer to the internal structure; but as Jussieu* refers the genus to *Myrtaceæ*, an order which he describes as exalbuminous, he seems to imply a similar structure in *Barringtonia*.

Gærtner† (1791) describes *Barringtonia* as albuminous, but adds that the albumen adheres firmly to the entirely undivided embryo in which cotyledons and radicle are undistinguishable.

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* Genera, p. 326.

† Sem. ii. 97.

In 1826, Blume[*], without noticing Gærtner's description, ascribes to *Barringtonia* an exalbuminous seed, with a rugose undivided or pseudomonocotyledonous embryo. DeCandolle[†] in 1828 adopted the same view, but his description of the seed seems derived chiefly if not entirely from Blume.

The genus *Careya* was published for the first time by Roxburgh in 1819 in the third volume of the 'Coromandel Plants.' As the library of the Calcutta Garden does not contain a complete copy of this work, I have not at present access to Roxburgh's figure; but as the letter-press does not refer to the structure of the seed, it is probably not represented in the plate.

The earliest published account of the seed of *Careya* is that of Buchanan Hamilton[‡], in his commentary on the '*Hortus Malabaricus*' of Rheede, which appeared in 1827. He describes it as undoubtedly albuminous, with a straight terete central embryo, subacute at both ends, and as long as the albumen.

The second volume of Roxburgh's 'Flora Indica,' published in 1832, contains a detailed account of that botanist's observations on the seeds of both genera. In *Barringtonia*[§] he describes a copious albumen, with a simple embryo (without cotyledons) of the same length situated in its axis. He adds, however, several details, which seem to show that he considered the structure obscure and anomalous. In particular he tells us that the embryo forms the ligneous centre of the shoots, or, as he says a little lower down, the wood and pith, while the perisperm furnishes the cortical part and the leaves.

The seed of *Careya*[||] is described almost in the same terms as that of *Barringtonia*,—with a simple embryo as long as the copious albumen; and it is again stated that the embryo furnishes the centre or ligneous part, and the perisperm the cortical part of the young plant. It is added that the radicle issues from the small end of the seed close to the umbilicus, and the scaly plumule from the opposite end, a structure identical with that indicated as existing in *Barringtonia*, in which the solitary seed is pendulous, and the root is developed from the apex of the fruit; or in modern botanical terms, the radicle is next the hilum and the seed anatropous.

In 1834 Wight and Arnott[¶] describe the seeds of both genera as exalbuminous, with the large embryo not separable into cotyledons and radicle, but formed of two concentric homogeneous combined layers. As these authors possessed no ripe seeds, this character is an inference from a careful comparison of Gærtner's figure and description with the descriptions of Roxburgh and Blume, and perhaps with Roxburgh's drawing in the India House. As the result of this comparison, they state that they have no doubt that the structure in both genera is identical, and that the supposed albumen is part of the embryo, while no real albumen exists.

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[*] Bijd. 1096.
[†] Prodr. iii. 288.
[‡] Linn. Trans. xv. 96.
[§] Fl. Ind. ii. 635.
[||] Fl. Ind. ii. 638.
[¶] Prodr. Fl. Ind. p. 334.

In 1839–40 Endlicher ('Genera Plantarum') ascribes to both genera an exalbuminous embryo united with the cotyledons into a homogeneous fleshy mass, and makes no allusion to the double layer clearly indicated in Gærtner's figure, and described by Roxburgh and Wight and Arnott.

In 1841 Wight, returning to the subject in the second volume of the 'Illustrations*,' abandons the views which are given by Arnott and himself in the 'Prodromus,' and says that Roxburgh correctly describes the seed as having a simple inverse embryo the length of the ample perisperm.

In 1853 Lindley†, following Hamilton, Roxburgh and Wight, ascribes to the tribe *Barringtonieæ* an embryo in the axis of copious fleshy albumen.

Griffith's excellent observations on these anomalous seeds were not published till 1854‡, and consist only of the rough notes attached to the drawings; the subject, though too important to be entirely neglected by so indefatigable an observer, having only come before him cursorily, so that the notes made at one time are somewhat at variance with those at another. His remarks are so important that I shall quote them at length. At page 657 of the work quoted he says, "The seed of *Barringtonia* is sufficiently remarkable: I imagine the central part represents above the radicle, below the plumule; and I also imagine that all the part between the lowest scales of the superficies and the radicle is adherent cotyledon. Or is it an instance of an immense radicle and two or several minute cotyledons (represented by scales and an inconspicuous plumule)? To this, which is suggested by the radicular central system being internal, not reaching the superficies, there is a great objection in the irregularity, in number and situation, of the scales. The internality may arise from the cotyledons being produced into basilar auriculæ, concealing and enclosing the roots, as occasionally happens. The development only will clear up the point, for even if the scales become enlarged and foliaceous during germination, they will not, I think, necessarily become plumulary, some cotyledons during germination becoming decidedly leafy. On the whole this peculiar embryo appears to me distinctly analogous to that of *Dracontium*, and in a less degree to that of *Cryptocoryne*."

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* p. 19. t. 100.
† Veg. Kingd. 754.
‡ Notulæ, vol. iv.

In the illustrations to the fourth volume of Griffith's 'Notulæ,' t. 636. f. 1 represents a longitudinal section of a ripe seed of *Barringtonia conoidea*, Griff., and in the description of the plates he refers to a central and peripherical system, at the plumular end of the latter of which two small notches are seen. Fig. 2 of the same plate shows a similar section of *B. racemosa*, and shows at *b*, *b* the primary or first-formed scales, and at *c*, *c* the secondary-formed scales.

In plate 634 A the four figures in the left upper corner represent longitudinal sections of the seed of *Careya herbacea*, Roxb. The references to the letters are found in the 'Notulæ[*].' In the general description of the plant he gives it white fleshy albumen and an undivided central embryo united to the albumen. In the references, however, he has evidently in view the above-quoted general remarks on *Barringtonia*, calling the notches at the plumular end of the peripherical system cotyledons, and adding above, "at first the long section shows only two notches, then it shows four, the two last nearly enclosing the plumule[†]."

In 1855 Miquel[‡], following Blume and Endlicher, gives to both genera an exalbuminous embryo, in which cotyledons and embryo are blended into a homogeneous mass.

From the preceding details it will be seen that Gærtner, Blume, Hamilton, Roxburgh, Wight, and Griffith are the original authorities, from whom all systematists have copied, and that there are three distinct modes in which the structure has been viewed:—

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[*] iv. 661.

[†] An earlier view taken by Griffith, in reference to the seed of *Careya*, is given in the abstract of a paper by him, dated July 1st, 1835, and published in the 'Proceedings of the Linnean Society,' vol. i. pp. 280–1. In this abstract, after describing both the seed and its germination, it is said:—"The absolute nature of the outer fleshy part, Mr. Griffith observes, can only be determined by pursuing the development of the ovule. The nature of the subulate body is evident: it is the root, the true plumula being the minute scaly body at its distal end. The root points, as it should do, towards one side of the hilum, the situation in fact of the foramen. At the collet it is continuous with the plumula, and laterally with the outer fleshy mass, which ought therefore to be cotyledonary, and taking it to be so, might be explained by supposing the cotyledons to be affixed in a peltate manner, and united into a solid mass." There is little essential difference between this view and that proposed by Blume and adopted by DeCandolle and Endlicher, in regard to *Barringtonia*.—SECR.

[‡] Fl. Ned. Ind. i. 484.

1. As an undivided exalbuminous embryo, which is the statement of Blume, followed by Endlicher and Meisner.

2. As an embryo in the axis of copious albumen. This view originated with Gærtner, and was adopted by Hamilton, Roxburgh, Wight, and Lindley.

3. As an exalbuminous embryo in two layers, a view first promulgated by Wight and Arnott, and doubtfully adopted by Griffith.

The manifest contradiction involved in these different modes of describing the same parts in a seed of considerable size induced me to take the first opportunity of examining ripe and germinating seeds. This I have now been able to do for two seasons in the Calcutta Botanic Garden, and the structure is so simple, that it will require much less time to describe it than has been occupied in the enumeration of the views of previous observers.

An inspection of the ripe seed of *Barringtonia* or *Careya* shows at once that it is not perfectly homogeneous. A transverse section of any part of the seed presents, as in Gærtner's plate of *Barringtonia* and Wight's of *Careya*, two concentric layers, separated by a ring of darker-coloured tissue, which has an organic connexion with both layers. A longitudinal section, as is shown in Gærtner's, Wight's, and Lindley's plates, as well as in those of Griffith, exhibits the central body extending throughout the whole length of the seed, and surrounded by the supposed albumen, from which it is separated on either side by a narrow line of darker-coloured tissue. The shape of the central body is dependent on the shape of the seed, and therefore varies in different species of the two genera; but the relative position of the parts remains the same in all.

The microscope shows that both of these bodies consist of ordinary cellular tissue full of starch-granules; but that the separating layer, which is in organic connexion with both, consists of a very thin or almost single layer of delicate wood-cells (pleurenchyma) intermixed with barred and true (unrollable) spiral vessels.

The integuments of the seed are readily separable in *Careya*; they adhere somewhat firmly both to the fruit and the seed in *Barringtonia*, but can be detached with a little care from the embryo, most easily near the plumule. An examination of the surface of the embryo before germination shows that, except two minute and scarcely perceptible notches, first noticed by Griffith, at the extremity from which the stem is afterwards developed, the surface is perfectly uniform.

Roxburgh's MSS. drawings in the library of the Calcutta Botanic Garden contain excellent figures of the germinating seeds of *Careya arborea* and *Barringtonia racemosa.* My examination of the germination of *Careya* has confirmed Roxburgh's observations, and I found that, allowing for difference of size and shape, the germination of *Barringtonia acutangula*, the species I examined, is exactly like that of *B. racemosa*, as figured by Roxburgh.

In all, the only appearances of foliar organs are a few minute scales surrounding the growing point, which is gradually elongated into the ascending axis. On this axis the earlier leaves are quite rudimentary, and true leaves are not developed till it has become one or two inches long.

A longitudinal section of a germinating plant shows that the central body is continuous with the pith, and the superficial body with the bark, as Roxburgh has long ago stated. It further shows that the vascular layer, which separates the two, is continuous both upwards and downwards with the ligneo-vascular cylinder of the stem and root.

It is thus evident: 1. That the embryo of *Barringtonieæ* is exalbuminous. 2. That the cotyledons are rudimentary. 3. That the embryo is an axial organ, consisting of pith, woody layer, and bark. 4. That the plumule, at best almost without scales, is developed into a stem, while the opposite extremity elongates into a root.

In examining nearly a hundred germinating plants of *Careya arborea*, I found that in a considerable number (eight or ten instances) the primary axis died off, and the stem was continued by a bud springing from the axil of one of the minute scales. In one instance this took place so close to the embryo as to be apparently in the axil of one of the first pair of scales, or rudimentary cotyledons.

In describing the seeds of *Garcinia* and *Xanthochymus*, Roxburgh states that their structure is quite like that of the seeds of *Careya* and *Barringtonia*, except that the central portion (which he calls the embryo) is very slender, and that the permanent root proceeds from the base of the plumule, while that from the opposite end of the embryo soon perishes, or remains slender as compared with the other.

Such adventitious roots are of common occurrence also in *Careya*, so that the difference is even less than Roxburgh supposed. Circumstances prevented my examining germinating seeds of *Xanthochymus*, grown here for the purpose last year, but I hope to be able to do so before the end of the present season.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I. A.

Fig. 1. Germinating plant of *Careya arborea*, Roxb.
Fig. 2. Another plant of the same, with the seed cut longitudinally.
Fig. 3. Germinating seed of *Barringtonia racemosa*, Blume, after Dr. Roxburgh's drawing.

Note on some young plants of *Cardamine hirsuta*, growing from buds formed on the upper surface of old leaves of that plant, exhibited March 3rd and 17th, 1857. By Miss LLEWELYN of Penllergare, near Swansea. Extracted from a Letter to G. BENTHAM, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read March 17th, 1857.]

IN January 1857 I observed a number of small leaves strewn about on a flower-bed, some green and some purple; on examining them I found that they were all growing by means of small, white fibrous roots—protruded in several places from the upper surface of the leaf, which is usually turned down on the earth. In many instances young leaf-stalks and small leaves were formed, all attached to the parent leaf, which appears to be that of *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.

A large plant of this weed was destroyed in the same bed, in September 1856, when leaves were broken off and accidentally scattered around.

Since January I have observed many instances of the same leaf-plants in other parts of the garden; and in one other instance I can trace the young weeds to the same cause.

Penllergare, March 3rd, 1857.

Memorandum by George Bentham, Esq.

These very curious specimens appeared mostly to be the larger, and especially the terminal, segments of the leaves of *Cardamine hirsuta*, and the young plants were generally growing from the upper surface close to the junction with the petiole, with here and there a few tufts of roots from other parts of the surface; but in some specimens there were two or three young plants growing from scattered points on the surface of the segment.

Præcursores ad Floram Indicam. By J. D. Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. & L.S., and T. Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. & L.S.

(Continued from page 29.)

Series II. Saxifrageæ (including *Hydrangeæ*, &c.), Crassulaceæ, Droseraceæ, Parnassieæ, Grossularieæ, Hamamelideæ, and Philadelpheæ.

The Orders here grouped together appear to us to stand in more immediate connexion with one another than with any other Indian Orders, and to be intimately connected with *Corneæ* and its allies on the one hand, and *Rosaceæ* on the other. From *Corneæ* and its allies they differ much in the structure and number of their ovules, which are numerous, except in some *Hamamelideæ*, and in their less constant characters of the carpels being partially free from one another and from the calyx or apex of the peduncle, the rarely valvate floral envelopes, and the more numerous stamens. From *Rosaceæ* they are less definitely though more naturally separated, and the Himalayan genera *Neillia* and *Astilbe* form a very close connecting link between these Orders. Of these, *Neillia* may safely be referred to *Saxifrageæ*; and *Astilbe* must, technically, fall into *Saxifrageæ* also, though its relationship to *Spiræa* is all but generic. *Polyosma*, appended by Brown and Bennett to *Escallonieæ*, presents the strongest resemblance to *Corneæ* in many respects.

We have endeavoured to give a conspectus of these Orders, with their diagnostic characters drawn from the Indian genera, from which it will be seen, that though all of them are very natural groups, they are to a great extent undistinguishable by characters. *Saxifrageæ*, by being made to include the fruticose genera *Adamia*, *Hydrangea*, *Itea*, and *Polyosma*, has a very different value from the succeeding Orders, which are all of them as naturally parts of *Saxifrageæ* as many of the genera included under it are. *Philadelpheæ* might without violence be brought next to *Hydrangeæ*; *Parnassia*, though exalbuminous, is nearly related to *Saxifraga* itself, as indicated by Brown and others, and displays the same singular economy of the stamens advancing by pairs to the stigmata, the same texture of its persistent petals, and a habit so similar, that when in the Himalaya, their close affinity appeared to us self-evident. *Hamamelideæ* might be brought under *Cunonieæ*, the remarkable stipules of *Bucklandia* finding an exact homologue in *Cunonia* itself, whilst amongst other genera of both Orders many cross affinities may be traced. *Droseraceæ* and *Grossularieæ* seem

to us to be rather aberrant members of *Saxifrageæ* in its extended significance, than separate Orders; the former having many points in common with *Saxifrageæ*, as the persistent marcescent subperigynous petals, which, and the stamens, are absolutely perigynous in some Antarctic species, indicating, as it appears to us, stronger affinities with this group than M. Planchon admits in his able paper on the genus*. It is not, however, our intention to discuss such questions at length in the "Præcursores;" and we therefore proceed with the systematic arrangement of the genera and species.

DIAGNOSES ORDINUM AD GENERA INDICA RECENSENDÆ.

I. SAXIFRAGEÆ. *Calyx* superus v. inferus. *Petala* valvata v. imbricata. *Stamina* 4–20, epigyna v. perigyna. *Ovarium* 1–10-loculare, stylis connatis v. distinctis. *Fructus* capsularis v. baccatus, 1–10-locularis, placentis axillaribus, suturalibus, parietalibusve. *Semina* albuminosa.—Habitus, folia *et* inflorescentia *varia*.

II. PARNASSIEÆ. *Calyx* semi-superus v. inferus. *Petala* 4–5, imbricata. *Stamina* 4–5, perigyna, staminodiis alternantia. *Ovarium* 1-loculare, placentis 3, parietalibus; *stylis* 3, v. 1, trilobo. *Capsula* coriacea. *Semina* exalbuminosa.—Herbæ *glaberrimæ, temperatæ*; foliis *radicalibus*; scapis *foliatis*, 1-*floris*; floribus *hermaphroditis*.

III. DROSEREÆ. *Calyx* inferus, 5-lobus, v. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5, subhypogyna, imbricata. *Stamina* 5, subhypogyna. *Ovarium* 5-loculare, placentis 3–5 parietalibus; *stylis* 3–5. *Capsula* 3–5-valvis, valvis medio placentiferis. *Semina* albuminosa.—Herbæ *temperatæ et tropicæ, pleræque glanduloso-pilosæ*; foliis *omnibus radicalibus circinatis*; scapis *ebracteatis*; floribus *racemosis, hermaphroditis*.—Habitus, &c. *Aldrovandræ* peculiaris.

IV. GROSSULARIEÆ. *Calyx* superus, tubo supra ovarium producto, 4–5-fido. *Petala* 4–5, fauce calycis inserta, parva, imbricata. *Stamina* 4–5, cum petalis inserta. *Ovarium* 1-loculare, placentis 2–4 parietalibus v. semiseptis adnatis; *stylis* 2–4, distinctis. *Bacca* pulposa. *Semina* albuminosa.—Frutices *temperatæ, sæpius glandulosæ*; foliis *alternis, vernatione plicatis*; floribus *racemosis subsolitariisve, hermaphroditis v. polygamo-dioicis*.

V. HAMAMELIDEÆ. *Calyx* semi-superus, lobis 5–7. *Petala* 4–5 v. 0, calyce inserta, sæpius ligulata, imbricata v. basi valvata. *Stamina* 5 v. plura, calyce inserta. *Ovarium* biloculare, ovulis 1

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* Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3. vol. ix. p. 90.

v. numerosis, placentis axillaribus adnatis; *stylis* 2. *Capsula* bipartibilis v. bifida, epicarpio soluto. *Semina* albuminosa.—Frutices *v.* arbores *temperatæ et subtropicæ*; pilis *plerisque stellatis*; foliis *alternis, stipulatis*; floribus *racemosis v. capitatis, calycibus interdum coadunatis, hermaphroditis v. unisexualibus.*

VI. Philadelpheæ. *Calyx* superus, 4–5-fidus, lobis valvatis. *Petala* 4–5 disco epigyno inserta, convoluta v. valvatim induplicativa. *Stamina* 10 v. plura, cum petalis inserta, filamentis planis. *Ovarium* 3–10-loculare, placentis angulo centrali adnatis; ovulis numerosis; *stylis* 3–5, filiformibus, liberis v. connatis. *Capsula* vertice septicide v. loculicide dehiscens. *Semina* albuminosa; testa membranacea, laxa, ultra nucleum producta.—Frutices *temperatæ*; pilis *dum adsunt sæpe stellatis*; foliis *oppositis, exstipulatis*; floribus *albis, trichotome cymosis v. paniculatis, hermaphroditis.*

VII. Crassulaceæ. *Calyx* liber 3–20-partitus, lobis imbricatis persistentibus. *Petala* totidem perigyna, imbricata v. valvata, libera v. gamopetala. *Stamina* 6–20 cum petalis inserta v. iis adnata. *Squamulæ hypogynæ* tot quot ovaria, iis oppositæ, rarius 0. *Ovaria* tot quot petala et iis opposita, verticillata, libera v. rarius syncarpa, 1-locularia, placentis marginalibus. *Capsulæ* folliculares, liberæ. *Semina* minima, scobiformia, albumine tenuissimo v. 0.—Herbæ *carnosæ*; caule *v.* rhizomate *interdum lignoso*; foliis *oppositis alternisve, exstipulatis, interdum compositis*; floribus *hermaphroditis, rarius unisexualibus, plerisque cymosis racemosisve.*

I. SAXIFRAGEÆ.—Diagnoses Generum.

A. Herbaceæ.

1. Saxifraga, *L.* *Calyx* liber v. basi ovarii adnatus, sepalis imbricatis. *Petala* 4–5, perigyna. *Stamina* 10, perigyna. *Ovarium* 2–3-loculare; *stylis* 2–3, liberis.—Herbæ *temperatæ et alpinæ pleræque cæspitosæ*; foliis *alternis, exstipulatis.*

2. Vahlia, *Thunb.* *Calyx* ovario adnatus; lobis valvatis. *Petala* et *stamina* 5, epigyna. *Ovarium* 1-loculare, placentis geminis pendulis; *stylis* 2.—Herbæ *tropicæ*; foliis *oppositis, exstipulatis.*

3. Chrysosplenium, *L.* *Calyx* ovario adnatus, 4–5-fidus. *Petala* 0. *Stamina* 8–10, disco epigyno inserta. *Ovarium* 1-loculare, placentis 2, prope basin ovarii insertis; *stylis* 2.—Herbæ *temperatæ et alpinæ*; foliis *oppositis alternisque, exstipulatis.*

4. TIARELLA, *L.* *Calyx* campanulatus, basi imo ovarii adnatus; lobis 5, valvatis. *Petala* 5, perigyna. *Stamina* 10, perigyna. *Ovarium* biloculare, placentis basi dissepimenti adnatis; *stylis* 2. —Herba *temperata*; foliis *plerisque radicalibus*.

5. ASTILBE, *Ham.* *Calyx* basi ovario adnatus, lobis imbricatis. *Petala* 4–5, perigyna, v. 0. *Stamina* 8–10, perigyna. *Ovaria* 2, libera; placentis suturalibus.—Herbæ *elatæ*; foliis *alternis, compositis, stipulatis*.

B. FRUTICES V. ARBORES.

6. NEILLIA, *Don.* *Calyx* basi ovario adnatus, lobis 5, valvatis. *Petala* 5, perigyna. *Stamina* numerosa, perigyna. *Ovarium* 1, 1-loculare; placenta suturali.—Frutices *temperatæ*; foliis *alternis, stipulatis, lobatis*.

7. HYDRANGEA, *L.* *Calyx* superus, floribus sterilibus petaloideus, fertilibus 4–5-dentatus. *Petala* epigyna, valvata. *Stamina* 8–10, epigyna. *Ovarium* inferum 2-loculare; placentis dissepimenti marginibus adnatis; *stylis* 2. *Fructus* capsularis.—Frutices *v.* arbores *temperatæ*; foliis *oppositis, exstipulatis*.

8. ADAMIA, *Wall.* *Calyx* superus, 5-dentatus, sinubus latis. *Petala* 5, epigyna, sessilia, valvata. *Stamina* 10, epigyna. *Ovarium* incomplete 3–5-loculare, placentis semiseptorum marginibus adnatis; stylis 3–5. *Bacca* 1-locularis; placentis 3–5 parietalibus.—Frutex *temperata*; foliis *oppositis, simplicibus, serratis*.

9. POLYOSMA, *Blume.* *Calyx* superus, 5-lobus. *Petala* 4, epigyna, linearia, valvata. *Stamina* 4, epigyna. *Ovarium* 1-loculare, placentis 2 parietalibus; *stylo* elongato; *stigmate* simplici. *Bacca* monosperma.—Arbores et frutices *tropicæ*; foliis *oppositis, exstipulatis*.

10. ITEA, *L.* *Calyx* inferus, campanulatus, 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, perigyna, valvata. *Stamina* 5, perigyna. *Ovarium* 2-loculare, placentis juxta medium dissepimenti utrinque biseriatis; *stylo* simplici demum bipartibili. *Capsula* bipartibilis.—Arbores *subtropicæ*; foliis *alternis, exstipulatis*.

11. PILEOSTEGIA (*H. f. & T.*). *Calyx* semisuperus, obconicus, 4–5-lobus. *Petala* 4–5 calyce inserta, valvata, calyptratim subcohærentia. *Stamina* 8–10 cum petalis inserta. *Ovarium* 5-loculare; ovulis numerosis elongatis, ex apice loculi pendulis; *stylo* crasso clavato, stigmate 5–6-sulcato truncato apice 5–6-lobo, ad angulos lineis 5–6 longitudinalibus stigmatiferis instructo.

Fructus?—Arbor *v.* frutex *ramulis subteretibus*; foliis *oppositis, exstipulatis, coriaceis*; inflorescentia *terminali cymoso-paniculata, ramis decussatim oppositis*; floribus *pedicellatis, subfasciculatis*.

1. Saxifraga, *L.*

With the solitary exception of *S. ligulata*, which is found also in the Khasia Mountains, all the Indian species are natives of the temperate and alpine regions of the Himalaya and Tibet, affecting precisely similar situations to what they do in Europe and the Arctic regions; and several of the species, as *S. hemisphærica, imbricata, saginoides*, and *Jacquemontiana*, attain the extremest limit in altitude of vegetation. The number of species seems to increase in the Eastern Himalaya, 28 being found to the eastward of Central Nipal, and only 24 to the westward of that meridian, of which latter several are not found west of Kumaon, whilst the unexplored Eastern alpine regions of Bhotan, Abor, &c. may be expected to yield many novelties. Of the Himalayan species we have referred seven to European ones, with tolerable confidence; they are, *S. flagellaris, granulata, cernua, Sibirica, orientalis, oppositifolia*, and *Hirculus*, of which all but the first and last are exclusively Western Himalayan. The remainder, with the exception of *S. ramulosa*, which approaches *S. cæsia* and *aretioides*, and *S. ciliata*, which is closely allied to the Siberian *S. crassifolia*, are all very distinct from the species of other countries.

The following synopsis of the Indian Saxifrages requires a little prefacing. We do not offer it as being at all likely to be uninfluenced as to its results by future discoveries. Saxifrages are more numerous in species and as frequent in individuals, in the Himalaya as in the Alps and Pyrenees, and analogous differences in opinion as to what should be considered distinct types amongst these, will be encountered by Indian botanists, when the suites of Himalayan specimens are as copious and accessible as the European are. It is true that the most puzzling group of all, the divided-leaved *Dactyloides*, does not perhaps exist in the Himalaya, but it is compensated for by the number and abundance of the *Hirculus* section, which is apparently scarcely less variable. Our materials have been three different times very carefully studied, at distant intervals; and the results of the second and third examinations have led to almost identical conclusions as to the number and limits of the forms. These limits are no doubt in some cases artificially drawn; the absence of connecting links in our collections, the deficiency of specimens in different stages of development, and from different conditions of soil, climate, &c., the oversight of minute but permanent and natural characters, and the over-estimate of more conspicuous but less constant unimportant ones, are, after all, though the common, not the only, or in all cases the most numerous causes of diversity of opinion as to specific limits in such a genus. The subtler sources of error are, preconceived notions originating with the circumstances under which the specimens are first brought before us, alive or dried, and dominant ideas founded upon a previous study of the genus in other parts of the world. In short, all the advantages which a skilled naturalist derives from familiarity with his subject under other phases—from a full knowledge of the labours of others, and from having himself studied the majority of his materials in their native localities—have concealed within them certain sources of errors in judgement which influence the results of the closest observer and most skilful reasoner.

Such being the case, we feel that something is required of us beyond the simple assurance that we have given a more than average amount of careful comparative and microscopic study to so difficult a genus; we have, in the next place, well compared our forms with the identical, analogous, and representative species of Siberia, Europe, and North America; and we have collected almost all our Scotch Saxifrages, and studied those of the Alps a little in their native localities. We have carefully examined numerous specimens from almost all Indian collectors, and 35 out of the 39 species have been gathered by one or both of us, many of them in numerous localities. Having upon these data formed an approximate estimate of the limits of the Himalayan forms, and found that they allowed much latitude for difference of opinion as to a very considerable proportion of the species, we sought some European standard work with the views of which our Indian results might on the whole accord; and have selected Koch's 'Flora Germanica,' as being that which best represents our ideas of the limits of the European forms. Whether all these forms of European or Indian Saxifrages are to be considered specific, is quite another question, and one which we cannot solve; all we can do with propriety is to indicate what seem most marked, and what least so.

To put this matter in a practical form, we may say, that if we carried out what appears to us the most extreme views that could possibly be adopted towards uniting forms, we should reduce the Indian Saxifrages to 26, by uniting as varieties, the three of the

Bergenia group; *ramulosa* and *imbricata*; *granulata*, *cernua*, and *odontophylla*, with possibly *Sibirica*; *stenophylla* and *flagellaris*; *brachypoda* and *fimbriata*; *palpebrata* and *cordigera*; *saginoides* and *Hirculus*; *corymbosa*, *diversifolia*, and *latiflora*; *Jacquemontiana* and *Stella-aurea*; between some of which we find intermediate specimens do occur, and between others such may be found in future.

On the other hand, it would probably meet the views of those who take the extreme opposite view, to extend the species founded on our materials to 47, by dividing *ligulata* and *Stracheyi* each into two; the same with *ramulosa*, *imbricata*, *flagellaris*, *corymbosa*, *Hirculus*, and *diversifolia*. Of all these, we think the varieties of *Stracheyi* and *corymbosa* best entitled to reconsideration.

From this it appears that nearly half the forms we have examined are extremely variable; but the difficulty does not end here, for of the 26 most distinct forms, upwards of half have been gathered in one province alone, most of them by one individual, and in one or a few spots only; and no one can predicate the direction or limits within which they will prove variable when all their forms shall have been studied.

We have not attempted to give detailed descriptions of the species, and our diagnoses are little better than indications of the most prominent differential and other characters which the forms present. Whatever views may be taken of the limits between the species, as here proposed, there can be none about the certainty, that other specimens of them from different quarters of the Himalaya will greatly influence their diagnoses and render detailed descriptions of them worthless. What we have endeavoured to do, is to give a correct systematized review of the genus as it is developed in India, in every case indicating the forms which those who attach a different value from ourselves to the word 'species,' may combine or keep separate.

Gen. I. SAXIFRAGA, *L.*

§ I. BERGENIA. *Rhizoma* crassum. *Folia* ampla; petiolo basi dilatato. *Calyx* 5-lobus, lobis obtusis erectis. *Petala* alba v. rosea v. purpurea.

1. SAXIFRAGA LIGULATA, *Wall.* (*in As. Trans.* xiii. 398). Foliis orbiculatis obovatisve basi cordatis integerrimis ciliatis, panicula glaberrima.

a. Foliis amplis utrinque glabratis, petiolis late orbiculatis. *S. ligulata*, Hook. Bot. Mag. 3406; Exot. Flora, i. t. 49.

β. *ciliata*, foliis amplis utrinque hirsutis, petalis ovatis. *S. ciliata*, Royle, Ill. 226. t. 49. f. 2; Hook. Bot. Mag. 4915.

γ. Foliis minoribus utrinque glabratis obovatis basi cordatis, petiolis brevibus, petalis obovato-cuneatis. *S. ciliata*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 65?

Hab. Rupibus Himalayæ totæ temperatæ et subtropicæ, alt. 4000–10,000 ped. a Bhotan! *Griffith*; ad Marri! *Fleming*. Montibus Khasia, alt. 4000–5000 ped.! *De Silva*, &c. (fl. vere.) (v. v.)

Variat *foliis* 2 unc. ad pedalem diametro, margine integerrimo v. denticulato, paginis utrisque hirsutis glaberrimisve lævissimis v. punctatis; petiolis brevibus elongatisve robustis gracilibusve, basi longe v. breve vaginantibus, hirsutis glaberrimisve; *panicula* parce v. copiose dichotome ramosa, pedicellis brevibus v. elongatis; *floribus* paucis v. numerosis, ⅓ ad 1 unc. latis; *calycis* lobis glaberrimis ciliatisve; petalis late obovato-orbiculatis cuneatisve, brevibus elongatisve, albis roseis v. subpurpurascentibus; *carpellis* 2–3; *stylis* erectis v. divaricatis.

2. SAXIFRAGA STRACHEYI (*Hf. & T.*). Foliis obovatis obovato-cuneatisve grosse crenatis basi angustatis non aut vix cordatis, panicula glanduloso-pubescente. (Potius forma alpina *S. ligulatæ.*)

α. Foliis obovatis ciliatis subtus punctatis. *S. ciliata*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 65? (Cf. *S. ligulata* γ.)

β. Foliis cuneato-oblongis supra medium profunde crenatis non ciliatis subtus epunctatis (forma valde distincta).

Hab. Regione temperata et alpina Himalayæ occidentalis, alt. 8000–14,000 ped. Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*. Simla! Kunawur! Kishtwar! et Kashmir! *Thomson* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Var. β. in Tibetia occidentali temperata et alpina, alt. 10,000–15,000 ped. Zanskar! *Thomson*. (v. v.)

Habitus et characteres pleræque *S. ligulatæ*, sed minor, foliis angustioribus basi angustatis vix cordatis paniculaque glanduloso-pubescente. In var. β. flores fid. *T. MSS.* luteoli, in α. albi v. pallide rosei, iis *S. ligulatæ* omnino similes.

3. SAXIFRAGA PURPURASCENS (*Hf. & T.*). Foliis obovato-rotundatis integerrimis glaberrimis, panicula pauciflora corymbosa glanduloso-pubescente, calyce profunde 5-lobo, petalis obovato-oblongis purpureis, floribus nutantibus.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata et alpina Sikkim! alt. 10,000–14,000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. Maio.) (v. v.)

Verosimiliter species distincta ob calycem profundius 5-lobum, sed habitu characteribusque pluribus cum *S. Stracheyi* convenit, differt foliis latioribus glaberrimis eciliatis integerrimisque, panicula pauciflora, floribus omnibus nutantibus, petalisque purpureis.—*Folia* 2–3 unc. longa, interdum obscure sinuata, sæpius impresso-punctata. *Scapus* 3–6-pollicaris. *Flores* ¾–1 unc. lati. *Calyx* glandulosus. *Petala* interdum longe unguiculata.

§ II. Porphyrion. Cæspitosi. *Folia* subopposita, parva, crasse coriacea. *Calyx* 5-lobus, lobis obtusis erectis. *Petala* purpurea v. rosea.

4. Saxifraga oppositifolia (*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 575). Dense cæspitosa, foliis imbricatis suboppositis oblongis obtusis ciliolatis, floribus sessilibus terminalibus erectis, petalis purpureis lineari-obovatis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 17; *Smith, Engl. Bot.* t. 9.

Hab. Tibetia boreali-occidentali alpina. Nubra, alt. 15,000–17,000 ped.! *Thomson* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Distr. Alpibus Europæ et Asiæ borealis, terrisque arcticis hemisphæriæ borealis.

Exemplaribus Europæis omnino congruit. *Carpella* 2–3.

§ III. Aizoonia. Cæspitosi. *Folia* alterna, imbricata, subsessilia, crasse coriacea, cartilagineo-marginata, sæpe porosa. *Flores* flavi v. albi. *Calyx* 5-lobus, lobis erectis.

5. Saxifraga ramulosa (*Wall. Cat.* 446). Foliis imbricatis rosulatis lineari-oblongis acutis v. mucronatis glaberrimis interdum foveolatis, pedunculis brevibus 1-floris calycibusque glanduloso-hirsutis.

α. Major, foliis ⅓ unc. longis, interdum basi ciliatis, floribus ⅓ unc. diam.

β. Minor, densius cæspitosa, foliis brevibus superne oblique truncatis apice foveolato, floribus parvis.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata et subalpina; Kumaon et Garwhal, alt. 8000–12,000 ped.! *Blinkworth*, &c. Var. β. alt. 10,000–13,000 ped.! *Edgeworth*, &c. (fl. æstate.)

Saxifragæ cæsiæ et *aretioidi* affinis.

6. Saxifraga imbricata (*Royle, Ill.* 226. t. 49). Densissime cæspitosa, foliis brevibus arcte imbricatis breviter ovatis obtusis supremis apice truncato perforatis, floribus sessilibus, calyce glanduloso-pubescente.

α. Foliis ciliatis supremis v. omnibus apice perforatis et sæpius marcescentibus. *S. ciliata*, Walp. non Royle.

β. Foliis glabris supremis v. omnibus apice perforatis et sæpius marcescentibus.

γ. Foliis omnibus glaberrimis ovato-oblongis non perforatis.

δ. Foliis ciliatis non perforatis.

Hab. Regionibus alpinis Himalayæ totius et Tibetiæ, alt. 12,000–18,000 ped. a Sikkim! *J. D. H.*; ad Kashmir! *Jacquemont.* (fl. Jun., Jul.) (v. v.)

Species protea et verosimiliter forma alpina *S. ramulosæ*. Var. δ. ad *S. Jacquemontianam* tendet.

7. Saxifraga hemisphærica (*Hf. & T.*). Densissime cæspitosa, foliis arctissime imbricatis ovato-oblongis obtusis margine scariosis longe ciliatis, floribus minimis sessilibus, sepalis distinctis lineari-oblongis obtusis late scarioso-ciliatis, carpellis brevibus.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina; Sikkim locis aridis, alt. 16,000–18,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Species singularis hemisphæras parvas efficiens, ob foliorum margines scariosas argenteas crebre ciliatas facile distinguenda. *Petala* non visa, an ulla?—Habitus et folia *S. perpusillæ* subsimilia. *Filamenta* lineari-elongata plana.

§ IV. Nephrophyllum. In speciebus Himalaicis *caules* foliosi. *Folia* rotundato-cordata, sparsa, dentata v. lobata. *Flores* inter majores, paniculati. *Calyx* parvus, profunde 5-fidus, lobis erectis, basi ovario adhærens. *Petala* alba.

8. Saxifraga granulata (*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 577). Perennis, rhizomate bulbifero, caule simplici glanduloso-pubescente, foliis reniformi-rotundatis 5–9-lobatis crenatisve supremis 3–5-fidis, floribus paniculatis, calycis lobis oblongis obtusiusculis, petalis albis spathulato-obovatis ter brevioribus.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 35 (descript. styli except.); *Engl. Bot.* t. 500.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali subalpina et alpina, alt. 10,000–15,000 ped. Kumaon! et Garwhal! *Edgeworth, Strachey* et *Winterbottom.* Kunawur! *Royle.* Zanskar! Kishtwar! et Kashmir! *Thomson.* (fl. Jun., Jul.) (v. v.)

Distr. Europa tota temperata et Africa boreali.

Cum exemplaribus Anglicis omnino congruit.

9. Saxifraga cernua (*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 577). Perennis, rhizomate bulbifero, caule simplici glabriusculo, foliis reniformi-rotundatis 5–7-lobis supremis oblongis bulbiferis (*i. e.* flores abortivos gerentibus), floribus solitariis paucisve, sepalis liberis oblongis obtusis, petalis albis obovato-spathulatis. (Certe forma alpina *S. granulatæ.*)—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 37; *Engl. Bot.* t. 664.

Hab. Tibetia occidentali alpina, alt. 15,000–17,000 ped.! Ladak! Nubra! &c. *T. Thomson* et *H. Strachey.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Distr. Alpibus Europæ, Americæ borealis temperatæ, Asiæ borealis, terrisque Arcticis.

Exacte cum exemplaribus Scoticis quadrat.

10. Saxifraga orientalis? (*Jacquin, Obs.* ix. t. 34). Annua, caule gracili ramoso puberulo, foliis reniformi-rotundatis acute et grosse 7–9-dentatis lobulatisve superioribus cuneatis acute 5-lobis, floribus terminalibus solitariis parvis, sepalis ovato-oblongis acutis, petalis spathulatis, stylis gracilibus, stigmatibus capitatis.—*Don in Linn. Trans.* xiii. 369.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali alpina. Kumaon, alt. 14,000–15,000 ped.! *Strachey* et *Winterbottom.*

Distr. Asia Minor, Syria, Caucaso.

Exemplaria pauca plantæ Asiæ orientalis simillima.

11. **Saxifraga odontophylla** (*Wall. Cat.* 454). Perennis, glanduloso-pubescens, rhizomate bulbifero, caule simplici v. superne ramoso, foliis late reniformibus 7–12-lobulatis, lobulis latis rotundatis obtusis apiculatisve, floribus paniculatis racemosisve, sepalis lineari-oblongis.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali subalpina. Kumaon! *Blinkworth.* Kulu ad Rotang Pass, alt. 12,000 ped., *Edgeworth.* (fl. Aug.)

S. granulatæ similis, sed caule robustiore, foliis plerisque radicalibus latioribus reniformibus, lobulis pluribus et obtusis; foliis caulinis nullis v. paucis et majoribus; floribusque majoribus.

12. **Saxifraga Sibirica** (*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 577). Perennis, rhizomate squamato, caule debili basi petiolisque pubescente superne ramoso, foliis radicalibus reniformi-rotundatis 3–7-lobulatis lobulis subacutis superioribus simplicibus lanceolatis v. 3-lobis, floribus paniculatis pedicellis remotis gracilibus elongatis calycibusque puberulis glabrisve, sepalis ovatis, petalis albis obovato-spathulatis.—*Don in Linn. Trans.* xiii. 365; *Sternberg, Saxif.* 23. t. 25.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kishtwar, alt. 8000–9000 ped.! *Thomson.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Omni Siberia, Caucaso, et America occidentali arctica.

§ V. **Arabidea.** *Caulis* v. *scapus* erectus, foliosus. *Folia* alterna, subcuneata, plana, dentata. *Flores* albi. *Calyx* liber, patens.

13. **Saxifraga strigosa** (*Wall. Cat.* 448). Hispido-pilosa, caule rigido glanduloso basi folioso superne foliato ramoso, foliis radicalibus rosulatis lanceolatis acutis grosse inæqualiter paucidentatis caulinis sessilibus oblongis, axillis supremis bulbiferis, flore subsolitario pedicello gracili, sepalis ovato-lanceolatis glanduloso-pilosis, petalis albis, ovario oblongo, stylis brevibus.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 41.

Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali subalpina, alt. 9000–14,000 ped. Bhotan! *Griffith.* Nepal! *Wallich.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Herba spithamæa, rigida. *Folia radicalia* petiolata, 1–1½-pollicaria, *caulina* sæpe reflexa. *Rami supremi* ob bracteas bulbiferas patulas v. reflexas subsquarrosi. *Flos* sub ¼ unc. diametr.; *sepala* et *petala* patentia.

§ VI. **Micranthes.** *Caulis* subnullus. *Folia* radicalia petiolata. *Scapus* paniculatus. *Calyx* basi ovario adhærens, conicus. *Petala* alba.

14. **Saxifraga micrantha** (*Edgew. in Linn. Trans.* xx. 50). Glabrata v. basi parce pilosa, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis ovato-cordatis obtusis profunde crenatis, scapo nudo superne ramoso ad axillas foliato, pedicellis pubescentibus, floribus paniculatis minimis, capsulis majusculis oblongis stylis brevibus.

Hab. Himalaya temperata et subalpina. Kumaon, alt. 9000–10,000 ped.! *Edgeworth*. Sikkim, alt. 10,000-14,000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Folia 1–1½ unc. longa. *Scapi* spithamæi et ultra. *Pedicelli* fructiferi elongati. *Calyx* basi conicus. *Petala* post anthesin crescentia, late obovata, interdum inæqualia. *Filamenta* plana, supra medium dilatata; antheris rotundatis. *Carpella* 2–3, punctata.

15. Saxifraga pallida (*Wall. Cat.* 450). Foliis radicalibus ovatis crenato-serratis dentatisve, scapo simplici v. ramoso glabro v. pubescenti-piloso, bracteis lanceolatis inferioribus interdum bulbiferis, floribus majusculis solitariis paniculatisve, calyce basi conico ovario adnato lobis demum reflexis, petalis albis ellipticis, filamentis linearibus, capsulis late oblongis, stylis brevibus.—*D. C. Prodr.* iv. 38.

Hab. Himalaya alpina. Kumaon! *Blinkworth*; alt. 14,500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*. Nepal! *Wallich*. Sikkim! alt. 13,000-17,000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.–August.) (v. v.)

Minor et robustior quam *S. micrantha*. *Petioli* lati, in laminam sensim dilatati. *Scapus* 1–10-florus, robustus v. gracilis. *Calycis* tubus interdum elongatus capsulam semivestiens, lobi forma varii. *Flores* ⅓–¾ poll. lati, albi. *Capsula* nunc ½ poll. longa, crassa, castanea; stylis 2 crassis recurvis.

§ VII. Hirculus. *Caules* foliosi. *Folia* varia. *Flores* lutei. *Sepala* libera, erecta v. demum patula v. reflexa.

a. Flagelliferæ. Stolones *filiformes*. Calyces *erecti*, *v. in* S. Brunoniana *patentes*.

16. Saxifraga flagellaris (*Willd. & Sternb. Rev. Sax.* 25. t. 6). Glanduloso-pubescens, stolonibus filiformibus apice proliferis, foliis lineari- v. ovato-lanceolatis glanduloso-ciliatis radicalibus rosulatis, caulinis numerosis, floribus corymbosis, sepalis lineari-oblongis erectis.

α. Foliis ciliatis serratisve mucronatis. *S. mucronulata*, Royle, Ill. p. 227.

β. Foliis spinuloso-ciliatis aristatis. *S. spinulosa*, Royle, Ill. p. 227. t. 50. f. 2.

Hab. Himalaya et Tibetia alpina, alt. 10,000–17,000 ped. a Sikkim! *J. D. H.* ad Kunawur! *Royle*, &c. Ladak! *Thomson*. (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Distr. Terra arctica hemisphæræ totæ borealis.

Caulis 1–6-uncialis. *Folia* ½–1½ unc. longa, glabra v. utrinque glandulosa, obtusa v. acuta. *Flores* erecti, flavi, subsolitarii v. corymbosi, interdum congesti. *Calyx* dense glandulosus. *Petala* magnitudine varia, 5–9-nervia.

17. Saxifraga stenophylla (*Royle, Ill.* p. 227. t. 50. f. 1). Glabrata, stolonibus filiformibus proliferis, foliis lineari-oblongis obtusis glabris v. obscure glanduloso-ciliatis inferioribus rosulatis, caulinis numerosis consimilibus, floribus solitariis corymbosisve, pedicellis calycibusque erectis glanduloso-pubescentibus.—Verosimiliter varietas *S. flagellaris*.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali alpina. Kumaon! 11,000–15,000 ped.! *Edgeworth*, *Strachey & Winterbottom*. Kashmir, *Royle*.

A *S. flagellari* differt, glabritie, et foliis obtusis v. vix mucronulatis, non aut vix ciliatis.

18. **Saxifraga pilifera** (*Hf. & T.*). Glanduloso-puberula, stolonibus filiformibus proliferis, foliis brevibus lineari-oblongis obtusis radicalibus rosulatis, floribus parvis corymbosis, calyce basi hemisphærico lobis brevibus obtusis erectis, petalis calycem vix superantibus.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina. Sikkim, alt. 14,000–15,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (v. v.)

Species parvula 2–4-uncialis. *Folia* ¼–½ unc. longa, crassiuscula. *Flores* iis *S. flagellaris* multoties minoribus, sub ¼ unc. latis, breve pedicellatis. *Calyx* brevis semisuperus. *Capsula* brevis, stylis crassis.

19. **Saxifraga Brunonis** (*Wall. Cat.* 444). Glaberrima, stolonibus capillaribus non proliferis, caulibus subcæspitosis, foliis linearibus patentibus ciliatis aristatis nitidis, caulinis sparsis supremis interdum bulbiferis, caulibus gracilibus nitidis glaberrimis v. sparse glandulosis, floribus subsolitariis, calycibus glabris ovato-oblongis obtusis patulis petalis lineari-obovatis flavis multo brevioribus, capsula turgida stylis brevissimis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 45.

Hab. Sylvis Himalayæ temperatæ et subalpinæ, alt. 7000–12,000 ped. Simla! *Madden*, &c.; Kumaon! *Blinkworth*, &c.; Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul., August.) (v. v.)

Indole florum ab aliis hujus subsectionis longe recedens, et *S. filicauli* proxime affinis.

b. **Trachyphyllum.** Estoloniferæ. Caules *subsimplices, foliosi.* Folia *parva, sessilia, radicalia vix ulla.* Flores *subsolitarii, terminales, pedicellati, flavi.* Calyx *patens v. reflexus.*

20. **Saxifraga filicaulis** (*Wall. Cat.* 445). Hispido-glandulosa, caulibus subcæspitosis rarius simplicibus rigidis flexuosis, foliis omnibus sparsis alternis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis scaberulis marginibus recurvis axillis supremis sæpe bulbiferis, floribus terminalibus solitariis pedicellatis sepalisque lineari-oblongis glandulosis, petalis obovato-spathulatis 3-nerviis, stylis gracilibus.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 46.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 7000–10,000 ped. Kumaon! *Blinkworth*, &c.; Simla! *Madden*, &c.; Kulu! *Edgeworth*. (fl. Aug., Sept.) (v. v.)

Caules spithamæi, basi bulbiferi. *Folia* ⅓ unc. longa, subsquarrosa. *Flores* ⅓–½ unc. lati.

21. **Saxifraga brachypoda** (*Don, Linn. Trans.* xiii. 378). Glaberrima, caulibus simplicibus foliosis, foliis nitidis erecto-patentibus reflexisve subulato-lanceolatis acuminatis basi cordato-semiamplexicaulibus integerrimis ciliatisve, axillis interdum bulbiferis, pedicello gracili terminali 1-floro glaberrimo v. glanduloso, sepalis ovatis acuminatis, petalis late obovatis flavis, stylis graciliusculis strictis.—*Don*,

Prodr. 209; *D.C. Prodr.* iv. 46. S. glandulosa, *Wall. Cat.* 442; *D.C. Prodr.* iv. 45.

Hab. Sylvis Himalayæ temperatæ et subalpinæ, alt. 9000–13,000 ped. Kumaon! *Blinkworth*; Nepal! *Wallich*; Sikkim! *J. D. H.*; Bhotan! *Griffith*. (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Habitus fere *Lycopodii* ob folia subimbricata interdum reflexa et deorsum imbricata. *Folia* ⅓ unc. longa; bulbillis interdum squarrosis. *Flores* ⅓ unc. diametr.

22. Saxifraga fimbriata (*Wall. Cat.* 443). Caule superne glanduloso hispidulo rigido simplici, foliis patentibus rigidis nitidis sessilibus subdensis subulato-lanceolatis aristato-acuminatis basi cordatis spinuloso-ciliatis axillis prolifero-bulbiferis, pedicellis rigidis terminalibus solitariis binisve sepalisque oblongis setoso-glandulosis, petalis late obovatis, stylis strictis graciliusculis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 45.

Hab. Himalaya alpina et temperata, alt. 11,000–14,000 ped., Kumaon! *Blinkworth*, &c.; Nepal! *Wallich*; Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

S. *brachypodæ* valde affinis sed major, foliis majoribus latioribus basi non semi-amplexicaulibus, cartilagineo-marginatis et longe spinuloso-ciliatis. *Flores* majores.

23. Saxifraga hispidula (*Don in Linn. Trans.* xiii. 380). Pubescenti-pilosa v. hispidula, caule gracili flexuoso laxe foliato, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis acutis integerrimis v. grosse 1–2-dentatis utrinque pubescentibus axillis interdum bulbiferis, pedicellis solitariis terminalibus 1-floris sepalisque ovatis acutis hispido-glandulosis, petalis late obovatis calyce duplo longioribus.—*S. Evolvuloides*, Wall. Cat. 447; D.C. Prodr. iv. 46.

Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali alpina. Nepal! *Wallich*; Sikkim, alt. 13,000–15,000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Species distinctissima. *Caules* 4–6 unc. longi. *Folia* ⅓–⅔ unc. longa, 2 ad 2½plo longiora quam lata, opaca, sessilia, basi angustata. *Flores* ⅓ unc. lati, crocei.

c. Cæspitosi. Caules scapive *erecti*, *laxe foliati*, 1-*flori*. Folia, *non secus ramos omnes imbricata*, *radicalia petiolata*, *caulina sessilia*. Sepala *patula v. erecta*. Petala *flava* (*vide* S. Hirculus *in subsectione sequenti*).

24. Saxifraga palpebrata (*Hf. & T.*). Dense cæspitosa, glanduloso-pubescens, caulibus scapisve erectis 1-floris, foliis longe ciliatis radicalibus petiolatis spathulatis obtusis, caulinis sessilibus lineari-oblongis obtusis, flore subsessili majusculo, sepalis late oblongis obtusis ciliatis petalis obovatis aureis ⅓ brevioribus, ovario oblongo-conico, stylis brevissimis.—Ad *S. Hirculus* tendit.

Hab. Himalaya alpina. Kumaon, 13,000 ped., *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Sikkim, alt. 13,000–16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Species pulchella 2–3-uncialis, cæspites latos amplos floribus amplis opertos efficiens. *Folia* radicalia ⅓ unc. longa, caulina breviora longius ciliata. *Flores* lati, ⅓ unc. diametr.

25. Saxifraga cordigera (*Hf. & T.*). Dense cæspitosa, glanduloso-pilosa, caulibus scapisve erectis 1-floris, foliis longe ciliatis radicalibus petiolatis spathulatis obtusis caulinis ovato-cordatis, flore subsessili majusculo, sepalis late oblongis obtusis ciliatis petalis obovatis aureis ½ brevioribus, ovario late conico, stylis brevissimis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina, Nepal et Sikkim, alt. 12,000–14,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

S. palpebratæ simillima, et vix differt, nisi foliis radicalibus longius petiolatis, caulinisque cordatis.

26. Saxifraga saginoides (*Hf. & T.*). Densissime cæspitosa, caulibus inter folia scapisque laxe pilosis, foliis densissime imbricatis anguste linearibus longe membranaceo-vaginantibus obtusiusculis recurvo-patentibus vaginis ciliatis, scapis brevibus 1-floris, foliis parvis linearibus sepalisque lineari-oblongis obtusis eglandulosis, petalis linearibus lineari-oblongisve sepalis paulo longioribus.

Hab. Himalaya alpina, Kumaon, alt. 13,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Sikkim, alt. 14,000–18,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Species submuscoidea, cæspites latos 1 ped. et ultra læte virides efficiens, floribus parvis aureis stellata. *Folia* glaberrima, coriacea sed non rigida, ¼–⅓ unc. longa, petiolo vaginante scarioso brunneo æquilongo, marginibus recurvis planisve. *Scapi* ¼ unc. longi, pilis brunneis laxe vestiti. *Flores* ⅓ unc. lati. *Ovarium* conico-oblongum, sæpe abortivum; stylis subulatis recurvis.—Inter formas minimas alpinas *S. Hirculi* perplurimas vidimus ab *S. saginoides* ægre distinguendas.

27. Saxifraga aristulata (*Hf. & T.*). Dense cæspitosa, caulibus scapisque laxe pilosiusculis, foliis radicalibus anguste linearibus rigidis nitidis integerrimis glaberrimis marginibus recurvis apice arista decidua terminatis, scapis unifloris superne glanduloso-pilosis, sepalis lineari-oblongis glaberrimis, petalis obovatis orbiculatisve.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina, Sikkim, alt. 16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug., Sept.) (v. v.)

Inter *S. saginoidem* et *S. Brunonis* et *S. filicaulem* oscillat. Habitus *S. saginoidis* et *S. Brunonis*, textura et flores *S. filicaulis* et *S. Brunonis*, sed capsula non inflata et folia non ciliata. A *S. saginoide* conspicue differt foliis rigidis, arista decidua terminatis, marginibus recurvis, scapis glandulosis petalisque latioribus.

28. Saxifraga Lychnitis (*Hf. & T.*). Cæspitosa, tota glanduloso-pilosa v. pubescens, foliis radicalibus ovatis breve petiolatis obtusis integerrimis caulinis sessilibus lineari-oblongis, flore magno nutante demum erecto, calyce oblongo atro-tomentoso segmentis erectis lineari-oblongis obtusis, petalis anguste lineari-elongatis.

Hab. Himalaya alpina, Kumaon, alt. 14,700 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Sikkim, alt. 14,000–16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Species distinctissima habitu fere *Lychnidis apetalæ*. *Color* luridus. *Scapi* exemplaribus e Kumaon pollicares, e Sikkim 4-pollicares. *Folia* radicalia conferta, ½ unc. longa, opaca, enervia; petiolo breviusculo membranaceo-marginato ciliato. *Scapus* firmus. *Flos* pro planta majusculus. *Calyx* ⅓ unc. longus, lobis tubo triplo longioribus. *Petala* marcescentia ½–⅓ unc. longa, interdum pollicaria et ligulata. *Stamina* filamentis filiformibus, antheris parvis. *Capsula* conico-oblonga, calyce inclusa, truncata, stylis 2 brevibus divaricatis terminata.

d. Cæspitosi. Caules scapive *erecti*, *laxe foliati*, *multiflori* (*in* S. Hirculus 1–3 *flori*). Folia *non imbricata*, *radicalia petiolata*. Sepala *in omnibus patula*. Petala *flava*.

29. **Saxifraga Hirculus** (*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 575). Caule scapove superne laxe villoso, foliis radicalibus petiolatis lanceolato-spathulatis glaberrimis petiolis interdum ciliatis, caulinis sessilibus petiolatisve, floribus 1–3, sepalis late oblongis obtusis, petalis obovatis orbiculatisve, capsula conico-oblonga, stylis brevissimis divaricatis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 45; *Engl. Bot.* t. 1009.

β. Petalis 5-nerviis basi nudis. *S. Hirculoides*, Dne. Plant. Jacq. 67. t. 78. fig. 1.

γ. Floribus dense corymbosis parvis, omnibus masculis ovariis imperfectis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali et Tibetia occidentali alpina. Kunawur, 15,000–16,000 ped.! *T. Thomson*; Sikkim, alt. 14,000 ped.! *J. D. H.*; Gugi, 17,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Ladak! Nubra! &c., alt. 15,000–17,000 ped.! *Thomson*; Piti, *Jacquemont*. (fl. Jul.–Sept.) (v. v.)

Distr. Terris arcticis hemisphæræ totæ borealis, alpibus Europæ totius, Caucasi, Soongariæ.

30. **Saxifraga nutans** (*Hf. & T.*). Caule erecto multifloro superne pedicellis calycibusque dense pubescenti-glandulosis, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis elliptico-oblongis obtusis 3–5-nerviis ciliatis, caulinis sessilibus oblongis obtusis, floribus subracemosis confertis nutantibus, sepalis erectis lanceolato-oblongis glandulis atris, petalis spathulatis vel anguste lineari-oblongis obtusis pallide flavis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali subalpina. Sikkim, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Species insignis, spithamæa, caule erecto foliato. *Folia* radicalia cum petiolo 2–3 unc. longa, laxe ciliata, interdum pilosula. *Racemi* terminales 7–12-flores. *Flores* fere ⅓ unc. longi. *Petala* calyce vix bis longiora. *Ovaria* exemplaribus nostris ut videtur imperfecta. *Stamina* inæqualia, filamentis filiformibus.

31. **Saxifraga viscidula** (*Hf. & T.*). Tota glanduloso-pubescens, caule inferne laxe piloso, foliis inferioribus petiolatis spathulato-lanceo-

latis subacutis, superioribus sessilibus oblongis, floribus solitariis corymbosisve, pedunculis calycibusque dense glandulosis, sepalis oblongis obtusis, petalis oblongo-spathulatis obtusis 5–7-nerviis marginibus eroso-ciliolatis glandulosis sepalis triplo longioribus.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina. Sikkim, alt. 13,000–15,000 ped.! *J.D.H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Caulis 2–3-pollicaris, flexuosus, foliosus. *Folia* inferiora ½ unc. longa. *Flores* pro planta magni, ½ unc. longi. *Petala* erecto-patentia glandulis marginalibus interdum atris. *Ovarium* breviter oblongo-conicum, stylis parallelis rectis.

32. **Saxifraga corymbosa** (*Hf. & T.*). Caule gracili laxe foliato inferne glaberrimo superne pedunculis pedicellisque sparse glandulosis, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis glaberrimis v. sparse pilosiusculis, caulinis sessilibus semiamplexicaulibusque, floribus erectis corymbosis, sepalis patulis v. reflexis oblongis glaberrimis glandulosisve, petalis patentibus glaberrimis.

α. Foliis radicalibus latioribus pilosiusculis opacis, caulinis basi attenuatis, sepalis glandulosis v. glaberrimis.

β. Foliis nitidis radicalibus minoribus angustioribus, caulinis basi cordato-semi-amplexicaulibus, calycibus glaberrimis. An species diversa?

Hab. Himalaya orientali temperata et subalpina, Sikkim, alt. 10,000–14,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Inter *S. Hirculum* et *diversifoliam* media: a priore differt præcipue caule superne pedicellisque non villosis sed glandulosis, floribus corymbosis; —a posteriore caulibus gracilibus, foliis angustioribus, floribusque multo minoribus.

33. **Saxifraga diversifolia** (*Wall. Cat.* 452). Elata, caule robusto foliato superne glanduloso, inferne glaberrimo v. piloso, foliis longe petiolatis late ovatis lanceolatisve, caulinis late ovatis sessilibus, floribus corymbosis, bracteis calycibusque glandulosis, petalis obovatis ungue brevi basi interdum glanduloso-setosis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. p. 44; *Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot.* iv. p. 638. t. 21.

α. *lanceolata* (D.C. *l.c.*), foliis radicalibus elliptico- v. ovato-lanceolatis, caulinis ciliolato-glandulosis basi angustatis v. brevissime cordatis.

β. *parnassiæfolia* (D.C. *l. c.*), foliis radicalibus ovato-cordatis petiolis et pagina inferiore glabris v. hirsutis, caulinis late cordato-ovatis semiamplexicaulibus. *S. parnassiæfolia,* Don in Linn. Trans. xiii. 405 (male); D.C. Prodr. iv. 25.

γ. *Moorcroftiana* (D.C. *l. c.*), caule robustiore, foliis radicalibus ovatis cordatisve, caulinis late cordato-amplexicaulibus. *S. Moorcroftiana,* Wall. Cat. 453.

Hab. Himalaya tota subalpina et temperata copiosissime, a Sikkim! ad Kashmir! alt. 8000–15,000 ped. (fl. August., Sept.) (v. v.)

Planta variabilis, statura copiaque florum insignis.

34. **Saxifraga latiflora** (*Hf. & T.*). Caule erecto foliato sparse glanduloso-piloso, foliis radicalibus petiolatis ovato-ellipticis, caulinis majoribus amplis late ovatis basi angustatis sub-decurrentibus obtusiusculis, floribus solitariis paucisve maximis, calyce basi villoso, sepalis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis petalis ovato-oblongis paulo brevioribus.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina, Sikkim, alt. 12,000–14,000 ped.! *J.D.H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

S. diversifoliæ proxima et forma abnormis, sed foliis caulinis amplis et floribus fere pollicem latis diversissima.—*Caules* 4–5 unc. alti, robusti, glabriusculi. *Folia* radicalia pauca, parva; caulina 1½ unc. longa, ½–1 unc. lata. *Petala* glaberrima, basi non appendiculata. *Ovarium* et *stamina* ut in *S. diversifolia.*

35. **Saxifraga umbellulata** (*Hf. & T.*). Parvula, caulibus cæspitosis pedunculis pedicellis calycibusque dense glanduloso-pubescentibus, foliis carnosis densissime confertis rosulatis spathulatis glabriusculis, caulibus scapisve medio foliatis foliis glandulosis lineari-oblongis, superne corymboso-paniculatis, sepalis lineari-oblongis obtusis petalis obovatis dimidio brevioribus.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina, Sikkim, alt. 12,000–14,000 ped.! *J.D.H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Species singularis *Crassulam* parvam referens, congeneri nulli affinis. *Caules* brevissimi, scapis foliatis pollicaribus. *Folia* valde carnosa, recurva, densissime rosulata, ¼–½ unc. longa, glabra v. sparse ciliata, petiolo crassiusculo, lamina parva obtusa. *Scapus* ascendens, subrigidus, basi nudus, supra medium foliatus, foliis linearibus obtusis patulis glandulosis, ibi subumbellatim ramosus, ramis pedicellisve ½-pollicaribus flexuosis 1–2-floris interdum bracteatis. *Flores* erecti, aurei, sub ½ poll. lati; petala erecto-patentia. *Ovarium* breve, stylis brevibus.

e. Caules *dense cæspitosi ramosi, foliis imbricatis parvis crassiusculis densissime obtecti.* Flores *solitarii, flavi, terminales, sessiles, v. pedicello nudo.* Sepala *patula v. reflexa, rarius erecta.*

36. **Saxifraga Jacquemontiana** (*Dne. in Plant. Jacq.* 68. t. 78. f. 2). Densissime cæspitosa, glanduloso-puberula, foliis sessilibus dense imbricatis lineari-oblongis apice rotundatis glanduloso-ciliolatis pubescentibusque, floribus sessilibus pedicellatisve pedicello calyceque reflexo glanduloso, petalis lineari-oblongis, ovariis stylisque brevibus.

Hab. Himalaya alpina. Lahul! *Hay*; Kunawur, *Jacquemont*; Kumaon! 13,000 ped., *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Sikkim, alt. 15,000–18,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August., Sept.) (v. v.)

Radix cæspitibus vetustioribus sublignosus, elongatus, divisus. *Rami* 1–2 poll. longi, cum foliis ¼ unc. diametr. *Flores* expansi ramis paulo latiores.

37. **Saxifraga Stella-aurea** (*Hf. & T.*). Cæspitosa, ramis interdum elongatis foliis dissitis, glabra v. parce glanduloso-puberula, foliis laxe imbricatis carnosulis oblongis apice rotundatis glaberrimis ciliolatisve, pedicellis terminalibus subelongatis glanduloso-pubescentibus 1-floris, calycibus glaberrimis, sepalis oblongis obtusis patentibus demum reflexis, capsula brevi late conica, stylis longiusculis subrecurvis.
Hab. Himalaya et Tibetia occidentali alpina. Kumaon, alt. 14,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Tibetia occid. ad Pangong, alt. 17,000–18,000 ped.! *H. Strachey* (15); Sikkim, alt. 15,000–17,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug., Sept.) (v. v.)
S. Jacquemontianæ valde affinis, sed minor, glabrior, laxius cæspitosa, pedicellis longioribus, sepalisque non aut vix ciliolatis.

38. **Saxifraga microphylla** (*Royle in Herb. Benth.*). Perpusilla, glaberrima, laxe cæspitosa, foliis laxe imbricatis lineari-oblongis obtusis carnosulis, pedicellis terminalibus gracilibus unifloris glanduloso-puberulis, calyce hemisphærico, sepalis erectis glaberrimis coriaceis, petalis oblongis coriaceis sepalis æquilongis, antheris subexsertis, stylis brevibus.
Hab. Himalaya occidentali alpina. Kumaon! (*Royle*) ad Barji kang, alt. 14,500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.*
Species omnium minima, cæspites pollicem latos efficiens. *Caules* laxe ramosi, ¼ unc. longi. *Folia* subfasciculata, ⅛ unc. longa. *Pedicellus* ¼ unc. longus. *Flores* iis *Saginæ* subsimiles, interdum apetali? *Petala* coriacea. *Filamenta* subfiliformia. *Capsula* nunc conica, stylo nullo, stigmate capitato; nunc bifida, stylis brevibus divaricatis, stigmatibus capitatis.

39. **Saxifraga perpusilla** (*Hf. & T.*). Dense cæspitosa muscoidea, ramis brevibus, foliis densissime imbricatis oblongis apice rotundatis basi lata sessilibus concavis marginibus fimbriato-ciliatis cæterum glaberrimis, pedicellis 1-floris glanduloso-pubescentibus, sepalis late oblongis obtusis ciliolatis petalis lineari-oblongis aureis ⅓ brevioribus, stylis brevibus divaricatis.
Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina, Sikkim, alt. 16,000–17,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Sept.) (v. v.)
Cæspites *S. hemisphæricæ* subsimiles, sed folia breviora margine et sepalorum margine non scariosa, floribus sublonge pedicellatis multoties majoribus, *S. Stella-aurea* referentibus. Apices ramulorum hemisphærici, ⅛ unc. lati. *Pedicelli* ⅛–¼ unc. longi. *Flores* ¼ unc. lati. *Capsula* sepalis duplo longior.

Gen. II. CHRYSOSPLENIUM, *L.*

§ 1. Folia opposita.

1. **Chrysosplenium Nepalense** (*Don, Prodr. Flor. Nep.* 210). Glaberrimum, caule ascendente ramoso, foliis oppositis ovato- v. reniformi-cuneatis interdum subcordatis obtusis crenatis, floribus subses-

silibus, seminibus parvis glaberrimis.—D.C. Prodr. iv. 48. (An *C. oppositifolium*, var.?)

Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali temperata. Nepal! *Wallick*; Sikkim, alt. 7000–10,000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. Mai., Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. America boreali occidentali et Kamtchatka.

C. oppositifolio simillima, sed folia manifeste et regulariter crenata, lobulis latiusculis. *Semina* nitida (opaca fid. D.C.).

2. **Chrysosplenium trichospermum** (*Edgeworth, MSS.*). Glaberrimum, caule ascendente ramoso, foliis oppositis ovato-oblongis obtusis basi cuneatis subserratis, floribus pedicellatis majusculis, seminibus magnis nitidis pilosis.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon, alt. 7000–8000 ped.! *Edgeworth, Madden, Strachey & Winterbottom.*

C. Nepalensi major, robustior, foliis magis oblongis, floribus pedicellatis majoribus, seminibus magnis laxe patentim pilosis.

§ 2. Folia alterna.

3. **Chrysosplenium alternifolium** (*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 569). Suberectum, glaberrimum, caule longe nudo, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis reniformi-rotundatis crenato-lobulatis lobulis latis retusis, superioribus breve petiolatis cordato-rotundatis, floribus sessilibus, seminibus nitidis glabris.—*Engl. Bot.* t. 54.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina, Sikkim, alt. 12,000–15,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Distr. Cum planta Europæa omnino quadrat.

4. **Chrysosplenium tenellum** (*Hf. & T.*). Glaberrimum, caulibus filiformibus procumbentibus intertextis, foliis alternis (parvis) late reniformi-rotundatis profunde cordatis late crenato-lobulatis, floribus sparsis breve pedicellatis, seminibus glaberrimis politis nitidissimis.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon, *Royle*, alt. 10,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.*

Species pusilla, *Hydrocotylem* referens. *Caules* sicco filiformes. *Folia* ⅙–¼ unc. diametr., longe petiolata.

5. **Chrysosplenium carnosum** (*Hf. & T.*). Glaberrimum, cæspitosum, radicibus crasse fibrosis, caulibus erectis crassis ramosis basi foliis squamæformibus laxe vaginatis, foliis alternis breve late petiolatis cuneato-ovatis obtusis crenato-dentatis, floribus sessilibus.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina, Sikkim, alt. 14,000–15,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (v. v.) (fl. August.)

Luride virens, caulibus 2–3-pollicaribus, radicibus 3–5-pollicaribus descendentibus fibrosis. *Folia* radicalia 0, caulina carnosa, ⅛–¼ unc. longa, infra medium late cuneata integerrima. *Flores* luridi, calycis lobis purpureis. *Semina* immatura.

6. CHRYSOSPLENIUM LANUGINOSUM (*Hf. & T.*). Caulibus carnosis suberectis ramosis petiolisque laxe lanuginosis, foliis alternis inferioribus ovatis ovato-cordatisve obtusis obscure crenatis utrinque laxe pilosis superioribus longe petiolatis reniformibus supremis glabratis, floribus breve pedicellatis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali temperata. Bhotan! *Griffith* (No. 2049).

7. CHRYSOSPLENIUM GRIFFITHII (*Hf. & T.*). Glaberrimum, caulibus longe nudis simplicibus superne divisis, foliis alternis longe petiolatis late reniformi-cordatis profunde lobulatis, lobulis oblongis obtusis, floribus parvis breve pedicellatis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali temperata. Bhotan! *Griffith* (No. 2051).

Species elegans, 3–4-uncialis, caule gracili longe nudo, ima basi squamoso. *Folia* ½ unc. lata, margine in lobulos apiculatos 6–12 obtusos incisa, sinubus acutis. *Flores* parvi, virides.

Gen. III. TIARELLA, *L.*

1. *Tiarella polyphylla* (Don, Prodr. 210), D.C. Prodr. iv. 51.

Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali temperata. Nepal! *Wallich*; Sikkim, alt. 7000–10,000 ped.! *J. D. H.*; Bhotan! *Griffith.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Gen. IV. VAHLIA, *Th.*

1. *Vahlia oldenlandioides*, Roxb. Hort. Bengal. 86; Flor. Ind. ii. 89; Wight & Arn. Prodr. 364; Wight, Ill. ii. t. 115. *V. silenoides*, A. DeCand. in D.C. Prodr. iv. 54. *V. Oldenlandiæ*, D.C. *l. c.*

Hab. In Peninsula Indiæ tropicæ; Carnatic! Orissa! *Roxburgh*, &c.

Distr. Africa tropica boreali; Senegalia! et Nubia!

2. *Vahlia viscosa*, Roxb. Hort. Beng. 86; Flor. Ind. ii. 89; Wight & Arn. Prodr. 364. *V. Weldenii*, Reichb. Hort. Bot. 91; D.C. Prodr. iv. 53. *V. sessiliflora*, D.C. Prodr. iv. 54.

Hab. In Peninsula Indiæ tropicæ; Maisor! et Carnatic! *Roxburgh*, &c.; Bundelkhund! *Edgeworth*; planitie Gangetica superiore et Punjab! *Thomson*, &c.; Scinde! *Vicary*.

Distr. Africa tropica boreali; Senegalia! Nubia! Ægypto!

Gen. V. ASTILBE, *Ham.*

1. *Astilbe rivularis*, Hamilt. ex Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep. 210; D.C. Prodr. iv. 51. *Spiræa barbata*, Cambess. in Plant. Jacq. *S. triternata*, Wall. Cat. 706.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 5000–9000 ped., frequens a Sikkim! ad Simla! *Hamilton*, &c. Montibus Khasia, alt. 5000–7000 ped.! *Griffith*, &c. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Java!

2. *Astilbe rubra*, Hf. & T. Bot. Mag. 4959.

Hab. Montibus Khasiæ regione temperata, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! *Griffith*, &c. (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Gen. VI. NEILLIA, *Don* (cf. Adenilema, *Blume*).

1. *Neillia thyrsiflora*, Don, Prodr. 228; D.C. Prodr. ii. 547; Wall. Cat. 698. *N. virgata*, Wall. Cat. 7108.
Hab. In Himalaya centrali et orientali temperata. Nepal! *Wallich*; Sikkim, alt. 5000-8000 ped.! *J. D. H.*; Montibus Khasia, alt. 5000-7000 ped.! *Wallich*, &c. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

2. *Neillia rubiflora*, Don, *l. c.*; D.C. *l. c.*
Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali temperata. Nepal! *Wallich*; Sikkim, alt. 8000-10,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Gen. VII. HYDRANGEA, *L.*

1. *Hydrangea altissima*, Wall. Tent. Flor. Nep. t. 50; D.C. Prodr. iv. 14.
Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 6000-10,000 ped.; frequens a Bhotan! *Griffith*, ad Simla! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Mai.) (v. v.)

2. *Hydrangea vestita*, Wall. Tent. Flor. Nep. t. 49, excl. var. β; D.C. Prodr. iv. 14. *H. heteromalla*, Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep. 211.
Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 6000-10,000 ped., frequens a Bhotan! *Griffith*, ad Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c. (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)
Folia late v. anguste ovata v. ovato-lanceolata, subtus dense pubescenti-tomentosa, supra glabra v. puberula. *Rami* glabri v. tomentosi; ramulis tomentosis. *Sepala* in fl. imperfectis 4, rotundata v. ovata, integerrima. *Styli* in conum crassum ad medium coaliti, dein erecti, liberi, validi.

3. HYDRANGEA KHASIANA (*Hf. & T.*). Foliis late ovato-cordatis argute denticulatis subtus dense cano-tomentosis, ramulis robustis corymbisque amplis ramosis densifloris subscaberulo-tomentosis, sepalis fl. imperfect. 4 late elliptico-oblongis obtusis integerrimis, stylis in conum latum connatis supra medium liberis erectis robustis.—An forma *H. vestitæ*?
Hab. Montibus Khasia, regione temperata rara ad Surureem et Kala-Panee, alt. 5000-6000 ped.! (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)
Ab *H. vestita* differt habitu robustiore, foliis multo latioribus, basi cordatis.

4. *Hydrangea aspera*, Don, Prodr. 211. *H. vestita*, var. *fimbriata*, Wall.? Tent. Flor. Nep. t. 49.
Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 6000-7000 ped. Nepal! *Wallich*; Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Sikkim! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)
Rami ramulique appresse puberuli v. tomentosi. *Folia* lanceolata, argute serrata, subtus cano-tomentosa. *Corymbi* laxiflori; floribus exterioribus longe pedicellatis. *Sepala* floribus imperfectis 4-5, obovato-oblonga, apiculata, integerrima v. serrata. *Capsulæ* globosæ, stylis liberis, recurvis.

5. HYDRANGEA STYLOSA (*Hf. & T.*). Ramis gracilibus glabratis, ramulis corymbisque puberulis, foliis ellipticis sinuato-dentatis utrinque

glabratis nervis subtus puberulis, corymbo paucifloro, fl. imperfectis sepalis 4–5 late cuneato-oblongis grosse sinuato-crenatis, stylis liberis capsulæ æquilongis rectis subulatis.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim, alt. 8000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Exemplaria manca. *Folia* 2-pollicaria, petiolata, submembranacea.

6. Hydrangea robusta (*Hf. & T.*). Ramulis robustis corymbis petiolisque pubescentibus, foliis longe petiolatis (petiolo superioribus alato) late ovatis ovato-cordatisve margine fimbriato-dentatis, superne asperulis subtus pubescenti-tomentosis, corymbis laxis multifloris, sepalis fl. imperfectis 4–5 late ovatis grosse serrato-dentatis, stylis liberis recurvis.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim, alt. 5000–7000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Arbor parva, ramis robustis. *Folia* 3–4 unc. longa, petiolo 2–3-unciali, basi interdum valde inæqualia, pagina superiore pilis rigidis asperula, costa venisque primariis pubescentibus, suprema sæpius petiolo breviore alato, ala fimbriato-dentata. *Sepala* fl. imperfect. alba, magna, ½–1 unc. longa, interdum lobata, corymbis luxuriantibus minora, subserrata v. imo integerrima.

Gen. VIII. Adamia, *Wall.*

Cyanites, *Reinwardt*. Dichroa, *Lour.*?

1. *Adamia cyanea*, Wall. Tent. Flor. Nep. 46. t. 36; Plant. As. Rar. t. 213. *Hydrangea anomala*, Don, Prodr. 211.—Cf. *Cyanites sylvatica*, Reinwardt, in Blume, Bijd. 921, et cf. *C. chinensis*, Gardn. (*versicolor*, Fortune), quæ differt floribus majoribus.

Hab. In Himalaya centrali et orientali temperata. Nepal! *Wallich.* Sikkim, alt. 6000–8000 ped.! *J. D. H.* Bhotan! *Griffith.* Mont. Khasia, alt. 4000–5000 ped., *J. D. H. & T. T.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Java? China?

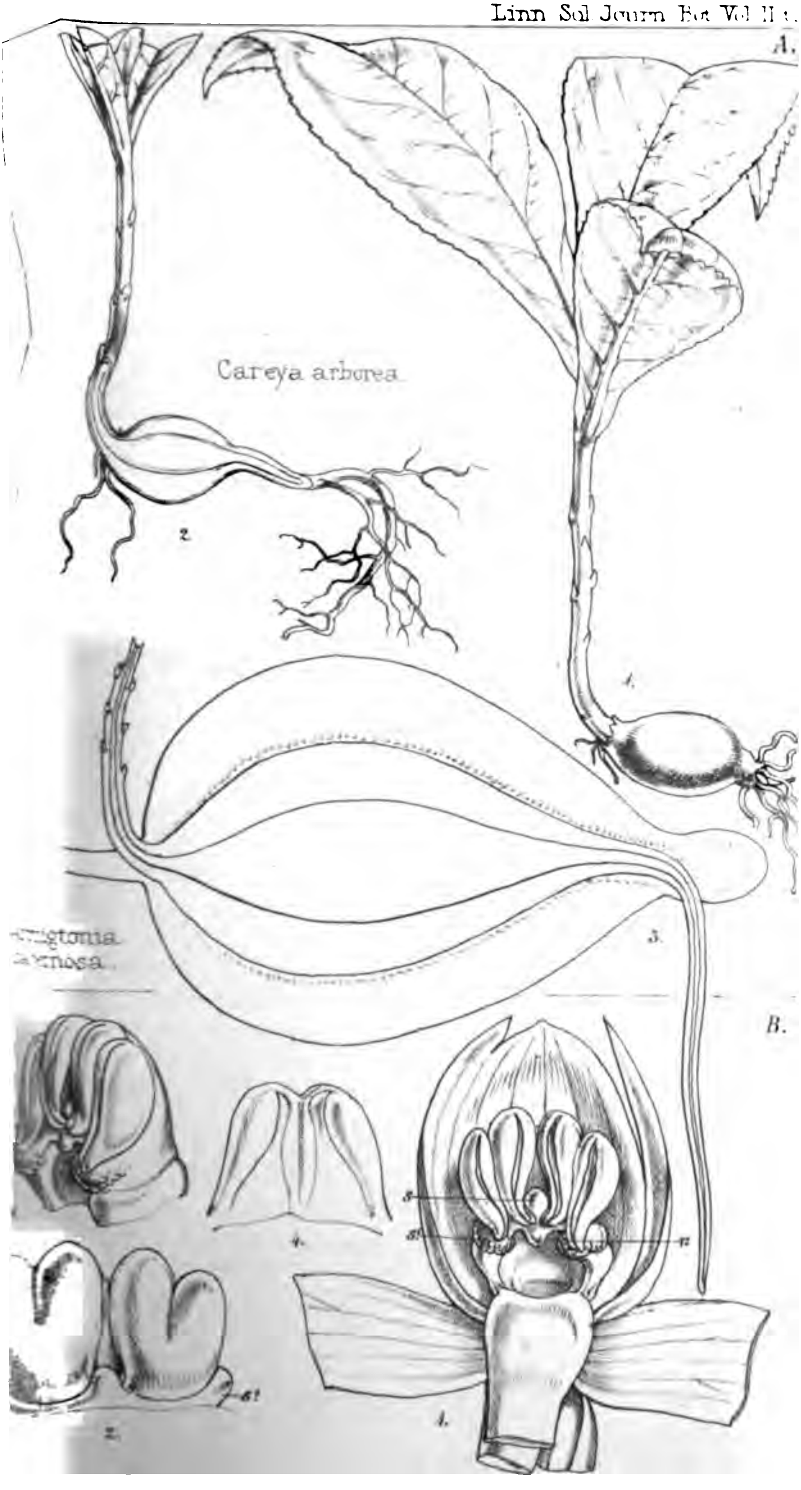
Gen. IX. Pileostegia, *Hf. & T.*

1. *Pileostegia viburnoides*, Hf. & T. (Tab. II.)

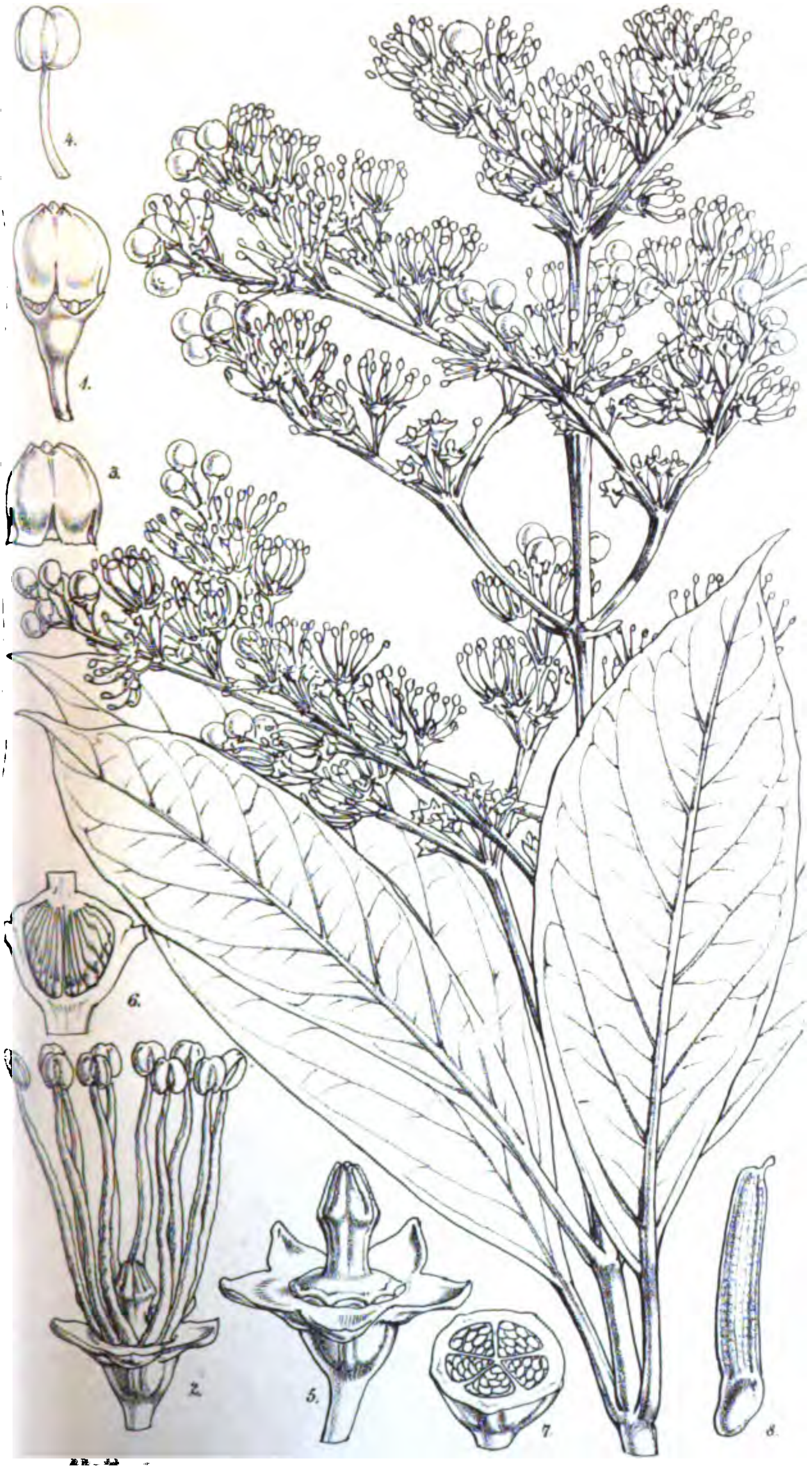
Hab. Montibus Khasia, regione subtropica, *Lobb.* Prope Nunklow, alt. 3000–5000 ped.! *J. D. H. & T. T.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Frutex glaberrimus. *Rami* teretes. *Folia* opposita, petiolata, ovato-lanceolata, glaberrima, obscure versus apices sinuato-serrata, coriacea, penninervia, supra nitida. *Panicula* terminalis, ramosa, ramis suboppositis subcorymbosis ramulisque puberulis. *Floribus* sub ½ unc. diametr. *Stamina* elongata. *Stylus* brevis. (Tab. II.)

Fig. 1, Flos; 2, id. corolla delapsa; 3, corolla; 4, stamen; 5, ovarium, calyx et stylus; 6, ovarium verticaliter sectum; 7, id. transverse sectum; 8, semen immaturum—*omnes sub lente aucti*.



Habenaria (monstrosa) chlorantha & bifolia



Pileostegia viburnoides, *Hf. & T.*

del et lith
Vincent Brooks Im

Gen. X. Polyosma, *Bl.*

1. Polyosma Wallichii (*Bennett, Plant. Jav. Rar.* 196). Ramulis petiolis racemisque pubescentibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis integerrimis serratisve subtus pubescentibus, floribus pedicellatis.—*Wall. Cat.* 8471.

Glossoma acuminatum, Wall. Cat.—An var. *P. integrifoliæ* Blume?

Hab. In Montibus Khasia regione tropica, alt. 2000–4000 ped.! *De Silva, J. D. H. & T. T.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Java?

2. Polyosma fragrans (*Bennett in Plant. Jav. Rar.* 196). Foliis obovato-lanceolatis acuminatis, floribus sessilibus.—*Itea fragrans*, Wall. Cat. 8472 in parte, et in Roxb. Flor. Ind. ii. 420.

Hab. Peninsula Malayana ad Singapore! *Wallich*; Malacca! *Griffith.*

3. Polyosma integrifolia (*Blume, Bijd.* p. 659). Foliis lanceolatis acuminatis integerrimis subtus glabris, floribus pedicellatis.—*Bennett, Plant. Jav. Rar.* 196. *P. fragrans*, Wall. Cat. 8472 in parte.

Hab. Peninsula Malayana; ad Malacca! *Griffith.* Singapore! *Wallich.*

Distr. Java.

Nimmoia, Wight = *Ameletia floribunda.*

Gen. XI. Itea.

1. Itea nutans (*Royle, Ill.* p. 226). Foliis ovato- v. elliptico-oblongis acuminatis argute serratis, racemis terminalibus folio longioribus.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon, alt. 3000–6000 ped.! *Royle*, &c. (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

2. Itea macrophylla (*Wall. Cat.* 7200). Foliis (3–5-pollicaribus) ovato- v. obovato-lanceolatis acuminatis serratis, racemis folio brevioribus longioribusve.—*Kurrimia?* Wall. Cat. 7200.

Hab. In Montibus Khasia regione tropica, alt. 2000–4000 ped.! *Wallich*, &c., et in Himalaya orientali tropica. Bhotan! *Griffith.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

3. Itea Chinensis (*Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beech.* 189. t. 39). Foliis (2-pollicaribus) obovatis obovato-lanceolatisve acuminatis serratis, racemis lateralibus foliis subæquilongis. —An forma *I. macrophyllæ*?

Hab. In Montibus Khasia regione temperata, alt. 4000–6000 ped.! *J. D. H. & T. T.* (fl. Mai.) (v. v.)

Distr. China.

Nat. Ord. PARNASSIEÆ.

Gen. I. Parnassia, *L.*

This genus abounds in the temperate and alpine regions of the mountains of India, attaining 17,000 feet of elevation. We consider it to be undoubtedly more nearly allied to *Saxifrageæ*

than to any other Order except *Droseraceæ*. In one curious physiological point it agrees with *Saxifraga* itself, viz. the stamens approaching the stigma by pairs, shedding their pollen and retiring, an economy common to all the species we have examined in a living state; it also agrees so remarkably with that genus in habit, that it is difficult to distinguish some of the small alpine species in their native places of growth at first sight; the petals in both are persistent, of a singularly thick and coriaceous or fleshy texture with transparent veins. Another point of resemblance with *Saxifrageæ* is the variable amount of adhesion of the calyx-tube and ovary: in all the species the ovary is almost free in a very young state, and it is more during the after-development of the fruit than of the ovary that the former becomes imbedded in the tube of the calyx. The stigmas are always free, and the very short styles also in the species with dehiscent capsules: in the half-superior fruited species with dehiscent capsules, the dehiscence takes place only above the calyx-tube, and the fruit of *P. nubicola* strongly resembles that of a *Wahlenbergia* in general appearance, though not in internal structure.

There are three principal modifications of the fruit in *Parnassia*: a superior ovoid 3–4-valved capsule, which is the structure in *P. palustris*, *P. foliata*, and several American species;—a superior trigonous coriaceous indehiscent capsule, in which the placentæ are sometimes confined to the lower part of the cell, and which has a longer style than either of the other forms of capsule; this characterizes the 'Peninsular' Khasia, and a few of the Himalayan species;—and a semi-superior fruit, as in the *P. nubicola*, *P. affinis*, *P. pusilla*, and *P. ovata*; species that may possibly prove forms of one.

The structure of the seeds and ovules of all is very similar, and has been well described: in being exalbuminous they differ from those of any of the other groups of *Saxifrageæ*, as well as from *Droseraceæ*, amongst which they are most frequently placed in systematic works.

The placentation in all the species is decidedly parietal, as in *Droseraceæ*; nor have I, in the earliest-examined stages, detected any evidence of this being a deviation from the axile type: this has been held as an argument against allying *Parnassia* with *Hypericineæ*, but which the truly parietal placentation of *Elodea* invalidates; the loculicidal dehiscence of *Parnassia*, on the other hand, is against its Hypericineous alliance, as are its truly perigynous stamens and petals.

The remarkable staminodia of *Parnassia* demand some notice: these we regard as a whorl of stamina opposite the petals: in *P. tenella*, they appear under a very unusual form, much more nearly resembling stamina than those of the other species, being columnar, and terminated by a broad horizontal glandular disk; these, if not absolutely inserted in the same whorl with the stamens, are so nearly so, that in the fully-formed flower the bases of the filaments touch the bases of the staminodia on either side of them. The much-divided staminodia of *P. palustris*, and which have in part suggested the alliance of the genus with *Hypericineæ*, are much less usual than the simply lobed or trifid; and the staminodia are in some species almost entire, and so small as to escape notice; their nearest homologue in structure and position is perhaps to be found in the hypogynous scales of the allied Order *Crassulaceæ*.

The only other anomalies we have to indicate amongst the Indian kinds are, the foliaceous scape of *P. foliata*, a species otherwise nearly related to *P. palustris*, and which assumes a very different habit from any of its congeners, resembling *Saxifraga diversifolia*; and the decidedly creeping rhizome of *P. tenella*, whose fimbriated stipules, green flat flowers, reflexed petals, and curious staminodia, render it decidedly the most abnormal species of the genus hitherto discovered. It is somewhat singular, that though it deviates so remarkably from the typical forms, it does not throw any light upon the affinities of the genus.

PARNASSIA.

§ I. *Capsula* supera, ovoidea. *Staminodia* profunde divisa, segmentis filiformibus glanduloso-capitatis. *Placentæ* lineares secus totam longitudinem ovarii productæ.

1. PARNASSIA FOLIOSA (*Hf. & T.*). Caule acute quadrangulo angulis alatis folioso, foliis caulinis rotundato-cordatis sessilibus lobis amplexicaulibus, petalis profunde fimbriatis, stigmatibus subsessilibus.

Hab. Mont. Khasia regione temperata prope Moflong et Nonkreem, alt. 6000–7000 ped.! rarissima. (fl. Sept.) (v. v.)

Herba pro genere robusta, glaberrima, spithamæa, structura floris *P. palustri* accedens. *Folia* radicalia non visa, caulina 6–8, alterna, coriacea, 1 unc. diametr., 5–7 nervia et costata. *Flores* ½–1¼ unc. diametr., albi.

2. *Parnassia palustris*, L. (Exempl. fructif.)

Hab. Tibetia occidentali regione temperata ad Iskardo, alt. 7000 ped.! *T. Thomson*. (v. v.)

Distr. Europa, Asia et America boreali subalpina et subarctica.

§ II. *Capsula* supera, triquetra, late obcordata. *Staminodia* 5-7-fida.

3. PARNASSIA WIGHTIANA (*Wall. Cat.* 116). Foliis reniformibus, reniformi-rotundatisve, petalis plus minusve infra medium fimbriatis. —*Wight & Arn. Prodr.* 35; *Wight, Ill.* t. 21. B; *Ic.* t. 945; *Arnott in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag.* ii. 315. *P. ornata*, Wall. Cat. 1247; Arn. *l. c.* *P. Schmidii*, Zenker, Plant. Ind. dec. 1. p. 3. t. 5.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon! *Blinkworth.* Mont. Khasia, regione temperata, alt. 5000–6000 ped. frequens! *J. D. H. & T. T.* Mont. Nilgherrie, alt. 7000–8000 ped.! *Wight*, &c. (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Variat insigniter statura, foliis apice rotundatis acutisve; petalorum marginibus plus minusve fimbriatis apicibusque erosis integerrimisve; staminodiis 5–7-fidis, segmentis latis angustisve. *Placentæ* basin versus capsulæ.

§ III. *Capsula* supera, triquetra, late obcordata. *Staminodia* 3-loba v. trifida.

4. PARNASSIA MYSORENSIS (*Heyne in Wall. Cat.* 3754). Foliis radicalibus reniformibus v. rotundato-cordato-reniformibus sinu lato acutis rotundatisve, scapis (sæpissime numerosis) gracilibus, petalis obovato-spathulatis marginibus dentatis (rarius integerrimis), staminodiis elongato-cuneatis apice dilatatis trifidis, capsula subglobosa ¾ supera, stylo attenuato brevi, stigmatibus 3–5.—*Wight & Arn. Prodr.* 35; *Arn. in Comp. Bot. Mag.* ii. 315.

β. Filicaulis, scapis filiformibus, foliis ovato-cordatis, petalis angustioribus.

Hab. Mont. Khasia regione temperata, alt. 5000–7000 ped. frequens! *Lobb*, &c. et Montibus Peninsulæ! *Heyne*, &c. (fl. Sept.) (v. v.)

Var. β. In sylvis temperatis Himalayæ orientalis prov. Sikkim, alt. 7000–9000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Herba 4–6-uncialis, plerumque multiflora. *Folia* sub ½ unc. lata. *Scapi* graciles v. subrobusti. *Flores* ¾ unc. lati. *Petala* rarius integerrima.

§ IV. *Capsula* supera, triquetra, obcordata. *Placentæ* versus basin loculi. *Staminodia* simplicia, columnæformia, apice discifera.

5. PARNASSIA TENELLA (*Hf. & T.*). Rhizomate prostrato repente, stipulis fimbriatis, foliis reniformibus profunde bilobis marginibus erosis, petalis spathulatis reflexis viridibus.

Hab. In sylvis temperatis Himalayæ orientalis ad Sikkim, alt. 9000–11,000 ped. inter muscos ad truncos arborum, &c. (fl. August.) (v. v.)

Species singularis, habitu ab omnibus diversa, sed indole florum simillima. *Rhizoma* gracile, ½–2 unc. longum, fibras plurimas emittens, apice folia pauca gerens. *Petioli* graciles, 1–1½-pollicares, basi stipulis adnatis vaginantibus laceris membranaceis aucti. *Folia* late reniformia, ¾–1 unc. lata, glaberrima, læte viridia, margine tenuiter cartilagineo minute fisso et eroso. *Scapus* foliis duplo longior, tenuis, carnosulus, angulatus, infra florem 5-alatus, alis secus angulos calycis tubi productis. *Flores* virides, inclinati, plani, ¼ unc. diametr. *Calycis* lobi breviter oblongi, obtusi. *Petala* paulo obliqua, margine interdum erosa, v. dentata, supra medium arcte reflexa apice rotundata. *Stamina* 5, filamenta subulata, basi dilatata. *Staminodia* ½ longit. staminum, erecta, crassa, teretia, apice discum scutiformem glandulosum viridem gerentia, stipitibus ima basi paulo dilatatis et una cum staminibus seriem unicum formantibus. *Ovarium* globosum, superum, disco plano insidens, stylo brevi; stigmata 3 divergentia apice truncata. *Capsula* immatura late obcordata stylo conspicuo, triquetra v. trialata, coriacea, indehiscens? *Semina* lineari-oblonga, testa brunnea coriacea, embryone generis.

§ V. *Capsula* semi-supera. *Staminodia* 3-loba v. trifida.

6. **Parnassia nubicola** (*Wall. Cat.* 1246). Foliis radicalibus ovatis ovato-oblongis cordato-oblongisve, caulino oblongo petiolo brevissimo amplexicauli, petalis anguste spathulatis marginibus erosis v. infra medium fimbriatis, staminodiis superne late dilatatis trifidis, ovarii parte superiore conica, stigmatibus 3 sessilibus.—*Arn. in Comp. Bot. Mag.* ii. 315; *Wight, Ill.* t. 21. C.

Hab. In Himalayæ regione temperata, alt. 6000–12,000 ped., a Sikkim! *J. D. H.*, ad Kashmir! *T. Thomson*, frequens. (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Herba 4 unc. ad 1½ pedalem. *Capsula* inclinata semisupera; pars inferior ½-pollicaris obconica, superior hemisphærica coriacea trivalvis valvis apice stylo brevi persistente terminatis, seminibus testa laxa.

7. **Parnassia affinis** (*Hf. & T.*). Foliis radicalibus ovato-oblongis oblongo-cordatisve obtusis, scapo nudo v. basin versus 1-foliato, petalis obovato-spathulatis marginibus eroso-dentatis, staminodiis cuneato-quadratis obtuse trilobis v. trifidis, capsula semisupera stylo attenuato.

Hab. In Himalayæ orientalis regione temperata et alpina provinciæ Sikkim, alt. 11,000–14,000 ped. (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Inter *P. nubicolam* et *P. pusillam* media; a priore differt statura humiliore omnibus partibus minore, staminodiis brevioribus styloque longiore; a *P. pusilla* differt statura triplo majore, staminodiis longioribus quam latis. A *P. oblonga* differt staminodiis, a *P. Mysorensi* forma foliorum et capsulæ.

8. **Parnassia pusilla** (*Wall. Cat.* 1245). 1–3-pollicaris, foliis radicalibus reniformibus subtus discoloribus, caulino ovato-cordato amplexicauli, petalis late oblongis v. obovato-spathulatis marginibus infra medium parce fimbriatis, staminodiis latioribus quam longis obtuse 3-lobis.—*Arn. in Comp. Bot. Mag.* ii. 315.

Hab. Regione alpina Himalayæ, alt. 10,000–15,000 ped., a Sikkim! *J. D. H.*, ad Kunawur! *Thomson.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Formæ perpusillæ *P. nubicolæ* simillima, sed forma petalorum et staminodiorum diversa. *Folia* 2–4 lin. lata. *Flores* ¼–½ unc. lati. *Capsula* ut in *P. nubicola*, sed brevior. *Petala* interdum emarginata.

9. PARNASSIA OVATA (*Ledeb. in Mem. Acad. Petersb.* v. p. 528). Foliis radicalibus ovalibus ovali-cordatisve obtusis, scapo gracili, petalis obovato- v. lineari-spathulatis integerrimis, staminodiis elongato-cuneatis trifidis segmentis subulatis erectis.—*P. subacaulis*, Kar. & Kiril.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali et Tibetia occidentali temperata et alpina, alt. 8000–15,000 ped. Affghanistan! *Griffith.* Kashmir! *Jacquemont.* Kishtwar! Parang! Balti! Gugi! &c. frequens, *T. Thomson.* (fl. Sept.) (v. v.)

Distr. In Siberia trans-baikalensi et Soongaria.

Herba statura variabilis, 1–10-pollicaris. *Folia* parva, ¼–1½ poll. longa. *Scapi* plerumque graciles, sæpe aphylli. *Flores* ¼–½ unc. diametr. *Capsula* ut in *P. nubicola*, &c. sed multoties minor.

Nat. Ord. DROSERACEÆ.

Gen. I. DROSERA, *L.*

(Diagnoses ex Planchon in Ann. Sc. Nat. sér. iii. vol. ix.)

1. DROSERA BURMANNI (*Vahl, Symb.* iii. 50). Foliis omnibus radicalibus cuneato-spathulatis, stipulis scariosis, scapis 1–3, pedicellis glaberrimis, calyce 5-partito, stylis 5 indivisis, stigmatibus papilloso-fimbriatis, placentis 5.—*Planch. l. c.* p. 190; *Wight, Ill.* t. 20. A. (excl. fig. stigmatis).

Hab. In Ceylonia! *Macrae*, et Montibus Peninsulæ Nilghiri, *G. Thomson*! Canara! *Plant. Hohenack.* Bengalia! *Wallich.* Himalaya orientali tropica ad Sikkim, alt. 1000 ped! *J. D. H.* Silhet! et Chittagong! *J. D. H. & T. Thomson.* (fl. Nov.) (v. v.)

Distr. Africa occidentali; China; Ins. Philippinis; Borneo; Nov. Zealandia.

2. DROSERA INDICA (*Linn. Fl. Zeyl.* p. 51). Caule simpliciusculo decumbente, foliis sparsis linearibus acuminatis, racemis oppositifoliis 3-paucifloris, calycis laciniis anguste lanceolatis, stylis 3 bipartitis, placentis 3.—*Planch. l. c.*; *Wight. Ill.* i. t. 20. f. C. (excl. fig. stigmatis). Cf. *D. Finlaysoniana*, Wall. Cat. *D. Indicæ* var.? fide *Planchon.*

Hab. In Ceylonia, *Macrae*, &c. Maisor! et Canara! *Wight*, &c. Tenasserim ad Tavoy! *Gomez.* Pegu! *M'Lelland.*

Distr. Africa occidentali! Ins. Philippinis! Australia!

3. DROSERA LUNATA (*Ham. ex D.C. Prodr.* i. 319). Glaberrima, foliis radicalibus fugacissimis, caulinis lunatis longe petiolatis, calycis

lobis subrhombeo-ovatis glaberrimis apice fimbriatis, stylis 3 fimbriato-laceris, capsula 3-valvi.—*Planch. l. c.* 296. *D. peltata*, Wight & Arn. Prodr. i. 34 (non Smith); Wight, Ill. t. 20. D.

Hab. In regionibus subtropicis temperatisque totius Indiæ. In Himalaya tota, alt. 5000–10,000 ped., a Kunawur! *T. Thomson*, ad Sikkim! *J. D. H.* Montibus Peninsulæ a Concan! *Stocks*, ad Nilghiri, *Wight*, &c. In Ceylonia! *Gardner*, &c., necnon Monte Kola in Peninsula Malayana prope Malacca, *Lobb*. (fl. Mai.–Octobr.) (v. v.)

Distr. China! Java!

Gen. II. Aldrovanda, *Monti*.

1. *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*, Linn. Sp. Pl. 412; Planch. *l. c.* *A. verticillata*, Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 113.

Hab. Bengalia inferiore; prope Calcutta! *Roxburgh*; paludibus "Salt-pans" dictis, *T. Thomson*. (fl. ?) (v. v.)

Distr. Gallia australi! Pedemontana! Rossia media, et Lithuania. Exemplaria Bengalensia cum Gallicis omnino conveniunt.

Nat. Ord. PHILADELPHEÆ.

Gen. I. Philadelphus, *L*.

1. *Philadelphus coronarius*, L.

Var. β. tomentosa. P. tomentosus, Wall. Cat. 3653; Royle, Ill. 216. t. 46. f. 1.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 7000–8000 ped. Garwhal! *Strachey & Winterbottom*. Simla! *Madden*, &c. Kishtwar! *T. Thomson*.

Var. *β*. In Himalaya temperata tota, a Sikkim, alt. 7000–9000 ped.! *J. D. H.*, ad Jamu, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Mai., Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Europa centrali? Japan!

Gen. II. Deutzia.

1. Deutzia corymbosa (*Brown in Wall. Cat.* 3652). Foliis ovatis acuminatis lanceolatisve serratis, ramulis corymbisque stellato-puberulis, floribus paniculatim corymbosis, calycis segmentis triangulari-ovatis, petalis late obovatis rotundatisve glabris.—*Royle, Ill.* t. 46. f. 2; *Bot. Reg.* N. S. xxv. *Miscell.* p. 37. xxvi. t. 5.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata tota, a Bhotan! *Griffith*, et Sikkim, alt. 7000–12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.*; ad Kishtwar, alt. 6000–10,000 ped.! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Mai.–Jul.) (v. v.)

2. Deutzia staminea (*Br. in Wall. Cat.* 3651, *et in Wall. Plant. As. Rar.* ii. 82. t. 191). Foliis ovato-lanceolatis ovatisve acuminatis serratis supra ramulis paniculisque scaberulis subtus calycibusque cine-

rascentibus, floribus ramulis lateralibus paniculatis, calycis segmentis ovatis apice subulatis, petalis lineari-obovatis oblongisve pubescentibus.—*Lindl. Bot. Reg.* xxxiii. t. 13. Cf. *D. scabra*, Thunb.

Var. β. *Brunoniana*, Wall., floribus majoribus.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata tota. Sikkim, alt. 7000–10,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* Nipal! *Wallich.* Kumaon! 5000–8000 ped., *Blinkworth*, &c. Simla! *Comitissa Dalhousie*, &c. Kashmir! *T. Thomson.* Marri! *Fleming.* (fl. Mai.) (v. v.)

Distr. ? Japan.

3. DEUTZIA MACRANTHA (*Hf. & T.*). Foliis ovatis longe acuminatis irregulariter sinuato-denticulatis ramulisque stellatim puberulis, panicula terminali trichotoma pauciflora, calycis lobis subulatis, petalis elliptico-lanceolatis glabris.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon, alt. 5500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.*

Habitus *Philadelphi.* *Folia* 2½–3 unc. longa. *Flores* fere 1 unc. diametro.

Nat. Ord. HAMAMELIDEÆ.

(Conspectus Generum Floræ Indiæ Orientalis.)

1. CORYLOPSIS, *Sieb. & Zucc.* *Calycis* limbus semi-superus, valvatus. *Petala* 5, subvalvata, elongata. *Stamina* 5, squamulis alternantia. *Ovarium* 2-loculare; ovulis solitariis. *Capsula* lignea, endocarpio corneo soluto. *Semina* testa crustacea nitida.—Frutices; foliis *stipulatis, serratis, deciduis*; floribus *præcocibus amentaceis; amentis nutantibus.*

2. HAMAMELIS, *L.* *Calycis* limbus semi-superus, valvatus. *Petala* 4, æstiv. involuto-valvata, linearia. *Stamina* 4, squamulis 4 alternantibus, filamentis brevibus, antheris valvula dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* 2-loculare; ovulis solitariis. *Capsula* lignosa, endocarpio corneo soluto. *Semina* testa crustacea nitida.—Frutices *pube stellata*; foliis *stipulatis persistentibus*; floribus *capitatis.*

3. PARROTIA, *C. A. Mey.* *Calycis* limbus semi-superus. *Petala* 0. *Stamina* 5–7. *Ovarium* 2-loculare, ovulis solitariis pendulis. *Capsula* coriaceo-lignosa, endocarpio corneo soluto. *Semina* testa crustacea.—Frutices *v.* arbores; foliis *stipulatis, deciduis*; floribus *præcocibus, capitatis*; capitulis *involucratis.*

4. BUCKLANDIA, *Br.* *Flores* polygamo-dioici, in capitula connati. *Calycis* limbus semi-superus, truncatus. *Petala* linearia, æstiv. involuta. *Stamina* 10–14. *Ovarium* 2-loculare, ovulis quovis

loculo 6. *Fructus* multiplex, capsulis semi-exsertis bivalvibus demum liberis. *Semina* quovis loculo 6, infimo solum perfecto; testa coriacea superne in alam producta.—Arbor *elata, glaberrima*; foliis *persistentibus, primum stipulis 2 magnis coriaceis deciduis inclusis, vernat. inflexis.*

5. Liquidambar, *L.* *Flores* capitati, connati, unisexuales. *Calycis* tubus basi ovario connatus, limbo lobato. *Petala* 0. *Stamina* plurima, filamentis brevibus. *Ovarium* 2-loculare; ovulis plurimis. *Fructus* multiplex; capsulis semi-exsertis bivalvibus demum liberis. *Semina* quovis loculo plurima, infimo solum perfecto; testa marginata.—Arbores *glabræ*; foliis *alternis deciduis ? stipulatis.*

6. Anisophyllea, *Br.* *Flores* hermaphroditi, spicati. *Calyx* superus, 4-partitus, valvatus. *Petala* 4, laciniata, valvato-involuta. *Stamina* 8. *Ovarium* 4-loculare, ovulis solitariis pendulis. *Fructus* drupaceus, abortu 1-spermus.—Arbores; foliis *coriaceis, glaberrimis, 5-nerviis*; floribus *racemosis.*

Gen. I. Corylopsis, *Sieb. & Zucc.*

1. Corylopsis Himalayana (*Griffith, Plant. Cantor, in Trans. As. Soc. Bengal*). Ramulis petiolis pedunculisque sericeo-tomentosis, foliis obovato-oblongis acutis acuminatisve argute serratis basi cordatis plicatis subtus cano-pubescentibus sericeisve, amentis pendulis, bracteis calycibusque dense sericeis, petalis linearibus albis, calyce fructifero subbaccato, seminibus nitidis.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali et Montibus Khasia regione temperata, alt. 5000–6000 ped., *Griffith*, &c. (fl. Nov.) (v. v.)

Gen. II. Hamamelis, *L.*

1. Hamamelis Chinensis (*Brown in Abel, Voy.* 374. *cum Icone*). Stellatim tomentosa, foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis supra sparse puberulis, floribus subternis, calycis lobis ovatis obtusis, petalis anguste linearibus, capsulis obovatis dense tomentosis.

Hab. Montibus Khasia regione subtropica prope Nurtiung, alt. 4000–5000 ped., *J. D. H. & T. Thomson.* (fl. Octobr.) (v. v.)

Distr. China!

Gen. III. Parrotia, *C. A. Mey.*

1. Parrotia Jacquemontiana (*Dcne in Plant. Jacq.* 73. t. 83). Foliis orbiculatis obovatisve basi cordatis grosse dentatis supra glabris opacis subtus petiolis pedunculis capsulisque dense stellatim tomentosis, stipulis ovatis oblongisve pubescentibus, involucris ob-

ovato-rotundatis membranaceis albis integerrimis lobatis serratisve.—*Fothergilla involucrata*, Falconer in Linn. Soc. Proceedings, Febr. 1839, et in Royle, Ill. Introd. xxv.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata; Chamba! et Kashmir! alt. 5000–7000 ped., *T. Thomson.* (fl. Mart.) (v. v.)

Gen. IV. BUCKLANDIA, *Br.*

1. ***Bucklandia populifolia***, Br. in Wall. Cat. 7414; Griffith in As. Research. xix. 94. t. 13, 14.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata et subtropica, Nepal! et Sikkim! alt. 4000–7000 ped.! *J. D. H.*, et in Montibus Khasia, alt. 4000–6000 ped.! *Griffith*, &c. (fl. Nov.) (v. v.)

Gen. V. LIQUIDAMBAR, *L.*

1. ***Liquidambar Altingia***, Blume, Flor. Jav. fasc. xvii. p. 6. t. 1, 2.—*Sedgwickia cerasifolia*, Griffith in As. Research. xix. p. 98. t. 15, 16.

Hab. In Assam! et Montibus Mishmee! *Griffith.*

Distr. Java!

Gen. VI. ANISOPHYLLEA, *Br.*

1. ***Anisophyllea Zeylanica***, Benth. in Niger Flora, 575 & 342.—*Tetracrypta cinnamomoides*, Gardn. & Champ. in Hook. Journ. Bot. i. 314. et v. 378.

Hab. Insula Ceylon, regione tropica!, *Gardner*, &c.

Nat. Ord. RIBESIACEÆ.

Gen. I. RIBES, *L.*

a. *Flores* solitarii.

1. ***Ribes Grossularia***, Linn. Wall. Cat. 6835, et in Flor. Ind. ii. 514.—*R. Himalensis*, Royle, Ill. 225.—*R. alpestre*, Dcne in Plant. Jacq. 64. t. 75.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon, alt. 11,500 ped.! *Webb, Strachey & Winterbottom.* Kunawur, alt. 9000–12,000 ped.! *Jacquemont*, &c. Kashmir! *Falconer*, &c. (fl. Mai.)

Distr. Europa boreali et alpina, Græcia! Caucasus!

b. *Flores* racemosi. *Calycis* tubus brevis, ultra ovarium non longe productus.

2. **RIBES LEPTOSTACHYUM** (*Dcne in Voy. Jacq. Bot.* 65. t. 76; non *Benth. Plant. Hartweg*). Polygamo-dioicum, glanduloso-puberulum et pilosiusculum, foliis parvis ($\frac{1}{2}$–1-pollicaribus) late rotundato-cordatis reniformi-rotundatisve 3-lobis crenato-dentatis, racemis subdensifloris, bracteis linearibus, floribus parvis viridibus, calycis tubo late obconico,

lobis ovato-rotundatis obtusis, baccis parvis glandulosis v. glabratis.—*R. villosum*, Wall. Cat. 6832, et in Flor. Ind. ii. 514; Don, Gen. Syst. Gard. iii. 187.—Cf. *R. orientale*, Poir. et *R. heterotrichum*, C. A. Meyer in Led. Flor. Ross.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata. Nepal! *Wallich*, et Garwhal, alt. 10,000–11,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*; Kashmir, alt. 7000–9000 ped.! *Jacquemont*, &c. In Tibetia occidentali, alt. 8000–14,000 ped. vulgatiss.! *T. Thomson*. Affghanistan! *Griffith*. (fl. Mai., Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. ? Siberia. ? Persia. ? Soongaria.

Bracteæ pedicellos subæquantes. *Flores* fusci v. luride flavi. *Petala* late obovata, patentia. *Filamenta* brevia, antheris vix longiora. *Stylus* longe bifidus, stigmatibus magnis capitatis.

3. RIBES LACINIATUM (*Hf. & T.*). Polygamo-dioicum, foliis (1-1½ unc. longis) gracile petiolatis triangulari-ovato-cordatis trilobis lobis argute dentatis acuminatis subtus ramulisque glaberrimis supra sparse puberulis, racemis gracilibus laxifloris folio brevioribus sparse glanduloso-puberulis, bracteis linearibus acuminatis, floribus parvis, calycis tubo late obconico lobis lanceolatis acuminatis fusco-purpureis, antheris sessilibus, baccis glaberrimis parvis.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Bhotan! *Griffith*. Sikkim, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

R. glaciali affine, differt præcipue foliis sublaciniatis, lobis angustioribus, calycisque lobis acuminatis. *Bracteæ* pedicellos graciles subæquantes. *Flores* glaberrimi. *Petala* linearia. *Stylus* longe bifidus, stigmatibus capitatis. *Baccæ* rubræ.

4. RIBES LURIDUM (*Hf. & T.*). Polygamo-dioicum, foliis ramulisque glaberrimis (1 unc. latis) late cordato-rotundatis trilobis lobis obtusis subduplicato-crenato-dentatis, racemis puberulis erectis folio brevioribus, floribus castaneis breve pedicellatis, bracteis oblongo-spathulatis, calycis tubo ovoideo lobis ovato-oblongis obtusiusculis, baccis glaberrimis.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

R. glaciali affine, differt foliis minoribus latioribus, lobis obtusis, floribus castaneis, bracteisque latioribus. *Frutex* 4-pedalis. *Rami* cortice nigro tecti. *Racemi* subdensiflori. *Flores* breve pedicellati. *Bracteolæ* pedicellos superantes. *Petala* late obovata, patula. *Antheræ* subsessiles. *Stylus* apice bifidus; stigmatibus capitatis.

5. RIBES DESMOCARPUM (*Hf. & T.*). Dioicum, ramulis petiolis racemisque dense glanduloso-pubescentibus, foliis (1½–2 poll. longis) ovato- v. triangulari-cordatis 3-lobis lobis acutis subduplicato-crenatis supra puberulis subtus glanduloso-pubescentibus, racemis multifloris, bracteis linearibus, calycis tubo late campanulato basi conico lobis ovato-oblongis obtusis, baccis glanduloso-pubescentibus.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Bhotan! *Griffith.* Sikkim, alt. 10,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Rami cortice fusco glabro, ramulis dense glandulosis. *Racemi* floriferi foliis subæquilongi. *Bracteolæ* pedicellos superantes. *Flores* fusci. *Petala* late obovato-spathulata. *Filamenta* antheris æquilonga. *Stylus* breviter bifidus, stigmatibus capitatis. *Baccæ* breve pedicellatæ subimbricatæ.

6. **Ribes glaciale** (*Wall. Cat.* 6833, *et in Flor. Ind.* ii. 513). Polygamo-dioicum, ramulis foliisque glaberrimis, foliis late triangulari-ovato-cordatis trilobis lobis acutis acuminatisve crenato-serratis, racemis floriferis erectis sparse puberulis, bracteis linearibus, floribus parvis, calycis tubo late obconico lobis oblongis acutiusculis patentibus, baccis parvis glaberrimis pubescentibusve.—*R. acuminatum*, Wall. Cat. 6834.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 7000–10,000 ped. vulgaris et sæpissime epiphytica, a Bhotan! *Griffith*, ad Kashmir! (fl. Mai.) (v. v.)

Folia 1–2 unc. longa, interdum supra sparse pilosiuscula, plerumque longe petiolata. *Racemi* elongati. *Bracteæ* pedicellos superantes v. æquantes. *Flores* fusci (an semper?). *Petala* late obovata. *Filamenta* antheris duplo longiora. *Stylus* elongatus, breviter bifidus, stigmatibus capitatis. *Baccæ* rubræ.

c. *Flores* racemosi. *Calycis* tubus ultra ovarium longe productus.

7. **Ribes nigrum** (*L.*). Ramulis foliisque glaberrimis v. puberulis, foliis late ovato-cordatis 3–5-lobis lobis crenato-serratis, racemis breviusculis paucifloris, floribus (magnis) longe pedicellatis puberulis, bracteolis brevibus, calycis tubo late campanulato lobis reflexis obtusis, filamentis subulatis, baccis magnis glaberrimis.

Hab. In Himalaya et Tibetia occidentali temperata. Kunawur, alt. 8000–12,000 ped.! Kashmir! et Dras, alt. 7000–10,000 ped.! *T. Thomson.* (fl. Mai.) (v. v.)

Distr. Europa! et Siberia! usque ad Kamtchatka!

Frutex robustus glaberrimus. *Folia* 2–3 unc. longa. *Flores* virides. *Bracteolæ* pedicellis multoties breviores.—Variat hortis baccis nigris, violaceis, albis.

8. **Ribes Griffithii** (*Hf. & T.*). Ramulis glabris, petiolis gracillimis basi ciliatis, foliis late ovato-rotundatis cordatis 3–7-lobis supra glaberrimis subtus secus nervos pubescentibus lobis argute serratis caudato-acuminatis, racemis longissimis pendulis laxifloris puberulis, bracteis elongatis linearibus oblongisve, floribus magnis, calycis tubo campanulato basi conico lobis lineari-oblongis obtusis reflexis, baccis magnis glaberrimis.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata et subalpina. Bhotan! *Griffith.* Sikkim, alt. 10,000–13,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Species insignis. *Petioli* 2–3 unc. longi. *Folia* 2–3 unc. lata, lobis divaricatis in caudas productis, serraturis angustis, acutis. *Racemi* spithamæi! flexuosi. *Flores* dissiti, glaberrimi. *Bracteolæ* 2–3, pedicellos superantes, subulatæ. *Petala* obovato- v. oblongo-linearia, unguiculata. *Stamina* erecta, filamentis elongatis. *Stylus* bifidus. *Baccæ* pulcherrimæ, ovoideæ, rubræ, acerbissimæ.

9. Ribes rubrum (*L.*). Ramulis glaberrimis, foliis longe petiolatis petiolis basi ciliatis ovato-cordatis 3–5-lobis utrinque glaberrimis lobis subacutis grosse crenato-dentatis, racemis elongatis pendulis flexuosis pubescentibus, bracteis minimis recurvis, calycis tubo campanulato basi conico lobis brevibus obtusis, baccis glaberrimis.—*R. Himalense*, Dcne in Plant. Jacq. 66. t. 67, non Royle.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 6000–10,000 ped., frequens a Kumaon! *Thomson*, &c., ad Marri, *Fleming*! (fl. Mai., Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Europa! Caucasus! Siberia tota!

Folia 1–3 unc. longa, supra interdum sparse pilosiuscula. *Racemi* foliis æquilongi, laxiflori. *Bracteæ* pedicellis brevibus sæpius breviores. *Flores* magni, flavo-virides, glaberrimi, petalis obovato-spathulatis; staminibus erectis, filamentis elongatis; stylo simplici.

Quid *R. Takare*, Don, Prodr. 208 (indeterminabilis).

Nat. Ord. CRASSULACEÆ.

(Conspectus Generum Floræ Indiæ.)

1. Tillæa, *L.* *Sepala* 3–5. *Petala* et *stamina* 3–5. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 0. *Folliculi* 3–5, 2- v. polyspermi.—Herbæ *pusillæ*; foliis *oppositis*; floribus *axillaribus*, *parvis*.

2. Crassula, *L.* *Calyx* 5-partitus. *Petala*, *squamulæ* hypogynæ, et *stamina*, 5. *Folliculi* 5, oligo- v. polyspermi.—Herbæ v. frutices; foliis *alternis oppositisve*; floribus *albis roseisve*, *sæpius paniculatis*.

†3. Bryophyllum, *Salisb.* *Calyx* inflatus, 4-fidus, valvatus. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis, limbo 4-lobo. *Stamina* 8, corollæ inserta. *Glandulæ hypogynæ* oblongæ. *Folliculi* 4, liberi, polyspermi.—Suffrutices *erecti*, *carnosi*; foliis *oppositis*, *simplicibus* v. *imparipinnatis*; cymis *paniculatis*.

4. Kalanchoe, *Adans.* *Calyx* 4–5-partitus. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis; limbo 4–5-fido. *Stamina* 8–10, corollæ inserta. *Glandulæ hypogynæ* lineares. *Folliculi* 4–5, polyspermi.—Herbæ *basi frutescentes*; ramis *erectis*; foliis *oppositis*, *simplicibus pinnatisectisve*; floribus *cymoso-paniculatis*.

5. Umbilicus, *D.C.* *Calyx* 4–5-partitus. *Corolla* campanulata,

4–5-fida. *Stamina* 5–10, imæ corollæ inserta. *Squamulæ hypogynæ* obtusæ. *Folliculi* 5, polyspermi.—Herbæ; foliis *rosulatis alternisve simplicibus*; floribus *racemosis, rarius cymosis*.

6. Sempervivum, *L.* *Calyx* 6–20-partitus. *Petala* 6–20 libera v. basi connata. *Stamina* 12–40. *Squamulæ hypogynæ* apice truncatæ, dentatæ v. laceræ. *Folliculi* 6–20, polyspermi.—Herbæ, *rarius* suffrutices, *acaules v. caulescentes*; foliis *plerisque rosulatis*; floribus *cymosis, corymbosis, paniculatisve*.

7. Sedum, *L.* *Sepala* 4–5. *Petala* 4–5. *Stamina* 8–10, perigyna alterna petalis inserta. *Squamulæ hypogynæ* integræ v. apice emarginatæ, interdum minimæ v. 0. *Folliculi* 4–5, polyspermi.—Herbæ *erectæ v. diffusæ*; foliis *alternis rarius oppositis*; floribus *cymosis*.

8. Triactina, *Hf. & T.* *Sepala* 5, minima. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* 10, perigyna, alterna petalis inserta. *Squamulæ hypogynæ* lineares. *Folliculi* 3, ad medium connati, polyspermi.—Herba *carnosula, subramosa*; foliis *alternis v. subverticillatis*; floribus *ramis cymæ laxe foliatæ sessilibus*.

Gen. I. Tillæa, *L.*

1. *Tillæa pentandra*, Royle, Ill. 222 (nomen tantum); Edgew. in Linn. Trans. xx. 50.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali tropica, alt. 1000–6000 ped. Kumaon! *Royle*, &c. Simla! et Chamba! *Thomson*. Panjab, ad Peshawur *Vicary*. Concan! *Herb. Stocks*. Mont. Nilghiri! *Pl. Hohenacker*. Maisor! *Lobb*. (fl. Sept.–Nov.) (v. v.)

Gen. II. Crassula, *L.*

1. Crassula Indica (*Decne in Plant. Jacq*. 61. t. 73. f. 1). Glaberrima, foliis radicalibus rosulatis spathulatis, caulinis alternis, cymis paniculatis.—*Sedum paniculatum*, Wall. Cat. 7227.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 4000–8000 ped.! Bhotan! *Griffith*. Kumaon! Garwhal! Simla! *Blinkworth*, &c. Kunawur! *Jacquemont*. (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

†Gen. III. Bryophyllum, *Salisb.*

†1. *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Salisb. D.C. Prodr. iii. 396; Wall. Cat. 7205; Wight in Hook. Bot. Misc. iii. 100, Suppl. t. 1; Wight & Arn. Prodr. 360. *Cotyledon rhizophylla*, Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 456. *C. calycina*, Roth, nov. sp. 217.

Hab. Locis calidis Bengaliæ, utriusque Peninsulæ Indiæ, frequens, ex Africa tropica? introducta. (fl. Dec.) (v. v.)

Gen. IV. KALANCHOE, *Adans.*

1. KALANCHOE VARIANS (*Haworth in Phil. Mag.* N. S. vol. ix. 1829, p. 302). Glaberrima, foliis glaucis crenatis obtusis inferioribus simplicibus ovatis supremis trifoliolatis, panicula subcorymbosa, sepalis lineari-ovatis lanceolatisve acuminatis, corollæ lobis acuminatis.—*Wall. Plant. As. Rar.* ii. 53. t. 167, sub nom. *K. subamplectens*, Cat. 7222.

Hab. In Himalaya tropica, alt. 1000–4000 ped. Simla! *Webb, Thomson.* Kumaon! *Wallich, Strachey & Winterbottom.* Nipal! *Wallich.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* Burmah! *Wallich.* (fl. Dec.) (v. v.)

2. KALANCHOE GRANDIFLORA (*Wall. Cat.* 7226). Glaberrima glauca, foliis obovatis, cymis laxe corymbosis, sepalis magnis ovatis oblongisve acutis, corollæ lobis ovalibus apice uncinatis.—*Wight & Arn. Prodr.* 359. *K. Wightiana,* Wall. Cat. 7225.—An var. *K. varians?*

Hab. Montibus Peninsulæ! regione tropica, *Wight,* &c. (fl. Dec.–Mai.)

3. KALANCHOE FLORIBUNDA (*Wight & Arn. Prodr.* 359). Superne glanduloso-pilosa, foliis superioribus alternis lanceolatis crenatis, cymis paniculatis rarius elongatis, floribus racemosis, sepalis subulatis, petalis oblongis mucronatis.—*K. spathulata,* Wall. Cat. 7224, non D.C.

Hab. In Himalaya tropica. Simla! Garwhal! *Thomson.* Bhotan! *Griffith.* Behar monte Parusnath, alt. 4000 ped.! *J. D. H.* Montibus Peninsulæ! regione tropica, *Wight,* &c. Ceylon! *Walker,* &c. (fl. Dec.–Mart.) (v. v.)

4. KALANCHOE LACINIATA (*D.C. Plantes Grasses,* t. 100). Foliis pinnatifido-laciniatis varie sectis lobis lineari-elongatis subserratis dentatisve, sepalis patulis lanceolatis acuminatis, cymis paniculatis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iii. 395; *Wall. Cat.* 7221; *Wight & Arn. Prodr.* 360. *Cotyledon laciniata* et *C. heterophylla?* Roxb. Flor. Ind. ii. 456.

Hab. Bengal ad Patna! *Hamilton.* Montibus Peninsulæ regione tropica! *Roxburgh,* &c. (fl. Dec.)

Distr. Java, Moluccas.

5. KALANCHOE TERETIFOLIA (*Haworth in Wall. Plant. As. Rar.* ii. 53. t. 166). Foliis triangularibus decompositis pedato-tripinnatisectis, petiolis dilatato-subamplectentibus, floribus (parvis) paniculato-corymbosis numerosissimis.—*Wall. Cat.* 7223.

Hab. Birmah, montibus Taong Dong, *Wallich.*

Quid *K. acutiflora,* Haworth, Syn. 109; Andr. Bot. Rep. 560.

Gen. V. UMBILICUS, *D.C.*

1. UMBILICUS OREADES (*Dcne in Plant. Jacq.* 62, *et* U. luteus *in Ic.* 73. f. 2). Annua, glaberrima, caulibus cæspitosis basi ramosis ramis ascendentibus foliosis, foliis (¼ unc. longis) in ramis sterilibus rosulatis

lineari-lanceolatis oblongisve aristato-acuminatis, caulinis linearibus acuminatis teretiusculis, floribus ad apices ramorum 2–3 nutantibus, sepalis erectis oblongis acutis, petalis albis basi connatis ovato-lanceolatis acutis uninerviis paulo brevioribus, staminibus 5, glandulis hypogynis linearibus, carpellis turgidis stylo brevi setiformi.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali et alpina. Kashmir ad Pyr-Panjal, *Jacquemont*. Kumaon, alt. 14,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*.

Herba carnosula, foliis *Sedo trullipetalo*, et floribus *Umbilico spathulato* subsimilis. *Rami* 2–4-unciales. *Flores* pro planta magni, albi, 4-5-meri. *Corolla* membranacea. *Stamina* corollæ æquilonga, basi petalorum marginibus sæpe adnata.

2. UMBILICUS SPATHULATUS (*Hf. & T.*). Glaberrimus, foliis ad apices propaginum rosulatis late petiolatis spathulatis acutis apiculatisve caulinis alternis lineari-oblongis, floribus subcorymbosis breve pedicellatis, sepalis 4–5 lineari-oblongis corollæ tubo duplo longioribus, corolla straminea profunde 4–5-fida lobis ovato-oblongis obtusis tubo ter longioribus, squamulis hypogynis linearibus apice dilatatis retusis, folliculis 5.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Annua? *Caulis* repens, ascendens, basi ramos decumbentes (propagines) emittens, 3–4-pollicaris, simplex v. ramosus, foliosus, crassitie pennæ corvinæ. *Flores* subfastigiati, ⅓ unc. longi, nutantes, demum erecti.—Habitus et folia *Sedum adenotrichum* referunt.

Gen. VI. SEMPERVIVUM, *L.*

1. SEMPERVIVUM ACUMINATUM (*Dcne in Plant. Jacq.* t. 74. f. 1). Foliis radicalibus densissime rosulatis lineari-lanceolatis spathulatisve aristato-acuminatis glaberrimis, caulinis lineari-oblongis, floribus glabris, sepalis petalisque sub 8 subglandulosis, squamulis hypogynis lineari-oblongis obtusis.—*Sedum Moorcroftianum*, Wall. Cat. 7228, fid. Edgew. in Linn. Trans. xx. 49.

Hab. In Himalaya et Tibetia occidentali temperata et alpina. Garwhal! et Gugi! alt. 10,000–15,000 ped., *Strachey & Winterbottom*. Kunawur! *Jacquemont*, &c. Piti! *Thomson*. (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Sepala viridia, ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, corolla ter breviora. *Petala* sub 8, basi connata, ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, dorso alato carinata. *Folliculi* 8, subsetosi, membranacei, stylo filiformi; semina sulcata.

2. SEMPERVIVUM MUCRONATUM (*Edgew. in Linn. Trans.* xx. 49). Foliis radicalibus densissime rosulatis lanceolatis aristato-acuminatis glaberrimis v. margine ciliatis, caulinis lanceolatis floribusque longe pedicellatis glanduloso-ciliatis, sepalis petalisque sub 8, squamulis hypogynis obovatis retusis rotundatis v. oblique truncatis.—An var. *S. acuminati*?

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali subalpina. Kumaon! et Garwhal! alt. 10,000-12,000 ped.! *Edgeworth, Strachey & Winterbottom.* (fl. Aug.) *Sepala* subulato-lanceolata, submembranacea, petalis triente breviora, dense glandulosa. *Petala* basi connata, lineari-lanceolata, aristata, carina dense glanduloso-pilosa. *Stamina* sub 16. *Folliculi* sub 6, stylo filiformi breviusculo.

3. SEMPERVIVUM SEDOIDES (*Dcne in Plant. Jacq.* t. 74. f. 2). Foliis radicalibus rosulatis lineari-oblongis obtusis tenuissime glanduloso-pilosis, caulinis lineari-obovatis, sepalis obovatis obtusis, petalis (sub 8) calycem staminaque superantibus ovatis lanceolatisve acutiusculis, ovariis attenuatis tenuissime glanduloso-pilosis.
Hab. Himalaya occidentali alpina. Kunawur et Kashmir, *Jacquemont.*

4. SEMPERVIVUM ALBUM (*Edgew. in Linn. Trans.* xx. 49). Foliis ciliatis radicalibus rosulatis obcuneatis carnosis, caulinis confertis imbricatis ovatis, sepalis pubescentibus petalis duplo brevioribus, petalis ovatis ciliatis albis.—An var. *S. sedoidis* foliis caulinis majoribus?
Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon, alt. 7000-8000 ped.! *Edgeworth.*

Gen. VII. SEDUM, *L.*

The *Sedums* are most abundant in the alpine, subalpine, and temperate regions of the Himalaya; in the former they are a very conspicuous feature of the vegetation of rocky, stony, or otherwise very barren places, where those of the *Rhodiola* section especially form large rounded patches of a deep green colour in spring, becoming a bright or lurid red or purple in autumn; some of them attain 18,000 feet of elevation, which is almost the limit of vegetable life. Though a few species are found as low as 4000 feet in the Western Himalaya, and 6000 in the Eastern, not one has been found in the Khasia Mountains, or in any part of India south of the Himalaya. The genus *Saxifraga* is the only other Himalayan one containing a great number of species which offers at all a parallel case to this, only one of its species being found in the Khasia, and none elsewhere in India.

The following sketch of the Himalayan Sedums requires more indulgence than even the Saxifrages, from the extreme difficulty of limiting the species in a living state, and the still greater one of detecting the characters of the dried ones. We have found it difficult to indicate any one organ as affording good characters throughout large suites of species, or of specimens of a species. Nevertheless they all resolve themselves into very natural groups,

whose characters we have attempted to give. Of all the organs, the rhizome is one of the best-marked; in most of the species, in all indeed of the *Rhodiola* section, it is very large and elongate, sending out few lateral roots, and bearing usually numerous simple annual branches from the axils of membranous bracts towards its apex; these rhizomes root deep amongst the rocks, and are often divided from the very base into several ascending or erect trunks, each of which, bearing flowering stems, cause the individual plants of some species to attain a great size and rounded or hemispherical form. Young specimens of these large-rhizomed species are recognized with great difficulty: they have few prostrate or ascending stems with smaller leaves, and fewer comparatively larger flowers; and we find, that both in collecting and in sorting our specimens, we have invariably been led to regard the seedling and young specimens as very different species from the old. Such seedlings spring up by the banks of rills which have transported the seeds from greater elevations, and as the plants do not under these circumstances attain their proper development, their true origin may long remain unsuspected by the most careful and observing collector.

The *Rhodiola* section have, further, almost always robust branches, are perhaps invariably polygamous, and have rather turgid follicles with recurved apices. The leaves are variable in form and toothing, the outer and inner branches from near the apex of the same rhizome having often more or less different foliage. The cymes of inflorescence are naked or bracteate; in some species they are reduced to one or two flowers. The male flowers are often different-looking from the female, having narrower sepals and petals, which do not grow or dilate after flowering, as the sepals of the female plants sometimes do. The sepals are often unequal in size, most so in the male flower. The hypogynous glands do not afford very good characters, being variable in length and breadth, and in some species they are almost absent.

The remaining species are generally hermaphrodite, but not always so; they have usually more slender follicles with subulate or filiform erect styles.

The most alpine species are liable to excessive variation in stature, and size and colour of flower, from white to deep rose or red purple, and from orange to golden yellow. In most species the stamina are longer than the petals, and they generally preserve their proportionate length to a considerable degree; but frost-bitten specimens are often deceptive, and have sometimes very irregularly-developed petals; the latter are variable in shape in all the species. The number of parts in each floral whorl varies from 4–5 in most species, and the stamens from 8–10. In all, the alternate stamens are inserted on the petals, never more than half-way from the base, but to a very variable degree in many species.

In *Sedum multicaule* the divaricating follicles appear slightly connected at the base (as they are in *S. pallidum*, M.B., and others), which has made us very reluctant to propose the new genus *Triactina* for one of the Eastern Himalayan species whose habit agrees in many respects with that of *S. multicaule.* But the consolidation of the carpels in *Triactina* is complete up to their middle; their number is constantly only 3, which, and its very minute calyx and whorled leaves, together seem to indicate the propriety of keeping it separate. It links the very different and non-crassulaceous-looking American genus *Penthorum* with *Sedum* in a very remarkable manner.

A. RHODIOLA. *Flores* dioici, v. polygami. *Rhizoma* suberectum, crassum, squamatum. *Rami* suberecti, validi, foliosi, simplices. *Cymæ* terminales.

a. *Cymæ* densifloræ, nudæ; ramis non aut vix bracteatis foliatisve.

1. **SEDUM RHODIOLA** (*D.C. Prodr.* iii. 401). Foliis sessilibus obovatis oblongisve serrato-dentatis, cyma congesta composita, floribus 4–5-meris breve pedicellatis flavidis, squamulis hypogynis late lineari-oblongis obtusis, stylo recurvo, stigmate discoideo.—*Led. Flor. Ross.* ii. 179.

Hab. In Himalaya et Tibetia occidentali subalpina et alpina; frequens, a Garwhal! ad Kashmir! alt. 12,000–17,000 ped., *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c. (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Distr. Terris arcticis totis! et montibus Europæ! Asiæ! et Americæ borealis!

Variat insigniter statura, latitudine foliorum et magnitudine florum. *Flores* interdum gracile pedicellati. *Calyx* petalis brevior, interdum brevissimus. *Petala* lineari-lanceolata v. anguste linearia. *Stamina* petalis 2–3plo longioribus. *Glandulæ hypogynæ* interdum oblique trifidæ.

2. **SEDUM HETERODONTUM** (*Hf. & T.*). Ramis robustis, foliis sessilibus basi rotundatis cordatis v. auriculato-bilobis ovatis grosse irregulariter inciso-dentatis, cyma densissime congesta capitata, floribus 4-meris sessilibus roseis ?, squamulis hypogynis ut in *S. Rhodiola*, stylo recurvo, stigmate parvo.—An forma *S. Rhodiolæ* ?

Var. *a.* Foliis basi non aut vix cordatis profunde dentatis.

Var. *β*. Foliis basi auriculato-bilobis, minus dentatis.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata et alpina. Var. *α*. Kunawur! Kishtwar! et Kashmir! alt. 8000–12,000 ped., *T. Thomson*, *Lance*. Var. *β*. Kishtwar, alt. 12,000–14,000 ped.! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Statura elatior quam *S. Rhodiola*; folia multo latiora, grosse eroso-dentata; flores densius congesti sæpius in globum aggregati, juniores virides demum rosei? v. rarius flavi? *Sepala*, *stamina* et squamulæ hypogynæ variabiles.

3. Sedum crenulatum (*Hf. & T.*). Ramis crassis, foliis subsessilibus imbricatis ovato- v. obovato-oblongis crenulatis, cymis sessilibus dense congestis foliis supremis involucratis, floribus 4–5-meris, pedicellis longitudine calycis, sepalis anguste linearibus, glandulis hypogynis lineari-oblongis obtusis, stigmatibus discoideis.

Hab. In Himalaya alpina. Kumaon, 12,000 ped.! *Blinkworth*, *Strachey & Winterbottom*. Nepal? *Wallich*. Sikkim, alt. 14,000–18,000 ped. vulgatissimum! *J.D.H.*; et in Tibetia occidentali alpina, Gugi, 16,800 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*. (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Rhizoma elongatum, crassitie pollicis et ultra. *Rami* numerosissimi, ascendentes, robusti, 3–5 poll. longi. *Folia* $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longa. *Flores* 4–5-meri, rarius hermaphroditi. *Sepala* sæpe purpurea. *Petala* rosea, in exemplaribus e Kumaon flava?

b. *Cymæ* laxifloræ v. paucifloræ, ramulis non aut raro foliatis, interdum unifloris, v. floribus solitariis.

4. Sedum Tibeticum (*Hf. & T.*). Rhizomate ramis vetustioribus onusto, caulibus erectis graciliusculis, foliis ($\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$-pollicaribus) sessilibus crassis semiteretibus? lineari-oblongis acutis obtusisve integerrimis obscure dentatis, cymorum ramis (fructu) distinctis, folliculis turgidis apice uncinato-recurvis.

Hab. In Himalaya et Tibetia occidentali alpina. Kunawur ad Werang! et Ladak! alt. 12,000–16,000 ped.! *T. Thomson*. Gugi! *Strachey & Winterbottom*. Affghanistan! *Griffith* (1684). (fl. Jun., Jul.) (v. v.)

Rhizoma crassitie pollicis. *Rami* interdum basi decumbentes v. ascendentes, crass. pennæ columbinæ. *Folia* subtus convexa. *Flores* rubri?

5. Sedum Stracheyi (*Hf. & T.*). Ramis gracilibus curvis, foliis parvis ($\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{3}$-pollicaribus) sessilibus planis ovatis ovato-oblongisve obtusis crenatis subsinuatisve, cymis parvis, floribus pedicellatis, petalis calyce duplo longioribus, glandulis hypogynis lineari-oblongis emarginatis, folliculis subturgidis apice recurvis.

Hab. In Tibetia occidentali alpina. Piti! Parang! Nubra! &c., alt. 13,000–17,000 ped., *T. Thomson & H. Strachey* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

S. crenulato affine sed rhizomate ramisque gracilioribus, foliis floribusque minoribus.—*Rhizoma* crassitie pennæ anserinæ, squamis apicem versus ¼ unc. latis. *Rami* 4–6 unc. longi. *Folia* pallide viridia. *Cymæ* ⅓–⅔ unc. latæ, densifloræ. *Sepala* purpurea. *Petala* fl. ♂ alba v. rosea; fl. ♀ rosea v. purpurea. *Folliculi* ⅙–¼ unc. longi.

6. **Sedum quadrifidum** (*Pallas, It.* iii. *App.* 730. t. 6. f. 1). Humile, rhizomate crassissimo, ramis brevibus ascendentibus erectisve, foliis confertis teretiusculis obtusis v. acutis (⅙–¼ unc. longis), cyma 6–8-flora, floribus 4–5-meris breve pedicellatis, folliculis apice recurvis, glandulis hypogynis subquadratis retusis emarginatis truncatisve.

Var. *α*. Glaberrima, foliis obtusiusculis, cymis 6–8-floris.

Var. *β*. Glaberrima v. puberula, foliis acutiusculis marginibus sicco recurvis, ramis 1–2-floris.

Var. *γ*. *Scoparia*; rhizomate abbreviato crassissimo, ramis densissime confertis, foliis glaberrimis lineari-teretiusculis subacutis, floribus solitariis sessilibus.—An species distincta?

Var. *δ*. *Coccinea*; rhizomate crassissimo, ramis perplurimis foliisque patenti-recurvis subacutis acuminatisve glanduloso-puberulis marginibus sicco recurvis, cymis densifloris v. laxifloris.—*S. coccineum*, Royle, Ill. 223. t. 48.

Var. *ε*. *Acuminata*; puberula, rhizomate crassissimo, ramis perplurimis 2-pollicaribus gracilibus, foliis subulato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, marginibus planis.

Hab. In Tibetia et Himalaya alpina, alt. 13,000–18,000 ped. (fl. Jul., Aug.) (v. v.)

Var. *α*. Gugi, alt. 15,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Kishtwar! et Zanskar! alt. 14,000–16,000 ped., *T. Thomson.*

Var. *β*. Kunawur! et Kishtwar! alt. 13,000–16,000 ped., *T. Thomson.*

Var. *γ*. Sikkim, alt. 16,000–18,000 ped.! *J. D. H.*

Var. *δ*. Kishtwar, 15,000–16,000 ped.! *Herb. Royle, T. Thomson.*

Var. *ε*. Kumaon! *Blinkworth*; Garwhal, alt. 10,500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.*

Distr. Rossia et Siberia arctica! Montibus Altai! Baikal et Dahuriæ!

Planta variabilis, cujus exemplaria juniora rhizomate nondum incrassato ramisque paucis ascendentibus ab vetustioribus primo intuitu diversissima apparent. *Flores* purpureæ, parvæ. *Stamina* plerumque petalis longiora, sed interdum (floribus vere gelatis?) abbreviatis.

c. *Cymæ* laxifloræ; ramis foliosis, v. floribus folio bracteatis.

7. **Sedum Himalense** (*Don, Prodr.* 212). Rhizomate crasso, ramis erectis ascendentibusve foliosis, foliis planis (⅓–⅔-pollicaribus) obovato- v. oblongo-cuneatis lanceolatisve acutis acuminatisve apices versus dentatis, cymis evolutis foliosis, floribus pedicellatis ♂ planis, petalis lanceolatis sordide purpureis stamina subæquantibus, glandulis hypogynis atratis late triangularibus, folliculis turgidis apice recurvis.—

D.C. Prodr. S. *Himalayanum*, Wall. Cat., et *S. hypericifolium*, Wall. Cat.; in part. cf. *S. atropurpureum*, Turcz.

Hab. In Himalaya centrali et orientali alpina. Nipal! *Wallich.* Sikkim, alt. 13,000–17,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Rami 6–14 unc. alti, folia superiora ramulique cymæ glaberrimi v. puberuli. *Flores* ♂ ⅙–¼ unc. lati. *Sepala* subulata, petalis dimidio breviora. *Folliculi* atro-purpurei, ¼ unc. longi.

8. SEDUM BUPLEUROIDES (*Wall. Cat.* 7229). Ramis graciliusculis elongatis, foliis polymorphis (⅔–2 pollicaribus) ovatis orbicularibus ovato-oblongisve acutis integerrimis basi rotundatis cordatis v. auriculato-bilobis, cyma effusa ramis divaricatis effusis foliosis, floribus ♂ planis sessilibus pedicellatisve, petalis lanceolatis atro-purpureis staminibus longioribus, glandulis hypogynis late cuneato-quadratis retusis lobatisve, folliculis turgidis apice uncinato-recurvis.

Hab. In Himalaya centrali et orientali subalpina et alpina. Nipal! *Wallich.* Sikkim, alt. 10,000–14,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul. August.) (v. v.)

Rhizoma breve. *Caules* elongati, glaberrimi v. apices versus ramulique cymæ puberuli. *Cyma* laxa, dichotoma, ramosa, foliosa, 2–4 unc. diametro. *Glandulæ* hypogynæ magnæ, atro-purpureæ.

9. SEDUM ELONGATUM (*Wall. Cat.* 7233). Rhizomate brevi crasso, ramis paucis elongatis, foliis (1–2 pollicaribus) sessilibus petiolatisve cuneato-oblongis obovatis lanceolatisve supra medium obtuse dentatis crenatisve, cymis effusis dichotomis ramosis, ramis divaricatis foliosis elongatis, floribus ♂ planis gracile pedicellatisve, petalis lanceolatis atro-purpureis staminibus brevioribus, glandulis hypogynis late cuneato-quadratis bilobis, folliculis turgidis apice subhamato-recurvis.

Var. *α*. Foliis petiolatis.

Var. *β*. Foliis lineari-oblongis basi lata subcordata sessilibus.—An species distincta?

Hab. In Himalaya temperata. Kumaon! *Blinkworth*; *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Nipal! *Wallich.* Sikkim, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Var. *β*. Kumaon! *Blinkworth.*

Rhizoma breve. *Caules* 1, v. pauci elongati, pedales et ultra. *Folia* sicca pro genere submembranacea, latitudine varia, pallide viridia. *Cyma* late divaricatim ramosa.—*S. bupleuroidi* subsimilis, sed staminibus petalis longioribus.

10. SEDUM FASTIGIATUM (*Hf. & T.*). Rhizomate crasso, ramis plurimis erectis ascendentibusve, foliis patulis (¼–⅓ pollicaribus) linearibus teretiusculis acutis obtusisve, cymis 3–8-floris simpliciusculis, ramulis brevibus, pedicellis foliatis, petalis suberectis linearibus stamina æquantibus, glandulis hypogynis in fl. ♀ quadratis, in fl. ♂ lineari-oblongis, folliculis turgidis apicibus brevibus recurvis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali alpina. Sikkim, alt. 14,000–17,000 ped.! (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

S. quadrifido affine sed majus, cymarum ramis pedicellisve florum 1-foliatis, et floribus folliculisque multo majoribus. *Rhizoma* crassitie digiti, perpendiculare. *Rami* plantæ ♂ graciles, 3-pollicares; in plant. ♀ robustiores, 4–5 pollicares. *Glandulæ* hypogynæ ut videtur valde variabiles, in fl. ♀ florentes longiores quam latæ sed post anthesin latiores quam longæ; in plant. ♂ semper longiores, apice truncatæ v. lobulatæ.

11. **Sedum humile** (*Hf. & T.*). Rhizomate pro planta crassissimo ramis vetustis dense scopario, ramis brevibus decumbentibus v. suberectis (pollicaribus), foliis linearibus lineari-oblongisve obtusis, floribus pro planta magnis ad apices ramorum solitariis v. 2–3 breve pedicellatis, 4–5-meris, sepalis ovatis subulatisve obtusis, petalis lanceolatis stamina subæquantibus, glandulis hypogynis late quadratis, folliculis turgidis, stylo recurvo.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali alpina. Sikkim, alt. 14,000–16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. August.) (v. v.).

Proxime affine *S. quadrifido* et *S. fastigiato*; a priore differt floribus majoribus, foliis latioribus, a *S. fastigiato* statura humili, sepalis latioribus, floribusque minoribus.

12. **Sedum coriaceum** (*Wall. Cat.* 7328). Rhizomate crasso, cyma foliisque utrinque puberulis, foliis planis obovatis (⅓ unc. longis), cyma paucifoliata.

Hab. Nipal! *Wallich.*

S. Stracheyi simile sed totum puberulum, foliis obovatis et cyma pauciflora.

B. *Flores* hermaphroditi, rarius imperfecti. *Folliculi* subpedicellati. *Styli* fere recti, graciles, non aut vix recurvi. *Rhizoma* crassum, elongatum, perpendiculare v. horizontale.

13. **Sedum crassipes** (*Wall. Cat.* 7234). Ramis numerosis spithamæis simplicibus suberectis graciliusculis, foliis patulis planis anguste linearibus remote dentatis, cyma densiflora foliis involucrata, pedicellis brevibus bracteatis, floribus majusculis pallidis, petalis lanceolato-spathulatis staminibus paulo brevioribus, glandulis hypogynis brevissimis subquadratis, folliculis lanceolatis, stylo filiformi-subulato.

Hab. In Himalaya subalpina et alpina. Garwhal, alt. 10–500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Nipal! *Wallich.* Sikkim, alt. 12,000–16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.–Sept.) (v. v.)

Plantæ juniores humiles, rhizomate parvo, ramis decumbentibus 2–4 pollicaribus, foliis ¼–½ pollicaribus, integerrimis dentatisve; vetustiores rhizomate crassitie pollicis, ramis spithamæis et ultra. *Folia* suprema cymam superantia. *Petala* straminea. *Flores* interdum unisexuales.

14. **Sedum lineariifolium** (*Royle, Ill.* 222. t. 48). Rhizomate ramoso, ramis breviusculis glabris glanduloso-pubescentibusque, foliis ($\frac{1}{3}$ pollicaribus) linearibus dentatis, floribus subsolitariis (magnis!) petalis patulis lanceolatis acuminatis stamina superantibus, glandulis hypogynis quadratis retusis, folliculis subturgidis, stylo gracili.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, Kumaon! *Royle.*

Rhizoma crassitie digiti minoris. *Rami* pollicares et ultra. *Flores* 1–3, expansi $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ unc. diametro! *Petala* rubra? sepalis viridibus vix duplo longiora.

15. **Sedum pauciflorum** (*Edgew. Linn. Trans.* xx. 49). Rhizomate crassissimo, ramis gracilibus glaberrimis, foliis linearibus integerrimis v. apices versus paucidentatis, cymis 6–8-floris, floribus pedicellatis bracteatis, sepalis ovatis, petalis ovato-lanceolatis stamina superantibus, glandulis hypogynis parvis orbiculari-quadratis, folliculis subturgidis, stylo gracili. *S. mucronatum*, Edgew. *l. c.*

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kumaon, alt. 8000–10,000 ped.! *Royle, Edgeworth*, &c. (fl. Jul.)

S. linearifolio, Royle, affine; differt præcipue cyma 6–8-flora rarius pauciflora, sepalis brevioribus ovatis. *Antheræ* mucronatæ et muticæ in eodem specimine (mucrone verisimiliter deciduo).

16. **Sedum trifidum** (*Wall. Cat.* 7230). Rhizomate breviusculo crasso, ramis gracilibus, foliis 1–3 pollicaribus lineari-lanceolatis spathulatisve late petiolatis grosse serratis sinuato-pinnatifidis lobatisve lobis obtusis, cymis ramosis foliatis, floribus pedicellatis, sepalis subulato-lanceolatis, petalis lineari-lanceolatis stamina subæquantibus glandulis hypogynis quadratis, folliculis stylo gracili. *S. sinuatum*, Royle, MSS. Ill. p. 222; Edgew. in Linn. Trans. xx. 47.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 6000–10,000 ped., rupibus et truncis arborum epiphytica; a Simla! *Comta. Dalhousie*, ad Sikkim! *J.D.H.* (fl. Aug.) (v. v.)

Planta valde variabilis. *Rhizoma* sæpe deforme. *Rami* spithamæi ascendentes. *Folia* interdum late obovato-spathulata. *Flores* plerumque rosei, sæpius remoti, interdum foliis lobatis bracteati.

17. **Sedum Wallichianum** (*Hook. Ic. Plant.* t. 604). Rhizomate crasso elongato, ramis plurimis erectis, foliis sessilibus (pollicaribus) lineari-lanceolatis grosse serratis v. interrupte pinnatifidis supremis cymam superantibus, cymæ ramis breviusculis foliatis, petalis suberectis linearibus staminibus æquilongis, glandulis hypogynis cuneato-quadratis late truncatis, folliculis angustis rectis, stylo gracili suberecto. *S. asiaticum*, Wall. Cat. 7239, B. in part. non D.C.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali subalpina. Kumaon, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *Blinkworth*; *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c.

Glaberrimum. *Rami* spithamæi, crassitie pennæ columbæ. *Folia* carnosula, acuta, infra medium integerrima v. serrata, interdum interrupte pinnatifida lobata v. dentata. *Cyma* planiuscula, sed non densiflora, foliis supremis involucrata. *Flores* pedicellati v. sessiles. *Sepala* linearia, petalis ¼ breviora.—Habitus *S. imbricati* sed floribus rubris. *S. trifido* simillimum, sed differt rhizomate elongato crasso, ramis vetustis persistentibus, foliis uniformibus floribusque dioicis polygamisve.

18. SEDUM IMBRICATUM (Hf. & T.).
Hab. Himalaya occidentali alpina. Kumaon, alt. 11,000 14,500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom; Edgeworth.* Kunawur et Tibetia occidentali! *T. Thomson.* (fl. Jun. Jul.) (v. v.)
Habitus et squamæ rhizomatis *S. Rhodiolæ,* sed flores sæpius hermaphroditi et folliculi angusti pedicellati, stylo gracili recto. Ab *S. Wallichiano* et cæteris hujus sectionis differt squamis rhizomatis, staminibusque petala longe superantibus.

C. Annuæ v. perennes (rhizomate nullo). *Folia* imbricata v. rosulata. *Flores* hermaphroditi.

a. *Folia* rosulata, caulina alterna. *Folliculi* 5, erecti, stylo filiformi recto.

19. SEDUM ROSULATUM (*Edgew. in Linn. Trans.* xx. 48). Superne glanduloso-pilosum (var. β. glaberrima), ramis gracilibus ascendentibus, foliis glabris radicalibus rosulatis petiolatis obovato-spathulatis caulinis parvis sparsis, floribus corymboso-paniculatis pedicellatis, petalis obovato-lanceolatis albis obtusis stamina superantibus, glandulis hypogynis nullis v. minimis, folliculis turgidis membranaceis, stylo gracili filiformi. *S. pyriforme,* Royle, Herb.
Var. β. Glaberrima.
Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 5000–9000 ped.! Kumaon! *Edgeworth.* Simla! Kunawur! & Jamu! *Thomson.* Var. β. Simla! *Comta. Dalhousie.* Kumaon! *Thomson.* (fl. Mai.–Jun.) (v. v.)
Folia ⅓–⅔ poll. longa, apice rotundata obtusa v. apiculata. *Rami* graciles, 2–4 poll. longi. *Flores* albi. *Petala* calyce duplo longiora, apice obtusa, acuta v. oblique truncata. *Folliculi* albi.

20. SEDUM ADENOTRICHUM (*Wall. Cat.* 7231). Superne glanduloso-pilosum, ramis gracilibus, foliis glabris, radicalibus rosulatis carnosis late petiolatis spathulato-cuneatis acutis mucronatisve, caulinis paucis sessilibus, floribus cymoso-paniculatis pedicellatis, pedicellis calycibusque glanduloso-pilosis, petalis lanceolatis acuminatis stamina superantibus, glandulis hypogynis parvis, folliculis membranaceis, stylo gracili; *Edgew. Linn. Trans.* xx. 48.
? Var. β. glaberrima.
Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 3000–8000 ped.! Kumaon! *Blinkworth,* &c. Kashmir! & Jamu! *Thomson.* Marri, *Fleming.* Var. ? β. Bhotan! *Griffith* (fl. Jul. Aug.) (v. v.).
S. rosulato affine et habitu simillimum; differt foliis minoribus cras-

sioribus angustioribus, petalisque acuminatis. *Folia* ⅓–½ unc. longa, sicca tenuiter marginata. *Sepala* ovato-lanceolata, petalis dimidio breviora. *Glandulæ hypogynæ* oblongæ, emarginatæ.—Habitus et folia radicalia *Umbilici spathulati*.

21. **Sedum trullipetalum** (*Hf. & T.*). Annuum, glaberrimum, cæspitosum, caulibus sterilibus brevibus foliis parvis (¼-pollicaribus), dense imbricatis ovato-oblongis aristato-acuminatis carnosis, floriferis erectis laxius foliatis apice corymboso-ramosis, cymis densifloris, petalis unguiculatis lamina ovato-lanceolata carinata staminibus æquilongis, glandulis hypogynis minimis oblongis retusis, folliculis in stylum gracilem angustatis.

Hab. In Himalaya alpina. Kumaon, alt. 14,000 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Nipalia orientali et Sikkim, alt. 13,000–16,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Species parvula habitu ramosa, foliis *Tillææ*, sicco fusco-rubra, floribus viridibus exemplaribus luxuriantibus numerosissimis; petalis trulliformibus unguiculatis crasse carinatis albo virescentibus (sicco flavescentibus) ab congeneribus Himalaicis valde diversa. *Rami* floriferi 2–5 unc. alti. *Petala* latitudine varia, interdum anguste linearia.

b. *Folia* opposita.

22. **Sedum Ewersii** (*Led. Fl. Alt.* ii. 191; *Flor. Ross.* ii. 182, et *Ic. Flor. Ross.* t. 58). Radice crasso multicipite, ramis ascendentibus, foliis oppositis orbiculato-obovatis obtusis integerrimis sinuato-dentatisve supremis sæpius cordatis, cyma ramosa corymbosa multiflora. *S. Gerardianum*, Wall. Cat. 7235. *S. azureum*, Royle, Ill. 222. t. 48. f. 2. *S. rubrum*, Royle, l. c. 222; Edgew. in Linn. Trans. xx. 47.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata et alpina, alt. 12,000–17,000 ped., a Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, ad Kashmir! *Thomson*, necnon in Tibetia occidentali alpina et temperata vulgaris, *Thomson*. (fl. Jun.–August.) (v. v.)

Distr. Sibiria alpina! et Soongaria!

c. *Folia* alterna. *Folliculi* 3–5, maturi divaricati, liberi v. una basi connati.

23. **Sedum pallidum** (*M. Bieb. Flor. Taur. Cauc.* i. 353 et iii. 314.) Annuum, pollicare, foliis teretiusculis linearibus obtusis sessilibus patentibus, cyma glandulosa puberula, petalis lanceolatis acuminato-cuspidatis calyce 4-plo longioribus, folliculis maturis divaricatis.—*Led. Flor. Ross.* ii. 185.

Hab. Punjab prope Peshawur! *Vicary.*

Distr. Levant! Tauria! Caucasus! Persia!

24. **Sedum multicaule** (*Wall. Cat.* 7232). Glaberrimum, caulibus basi ramosis, ramis ascendentibus, foliis sparsis linearibus teretiusculis acuminatis, floribus in cymas divaricatas seriatis sessilibus, petalis

ovato-lanceolatis longe acuminatis stamina superantibus, glandulis hypogynis parvis truncatis, folliculis 4–5 maturis divaricatis, stylo brevi subulato.—Cfr. *S. Japonicum*, Sieb.?

Hab. Himalaya temperata, alt. 4000–8000 ped. rupibus madidis truncisque arborum epiphytica, prope Peshawur! *Vicary*; Kumaon! & Simla! *Thomson*! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, &c.; Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (fl. Sept.) (v. v.)

Caules 3–6-pollicares, subrobusti. *Folia* ¼–⅜ unc. longa, aristato-acuminata. *Sepala* petalis subæqualia, viridia, acuminata. *Petala* flava v. interdum rosea?

25. Sedum perpusillum (*Hf. & T.*). Annuum? subcæspitosum, glaberrimum, caulibus ramosis ascendentibus, foliis parvis (⅛ unc. longis) sessilibus linearibus (teretiusculis?) obtusis, floribus (pro planta magnis) terminalibus axillaribusque 4–5-meris, sepalis oblongis obtusis, petalis oblongis oblongo-lanceolatisve obtusiusculis staminibus æquilongis, glandulis hypogynis punctiformibus, folliculis turgidis post anthesin divaricatis oligospermis, stylo brevi subulato, seminibus muriculatis.

Hab. In Himalaya subalpina et alpina. Garwhal, alt. 15,000 ped.? *Strachey & Winterbottom*, Sikkim, alt. 12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Caules ½–1 pollicares, graciliusculi. *Folia* sicca plerumque basi saccata. *Flores* pro planta magni, breves, pedicellati, erecti. *Sepala* petalis paulo breviora, viridia. *Petala* alba. *Folliculi* virides, discreti.

Quid Rhodiola Asiatica, *Don. Prodr.* 213, quæ certe non *Sedum Asiaticum*, Wall. Cat., fid. descript. Donii?

Gen. VIII. Triactina, *Hf. & T.*

1. *Triactina verticillata* (Hf. & T.).

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata; Sikkim sylvis humidis, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Planta singularis ob carpella 3 infra medium in capsulam 3-valvem connata, sed affinitate *Sedo multicauli* quam maxime affinis.—*Caules* suberecti, spithamæi et ultra, glaberrimi. *Folia* exemplaribus meis annua, caulina, pauca, verticillata v. alterna, petiolata obovata v. obcordata, integerrima, 1–1¼ unc. longa, sicco membranacea, apice sæpius oblique retusa. Flores axillis foliorum cymæ laxifloræ sessiles, flavi; sepalis brevissimis, petalis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis stamina subæquantibus; glandulis hypogynis linearibus apice dilatatis; folliculis 3, ad medium connatis, post anthesin divaricatis; styli graciles.

On a Monstrous Development in *Habenaria chlorantha*. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow, F.L.S., Prof. Bot. in the University of Cambridge. (Tab. I. B.)

[Read June 16th, 1857.]

The specimen was gathered at Gamlingay in Cambridgeshire on May 25, 1857. The monstrosity to be described was confined to a single (the lowest) flower of the spike, of which about half the flowers were expanded. An enlarged drawing of the flower accompanies the description (Plate I. B, fig. 1).

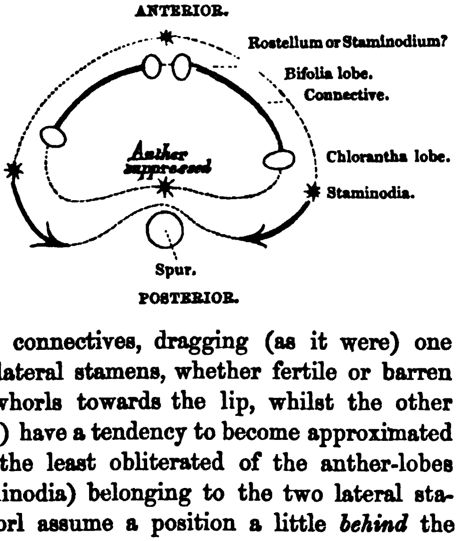
The anterior sepal is united with one of the lateral sepals. This gives a slight obliquity to the flower, especially shown at the base of the lip.

Instead of the usual two anther-lobes on the edges of a widely-expanded connective, there are four anther-lobes here developed. These are associated in pairs, and to all appearance belong to two stamens placed before the lateral petals, or, in other words, alternating with the anterior and lateral outer segments of the perianth. Admitting Mr. R. Brown's view of orchid structure, these stamens must belong to the inner whorl of three, of which the third, contiguous to the lip, is wholly suppressed. If the two anthers in the present specimen were confluent, and their anterior lobes suppressed, we should have the structure exhibited by *H. chlorantha*. But if the posterior lobes were suppressed, the result would offer the general aspect of *H. bifolia*; only the pollen masses in the anterior lobes in this specimen have not their caudiculæ terminated by retinacula. It should seem the development has not been complete; for there is a cavity just below the extremities of the caudiculæ, in which a mass of retinaculum has been formed, as though the supply for two had coalesced, and been cut off by a bursicula-like lobe which intervenes between them and the caudiculæ.

The lateral staminodia (*s'*.) are well formed, and extend a little behind the contiguous fertile stamens. There is also a projection (*s*) resembling a staminodium between the fertile stamens. It is in connexion with the bursicula-like lobe; and the bases of the contiguous anther-lobes are brought down in front of it. It therefore seems to be a staminodium belonging to the same *outer* whorl as the usual two well-marked staminodia! These appearances, if here correctly explained, are suggestive; and I venture to put the following questions:—

1. May not the two anther-lobes (in this genus and others, as

Orchis, *Ophrys*, &c. allied to it), usually regarded as belonging to one, viz. the anterior, stamen of the *outer* whorl, belong rather to two stamens (viz. one to each of the two lateral) of the inner whorl, their other lobe in such cases being abortive? Such a structure would bring these genera into closer affinity with *Cypripedium*, where both lobes of the two lateral stamens of the inner whorl are fertile, whilst the anterior stamen of the outer whorl forms the prominent staminodium of that genus. If this should prove to be the case, the rostellum (where it occurs) would be the representative of the anterior stamen of the outer whorl, and not a process from the stigma, as it is usually regarded. In the present specimen, the lateral staminodia appear connected by a continuous tissue, ranging outside the fertile stamens, with the rostellum-like process rising between them. The distortions or deviations from regularity which are in relation to the formation of lip and spur, seem here connected with the backward extension of the connectives, dragging (as it were) one anther-lobe of the two lateral stamens, whether fertile or barren (*staminodia*), of both whorls towards the lip, whilst the other lobes (the anterior ones) have a tendency to become approximated to each other. Thus, the least obliterated of the anther-lobes (generally termed staminodia) belonging to the two lateral stamens of the outer whorl assume a position a little *behind* the contiguous lateral stamens of the inner whorl.



The entirely suppressed posterior stamens of the inner whorl may be regarded as merged into the spur of the lip. Possibly the entirely suppressed posterior anther-lobes of those outer stamens which produce the lateral staminodia are in the same condition. If we suppose a case in which the posterior stamen of the inner whorl were developed, we might *à priori* anticipate the lip would be replaced by a regularly-formed petal. If I remember rightly, a case of this sort has been recorded and figured in a monstrous variety of *Orchis latifolia*.

TAB. I. B. fig. 1, portion of flower; 2, back, and 3, front view of column; all magnified.

A short Exposition of the Structure of the Ovule and Seed-coats of *Magnolia*. By ASA GRAY, M.D., F.M.L.S., &c.

[Read November 19th, 1857.]

IN 1848, I maintained, in the 'Genera of North American Plants Illustrated,' vol. i., that the seeds of *Magnolia* were not arillate, but *baccate*, or in other words, that the fleshy coat was the testa. In 1855 this view was criticised by my excellent and most ingenious friend Mr. Miers before the Linnean Society (see Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. for May 1855); and he, upon speculative grounds rather than from immediate observations, concluded that "there is no reason to doubt that in *Magnolia* the scarlet envelope is due to a subsequent growth over the primine," and is therefore an arillus. As soon as Mr. Miers' remarks reached me, I re-examined the ovules and young seeds of the plants in question; and the results of new observations by Mr. Sprague and myself were published in Hooker's 'Journal of Botany,' vol. vii. p. 243 (1855), and vol. viii. p. 26. The points which I supposed we had settled by direct observation were:—

1st, That no accessory covering, or arillus, was developed over or upon the primine of the ovule; but

2nd, That the fleshy envelope of the seed represents the primine or outer coat of the ovule; and

3rd, That the bony coat of the seed was represented in the ovule only by the innermost layer of young cells, lining the primine; which cells, multiplying by merismatic division during the growth of the seed, and their walls at length thickening and hardening irregularly, form the crustaceous or bony coat; so that the character of the seed is best expressed by the term "drupaceous."

Drs. Hooker and Thomson, about the same time (Flora Indica, p. 73) also insist that the fleshy coat is the testa; and notice the delicate third coat, closely adherent to the albumen, but without offering any opinion respecting the nature or origin of this and the crustaceous coat*.

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* Drs. Hooker and Thomson remark, that "the lateral position of the raphe with respect to the ovule and seed is worthy of note. It is well represented by Mr. Sprague in the plates of Asa Gray's work just quoted, but is not noticed in the text." If this refers to the pericarpic position of the raphes, that is only mentioned in the description of the ovules, although there is no need of it, as that position is the normal one (*vide* Gen. Ill. p. 10); if it refer to the position of the raphe on the middle of one of the broader sides of the seed, that is also noticed in the description of the seed.

I am not aware of any more recent direct investigation of the seeds of *Magnolia*. But in an elaborate memoir in the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society,' vol. xxii., Mr. Miers argues the question in detail, and reiterates his view formerly expressed, viz. "that the external fleshy envelope must be arilliform, the thick osseous nut must be the testa," &c.; that the raphe, or what he calls the "placentary sheath with its enclosed spiral vessels * * * afterwards becomes expanded by almost imperceptible degrees over the primine, until it finally envelopes it * * * and assumes the form of a distinct scarlet fleshy covering over the testa, being quite arilliform in its structure and appearance." And my excellent opponent goes on to state, that—"The only circumstance that bears any weight in the opposite view of the question, is one which certainly ought to have its due importance, and is one which I have never doubted in the smallest degree; viz. that Dr. Gray has watched the progress of the growth of the seed from the ovule, and could never detect any subsequent or extraneous production over the primine."

This "circumstance" does not appear to have had much weight, perhaps not so much as it was entitled to, considering that I had declared that very easy observation in the living plant sufficed to show that neither the fleshy nor the bony coat of the seed originated in the way Mr. Miers supposed, and had, moreover, asserted that I had arrived, from direct observations, at a different explanation of their nature and origin. Although not disposed to claim any particular authority for the observations made by Mr. Sprague and myself, even while they remain completely uncontradicted by any contrary observation, I may be allowed to express the opinion that a very simple and bare statement of what I said we saw, cannot properly be called an "argument," and still less, "ingenious reasoning." And I might equally object to having the candidly stated and unexpected discovery of the true origin of the bony coat (the only thing of any consequence which we have brought to light), described as an *ingenious substitution of an entirely new view of the subject*, if I were not well assured that my much-respected friend would, on reflection, at once disavow the implication.

My present object is simply to publish a selection from the sketches in which my observations (again repeated the present season) have been recorded by the accurate pencil of Mr. Sprague. They tell their own story, and are naturally entitled to more regard than my descriptive statement. I am indebted to the

Smithsonian Institution for leave to make the present use of the wood-cuts.

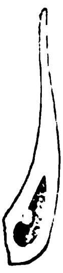


Fig. 1.

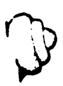
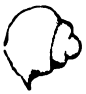


Fig. 2.



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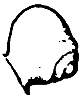

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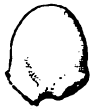

Fig. 5.

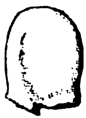

Fig. 6.

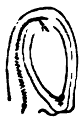

Fig. 7.

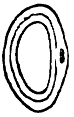

Fig. 8.

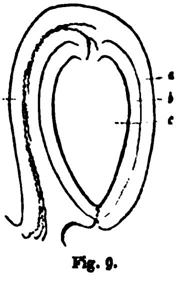

Fig. 9.

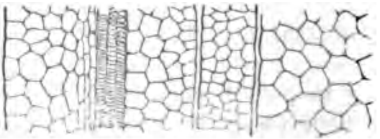

Fig. 10.

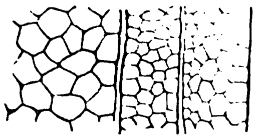

Fig. 11.

Fig. 1 represents a magnified vertical section of a pistil of *Magnolia umbrella*, from a flower-bud about thirty days before anthesis; showing one of the forming ovules, the other being cut away. The ovule at this time is an apparently homogeneous cellular protuberance. Fig. 2 represents the ovule a week or two later in a similar side-view: the two coats now appear as rings or shallow and thickened cups around the base of the nucleus. Fig. 3 is another ovule, as it appeared a few days later. Fig. 4, another a few days later. Fig. 5, one from a nearly full-grown flower-bud. Fig. 6, one from a just-opened blossom. Fig. 7, a vertical section of the same through the middle of the raphe. Fig. 8, a transverse section of the same. In both these sections the conspicuous cord of vessels of the raphe is shown to occupy a position about midway between the outer and inner surface of the primine, or external coat; and this continues to be its position throughout the growth of the seed. Fig. 9 is an outline section of a full-grown ovule, like fig. 7, but on a larger scale, so that the parts may be lettered and compared with the figures beneath: *a*, is the primine or outer coat; *b*, the inner coat; *c*, the nucleus. Fig. 10 represents a slice of the tissue from the left-hand side of fig. 9, through the raphe and primine combined, the inner coat and a little of the nucleus; and fig. 11, a corresponding slice from the right-hand side,—the parts lettered as in fig. 9, viz. *a*, the outer coat; *b*, the inner coat; *c*, a portion of the tissue of the nucleus of an unimpregnated ovule. The cells forming the inner lining of the primine at this time hardly differ from the rest except in their smaller size. Fig. 12 represents an impregnated ovule, or forming seed, of about a line and a half in length; its natural size is indicated by the perpendicular line at the right of the figure. The raphe, turned towards the eye, appears more prominent than in nature, except when the body is a little withered; it is then as conspicuous as is represented. Fig. 13 is a magnified vertical section of the same, answering to that of fig. 9: *a*, the primine, or outer seed-coat; *a'*, its inner lining assuming a different texture and appearance; *b*, the secundine or inner coat, already beginning to adhere slightly to the nucleus *c*. On the other side, *d* is the cord of vessels of the raphe. A slice of the tissue through *d*, and extending into the nucleus, sufficiently magnified to reveal the structure, is shown in fig. 14, the parts of which are correspondingly lettered. The cord of spiral vessels, with some forming pleurenchyma, is still found in about the middle of what becomes the fleshy coat of the seed, while a stratum of narrow horizontal cells (*a'*) are developing on its inner face.

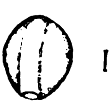

Fig. 12.

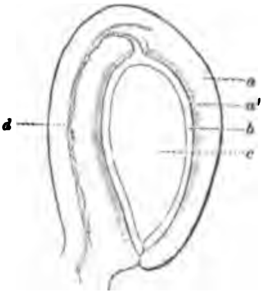

Fig. 13.

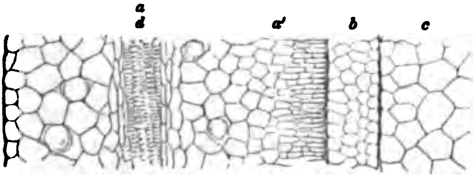

Fig. 14.

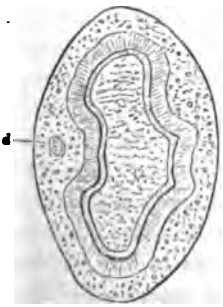

Fig. 16.

Fig. 15.

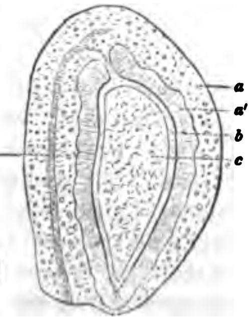

Fig. 17.

Our next stage exhibits the seed almost full-grown, and of the size represented in fig. 15. This is taken early in July, about three weeks before the cones begin to assume a rosy hue, and while the crustaceous coat of the seed, although well developed, is only of a firm fleshy texture, or just commencing to harden at the chalaza. The tissue of the fleshy coat is by this time well filled with scattered oil-receptacles. The raphe, visible externally when the seed is a little withered, when fresh is hardly more to be discerned than in a *Pæonia*. Fig. 16 is an enlarged cross-section of fig. 15; *d*, the cord of vessels of the raphe. Fig. 17, a longitudinal section; *a*, the fleshy outer coat; *a′*, the forming bony coat; *b*, the delicate inner coat, answering to the secundine of the ovule; *c*, the nucleus; *d*, the cord of vessels of the raphe. Fig. 18 is a section of the tissue of fig. 17, and answering to fig. 14; the parts correspondingly lettered. The only difference is that the about-to-be bony portion of the testa is more definite and has much increased in thickness. In ripening, this soon hardens, and at length its outer fleshy part turns red.

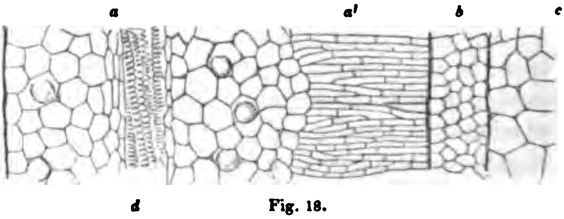

Fig. 18.

If these illustrations do not make the matter clear, the objector has only to examine the young seeds and ovules of *Magnolia* for himself. Although I do not perhaps completely understand how Mr. Miers arrived at the conclusions which he still maintains, I suspect it comes from his forming a wrong idea of the nature of the raphe, and from mistaking for the raphe in *Magnolia* the cord of vessels it contains. And I would ask him to make a comparative examination of the ovules and seeds of *Pæonia*; which, like many other anatropous seeds, at or before maturity, show no appearance of the raphe externally; in which the cord of vessels will be found more internal than in *Magnolia*, and yet where the fleshy surface of the seed will surely not be taken for an arillus, while the homologue of the latter is plainly visible at the base of the seed of most species. These seeds will also furnish convincing evidence that two, or even three, strata of very different texture may be developed from the primine or outer coat of the ovule.

Notes of a Botanical Ramble in the North of Spain. By JOSEPH WOOD, Esq., F.L.S. In a Letter addressed to R. KIPPIST, Esq., Libr.L.S.

[Read November 19th, 1857.]

MY dear Kippist,—I promised to give you some account of my botanizing in Spain, but I have done so little that I am afraid you will think it hardly deserving a reading at the Linnean Society. As we grow old, little obstacles, which we should at once have overruled in our youth, become serious hindrances; and some slight attacks of disease, my ignorance of the language, and still more, the impossibility in most cases of having a bedroom to myself, combined to limit my exertions.

We went by rail to Bayonne, and hastened our journey in order to proceed by a steam-packet which professes to pass weekly from Bayonne to Santander, and which was to leave the former place on Tuesday the 5th of May. On our arrival we found that it certainly would not start before Thursday. We therefore availed ourselves of a diligence just then on the point of setting off for Bilbao, where we were taught to expect another steamboat for Santander. We were again disappointed. The boat had been detained at Santander for some repairs. There is a diligence from Bilbao to that place, but as it is twenty-six hours on the road, while the steamer occupies only six, it seemed worth while to wait a little. We did not get away till Sunday the 10th of May, and arrived at Santander in the middle of a violent storm. Our return to Bayonne was hardly more fortunate, since a hole in the boiler obliged us to stop at Passages. We may hope that all these uncertainties will be remedied as the railway to Madrid advances, and the port of Santander becomes of more importance.

The country about Bilbao consists of woody or heathy hills in a somewhat loamy soil, belonging, it is said, to the lower chalk or upper greensand,—a formation which extends over a large portion of France and all along the north of Spain. We had a pleasant walk at Bilbao, but not very rich in botany. *Lithospermum prostratum* exhibits frequently on the banks its bright blue flowers; *Erica polytrichifolia* occurs here and there, and *E. vagans* almost everywhere. Its flowers had not yet made their appearance, whilst those of *E. polytrichifolia* were already dried up. *Dabœcia polifolia*, *Smilax aspera*, *Asphodelus albus*, *Quercus Ilex*, *Euphorbia procera*, and one or two plants of *Cistus salvifolius*, make up the list of those worth notice, but the weather was adverse to our researches.

The neighbourhood of Santander at first disappointed me, perhaps rather because there was not what I expected in the character of the vegetation, than from any absolute paucity of species. The hedges and general appearance of the country seemed very much like what we may see in England. A further examination, however, in a great degree corrected that impression. In the hedges we find *Laurus nobilis* and *Phillyrea media*, the latter very abundantly; and the banks are almost everywhere covered with *Scrophularia Scorodonia*, while *Smilax aspera* scrambles over the bushes. On the flowering branches the leaves have narrow divisions, while in those more distant from the flowers, the lobes assume the rounded form usually attributed to *S. mauritanica*. There are many rough bits of ground by road-sides, and some open spaces which might be called heaths. The largest of these seems doomed to perpetual barrenness from the custom of paring off the turf and carrying it away for fuel. In the others we meet with the *Dabœcia* and the *Lithospermum* already mentioned, and with *Erica vagans* and *Euphorbia verrucosa*. *Euphorbia procera* and *E. stricta* are also common about Santander: *Euphorbia platyphylla* is less plentiful. On these heaths are many spots of springy ground, adorned with several of our own more common bog plants,—*Hypericum Elodes*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, &c., but no *Drosera*, and no *Pinguicula*. *Cyperus longus* is common. *Carex punctata* occurs in one or two places, and *Asphodelus albus* seems to prefer these moist situations. I found a *Carex* near my own residence at Fuente del Mar, which I at first put down as *C. genuensis*, but after a careful examination of different authors, I am inclined to consider *C. genuensis* as a nonentity, or at any rate a plant which it is impossible to identify. The one in question is probably a form of *C. glauca*, from which it differs in its larger size, the rounder and less pointed glumes of the fertile spikes, and by the rougher fruit. The spikes are erect, the fertile ones somewhat compound, the barren ones three or four in number, but these circumstances are occasionally found in *C. glauca*. Other plants not very common in England are, *Scilla verna*, *Vicia bithynica*, and *Lathyrus Nissolia*; and there are two or three plants not rare with us, which nevertheless may deserve notice. *Anthyllis vulneraria* is very common, but invariably with purple flowers. *Daucus Carota* abounds in all the meadows; it is white-rooted, and I think the same as our English species, though much larger and more luxuriant than when growing on the chalky downs about Lewes. *Linum angustifolium* is so abundant as to form in many pastures a considerable portion of the herbage. Two rarer plants, *Melilotus messanensis* and *M. parviflorus*, grow by the side of the embryo railway.

Almost everywhere about Santander we find a *Raphanus*, which I believe to be the *R. Landra* of the South of Europe. At the beginning of May the pods had uniformly one cell and one seed; as the season advanced the number of joints increased, and before I came away I found one or two pods with six joints. At that time the plant seemed to have attained its full development, and the more perfect pods (for there were still many of one or two joints) seemed originally to be furnished with five or six ovules, one or two of which were frequently abortive, leaving isthmuses in the pods. In all this it approaches to *R. maritimus*, and no satisfactory distinction has been pointed out between them.

These notes relate to my first arrival at Santander. A few days afterwards *Serapias cordigera* began to show its dark purple flowers in the meadows, frequently growing in company with *Orchis latifolia*. *Serapias Lingua* appears a little later. This is chiefly distinguished by the gland at the base of the label, which in *S. cordigera* is divided by a deep furrow through its whole length. In *S. Lingua* it is so divided only at its base, while the extremity is rounded and entire, or only marked by a slight dimple. Unfortunately these glands shrink almost to nothing in drying, and no distinct character can then be observed in them. Nevertheless the plants are still readily known by the smaller and fewer flowers of *S. Lingua*, by the smaller label and narrow form of its middle lobe. *S. oxyglottis* of Bertoloni is a mere synonym of *S. Lingua*, and its admission into the 'Tourist's Flora' was an error. *S. longipetala* is separated from *S. cordigera* not only by its narrower label, but by the flowers disposed in a lengthened spike, while in *S. cordigera* they are always approximated at the top of the scape. Amidst the great abundance of *S. cordigera* I was in hopes of finding the *S. triloba* of Viviani, but I looked in vain. A comparison of specimens satisfies me that the plant of Lloyd (Flore de la Loire inférieure) is the same as that of the Genoese botanist, and this, according to Godron, is a hybrid between *S. cordigera* and *Orchis laxiflora*. I did not see the latter species in Spain.

Towards the end of May *Oxalis corniculata* makes its appearance, and another *Oxalis*, which covers the ground under the

Indian corn and the larger vegetables. It is stemless, with an umbel of lilac flowers, and an anther-like double gland at the extremity of each sepal. The bulb is exceedingly compound, throwing off as the plant advances a great number of bulbels, and as it propagates itself also by seed, it is become a great pest in all the cultivated land. It is a recent addition to the Spanish flora, and is believed to have been introduced among some hay imported from South America for the use of the British legion.

Another plant of doubtful history which I must not omit to mention is a *Lathyrus* having much the appearance of the common sweet-pea, but with rather smaller flowers and a standard of deeper purple. The pod is however very different, quite smooth, much longer than that of *L. odoratus*, and with a greater number of contiguous, sessile seeds, which are somewhat mottled when ripe. It is, I believe, perennial, though where I saw it, it was growing abundantly in the midst of a bed of sweet-peas in Mr. Sewell's garden. It appears that Mr. Sewell's gardener had gathered seeds of *Lathyrus sylvestris*, which grows just outside the gate of the premises, and had mixed them with sweet-pea seeds, and he believes that the plant in question is a hybrid between *L. odoratus* and *L. sylvestris*. This seems very improbable; because the plant in question is earlier in flowering than either of its supposed parents, and because it forms a fuller pod than either of them, and with apparently perfect seeds.

Among the later plants which are found in the immediate neighbourhood of Santander, I will mention *Inula crithmoides*, *Lavatera cretica*, which takes the place of our *Malva sylvestris*, *Lepidium Draba*, *Linum gallicum*, *Linum strictum*, *Lobelia urens*, *Lotus hispidus*, *Lythrum Preslii*, *Malva parviflora*, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, *Scirpus Savii* (there is no *Scirpus setaceus*), *Scirpus nigricans*, *Scorzonera humilis*, *Silene nutans*, and *Viola lactea* of Smith. *Lythrum Preslii* was first noticed by Gussone, but is not admitted as a species in the 'Flora Italica' of Bertoloni, that writer considering it as a variety of *L. Græfferi*. It is however a much handsomer plant. The flowers are a great deal larger, while the teeth of the calyx are smaller and less unequal. Gussone describes the plant as suberect and the stem as winged, neither of which I found to be correct, though the stem has occasionally the appearance of a wing on one angle; a circumstance which occurs sometimes also in *L. Græfferi*. The leaves are somewhat cordate at the base, but *foliis oblongis, basi subcordatis* would be a more exact description than *foliis cordato*-oblongis. We find also a *Linaria*, which I am inclined to think the *L. Prestrandriæ* of DeCandolle, whether this be a good species or not; its flowers resemble those of *L. spuria* rather than of *L. Elatine*; but many of the leaves are hastate, or more often with large teeth at the base. I have found in England and elsewhere, a plant which, having nearly the flowers of *L. spuria*, had some of the leaves hastate, as in *L. Elatine*, and I have thought it might be a hybrid between them, but the teeth at the base struck me as something I had not observed before. I did not notice at Santander either *L. spuria* or *L. Elatine*: this plant seems to take the place of both. I have never seen the intermediate plant in Sussex, where both species are abundant, and often growing together.

There are two walks near Santander very beautiful in themselves and very interesting to the botanist. The first is to a rock called Peña di Castillo, or the Rock of Castillo. This is a rugged hill above 600 feet high, about a mile from the town, and itself nearly a mile long, but very narrow, so that you walk along the ridge with a rocky precipice on the one hand and a steep slope on the other. It rises abruptly from the general level, and is unconnected with anything else about it. It is, I believe, of mountain limestone, which is said in this part of Spain to abound in calamine: I am told that there are also two other limestone formations, one belonging to the lower chalk or greensand, and the other to the Jura limestone, but I cannot say that I learnt to distinguish them. This Peña di Castillo affords the most beautiful views over the bay of Santander and its surrounding mountains on the one side, while on the other the eye wanders over the nearer hills to the open Bay of Biscay. To the west, or rather I believe to the south-west, we distinguish three groups of mountains, which in May were entirely covered with snow. At the beginning of July, when I left Santander, two of these groups offered only detached spots and lines of snow. The third, the Sierras Albas, still exhibited it in great masses. All these masses are visible from Fuente del Mar, the house which was my very pleasant home. On this rock I first noticed *Genista hispanica*, *Erinus alpinus*, *Linaria origanifolia*, and *Teucrium pyrenaicum*, all of which I observed in various places afterwards. *Orchis parviflora* grows in tolerable plenty on the slope of the north side; but I was surprised to see on such a rock several moisture-loving plants, as *Valeriana dioica*, *Lathyrus palustris*, &c. There is also a small quantity of *Anemone Hepatica* and *Saxifraga Geum*. The ridge of the rock affords, however, the best harvest. Here were *Centranthus Calcitrapa* and *Conyza* *saxatilis* in abundance, *Osyris alba*, *Ruta bracteosa* (the three latter I found only in this place), *Euphorbia portlandica*, and *Stachys recta*. *Campanula Erinus* was abundant in one spot. There was also a large yellow *Orobanche*, which however I suspect to be only a variety of *O. major*. An abundant shrubby vegetation on a rocky soil prevented me from ascertaining on what plant it was growing. I noticed afterwards what appeared to be the same species on an old wall at Somahoz, but the labours of M. Reuter, in the 'Prodromus,' have rendered it impossible to determine the species of an *Orobanche*. It is very possible that a skilful botanist may distinguish species, where the differences are inappreciable by a less practised eye; but unless he can point out some characters which would enable a brother botanist to identify his plants, he renders the science only the more obscure by publishing them.

To return to La Peña: *Ficus carica* grows in the crevices of the rocks, and if not an original native, is now perfectly naturalized. Bushes of *Quercus Ilex* are found with prickly leaves: I mistook it at first for *Quercus coccifera*. At the foot of the Peña, in a meadow crossed by a track leading from some quarries down to the shore of the harbour, we find great abundance of *Serapias cordigera* mixed with the rarer *S. Lingua*, and I believe it was here that I gathered some specimens agreeing perfectly with *S. stricta* of Welwitsch, which is, I think, the *S. parviflora* of the 'Prodromus.' *Carum verticillatum* occurs on the same spot: and a little farther from the Peña, at the head of the bay, on a flat moorish tract not much elevated above the tide, I met with *Simethis bicolor* plentifully, *Pinguicula lusitanica*, *Cicendia filiformis* and *Illecebrum verticillatum*. One would prefer to find plants not known in England, but there is great pleasure in meeting with those we have formerly thought it a triumph to find in our own country.

Another interesting walk is towards the mouth of the harbour. There is a delightful footpath a little way from the edge of the low cliffs which form its shore, and though the mountains are the same as those we admired from Fuente del Mar and from La Peña di Castillo, they present themselves in new forms and with new combinations. One of the first objects in this direction is an *Iris*, growing in company with *I. fœtidissima*; it is perhaps *I. pumila*, but I saw no trace either of flowers or fruit. The two species of *Serapias* are abundant, and we have likewise *Ornithogalum narbonense* and *Allium fallax*. *Cynosurus echinatus* and

Briza maxima also invite our attention. Continuing my walk, I found in a cornfield *Cephalaria syriaca.* The almost sessile heads, and those on long stalks, on which DeCandolle founds two varieties, sometimes occur in the same plant; and he does not notice the very prolonged receptacle, which is a striking character. *Sedum Cepæa* also occurs in this walk, *Tolpis barbata, Picridium vulgare,* and *Adiantum Capillus Veneris,* which however I did not see.

The land forming the north side of the harbour of Santander terminates in a peninsula, and an island on which they are now building a lighthouse. The peninsula is composed of limestone rock, a large portion of which is covered by sand-hills. I expected to find here the plants which abound on the sand-hills at Biarritz, but the best are wanting. Those observed there which I have not already noticed were *Dianthus gallicus, Medicago striata, Herniaria glabra, Pulicaria odora, Linaria supina, Scrophularia canina, Veronica prostrata,* and *Sclerochloa Triticum.* Another set of sand-hills between this peninsula and the present lighthouse affords *Artemisia crithmifolia* and its parasite *Orobanche arenaria,* and *Allium sphærocephalum.* There is a large extent of sand-hills on the opposite side of the mouth of the harbour, which are heaped up to a considerable height above the limestone rock; they offer every step of the progress from loose blowing sand to a close covering of turf, but I found hardly anything which I had not previously noticed. There was one bush of *Cistus salvifolius.* I had expected to find Spain full of *Cistus*; but this plant, another at Las Caldas, and one or two others, all of the same species, at Bilbao, were all that I saw of the genus. *Juncus acutus* is very abundant on these sands, and I got *Arabis ciliata, Medicago marina, Ætheorhiza bulbosa, Cynoglossum pictum, Plantago montana,* and in a moist spot *Lastræa Thelypteris.*

I have still a few gleanings of the country near Santander. On the shores of the Bay of Biscay I found *Linaria græca.* On the road towards Burgos, which sets off westward instead of eastward from Santander to get round the head of the harbour, there is a range of hills on a base of limestone: I visited it twice. They present a remarkable feature, which also prevails among those towards the lighthouse: it is the frequent occurrence of conical depressions or craters, which one might fancy to be volcanic, did the nature of the soil permit such a supposition. They are of different sizes, mostly filled up with trees or brushwood, and often ranging in lines, which seem to occupy the position of a continuous valley. The woods on these hills abound in *Arbutus.*

Pulicaria odora is pretty plentiful in one part; *Euphorbia dulcis* and *Thesium pratense* may be met with, and a *Daucus* just coming into flower, which perhaps may be different from *D. Carota*. I also observed an *Ophrys* with a short forward point like that of *O. arachnites*, but it was entire, rather favouring the idea that this is only a variety of *O. apifera*; but I did not see any plant of *O. aranifera*, and I am not disposed to believe it a hybrid.

On the 5th June I went up to a village called Las Corales, and on the 11th made a hasty trip to Reinosa. On the 21st I was again at Reinosa and went on to Pozazal. On the 25th I went to Alar, and on the 1st July returned to Santander. There is a railway now in progress from Santander to Alar, whence perhaps it may at some future period be continued to Valladolid and to Madrid. The part now completed occupies the summit level, at least as far as the road to Valladolid is concerned. It extends about thirty miles from Reinosa to Alar, and at Pozazal (pronounced Pothathal) the highest station attains an elevation of 3300 feet above the Bay of Biscay. Reinosa is forty-two miles from Santander, but it is expected that the railway for the greater part of this distance will be completed in the autumn of 1858. The remaining portion, which includes the most difficult part of the ascent, will require at least another year. The present journey to Reinosa is performed by diligences, passing through Torre la Vega, which will not be touched by the railway. Torre la Vega is situated in a beautiful valley well watered and well cultivated, with a mixture of trees, and surrounded by hills of varied forms, generally woody, sometimes rocky. It is seated in the valley of a little river called the Bisaya, the course of which we ascend through a narrow gorge to Las Caldas, a place, as its name implies, of hot springs. These rise just where the limestone rock makes its appearance, from under the beds of a hard sandstone. This limestone rises into mountains of considerable elevation, forming the northern boundary of the valley of Las Corales, in which the lower hills are mostly of a loamy soil, attributed to the greensand. Las Caldas would be a good botanical station for a few days, as these three soils would each contribute some peculiar plants, the best being probably in connexion with the limestone; but my stay there was very short: *Nasturtium pyrenaicum*, *Sedum dasyphyllum*, *Ligusticum pyrenæum*, *Eryngium Bourgati*, *Galium sylvaticum*, and *Valantia hispida* being my chief prizes, together with several species found in England on the chalk and on the mountain limestone.

I was three or four days at Las Corales—not, I think, a particularly good station for botany. Besides *Simethis*, *Teucrium pyrenaicum*, and some other plants before enumerated, I got *Lathræa clandestina*, *Anarrhinum bellidifolium*, *Lactuca tenerrima*, *Ononis mollis*, *Linum hirsutum*, *Orobus sylvaticus*, *Quercus pubescens*, *Sisymbrium austriacum*, var. *acutifolium*, and *Arenaria montana*, all of which would probably be found about Las Caldas.

Leaving Las Corales, we again ascend the course of the Bisaya through another gorge penetrating a very hard sandstone, which again opens into another valley, and from this a third and more magnificent gorge leads us to Reinosa. The proposed railroad is to pass through the two lower defiles; but the upper ascends too rapidly (1 in 17) for a railroad to follow it, and it will have to make a wide circuit. I observed a *Cacalia* and two or three other alpine or subalpine plants on some wet rocks in this upper gorge, probably brought down by the torrent, for we are far from having reached an elevation to account for their presence.

Reinosa is 3000 feet above the Bay of Biscay. The highest springs of the Bisaya are within two miles from it; but the town stands on the Ebro, whose nominal source is about five miles distant. I say nominal, because it appears to me that in this, and some other cases, a copious and permanent spring receives the honour of the name, while in fact the highest waters are several miles distant. The highest waters of the Ebro are, I apprehend, to be sought for in one of the snowy Sierras which we see from Santander, and probably in the highest of them, the Sierras Albas, though I am not sure that we see these from Reinosa. The most conspicuous of those we do see are the Sierras Sejos, which are real craggy mountains, retaining a good deal of snow at the beginning of July even on their southern faces. The hills immediately about Reinosa have rounded forms much like those of our Sussex chalk hills, but on a larger scale. Even these retained some patches of snow all through the month of June.

The general appearance of the vegetation at Reinosa is very different from that at Santander, and the climate is very different; very cold in the winter with immense quantities of snow, while the summer is hot from the unclouded sunshine. My first walk was to some low, but somewhat rocky, hills near the railway station. Here I gathered *Ophrys lutea*, *Scandix australis*, and a beautiful blue *Linum*, which, however, I found in much greater perfection in my walk the next day on the north side of Reinosa. It is, as well as I can make out, *Linum reflexum* of Hort. Kew.; though the reflexed lower leaves do not form a constant character.

The next day my walk was in the opposite direction, where I found, besides the *Linum* already mentioned, another species, which is probably a var. of *L. salsoloides*, though the open flowers are quite white, or with a faint tinge of yellow, while the buds are decidedly yellow. As the yellow-flowered *Linums* are usually considered to form a division of the genus, this rather puzzled me. These were on a small rocky knoll at the foot of the larger hills, and with them a variety of *Astragalus monspeliensis*, some of it with pink and some with yellowish flowers.

The meadows on the way to this knoll were filled with a handsome erect variety of *Campanula Rapunculus*, *Orobus albus*, and *Pedicularis comosa*. This *Orobus*, however, has the stipules fully as long as the common stalk; while in what I suppose to be *O. canescens*, which I met with afterwards, the common stalk is very short, hardly one-fourth of the length of the stipules. A little beyond these meadows, at the foot of the hills, grows *Vicia Onobrychoides*, a beautiful species. I may add to the plants of this place, *Alyssum campestre*, *Biscutella saxatilis*, *Erucastrum obtusangulum*, *Helianthemum polifolium* and *canum*, *Medicago suffruticosa*, and *Coronilla coronata*. *Carum bulbocastanum* is abundant in the corn.

On the 13th of June I went on the railroad as far as Pozazal, but an attack of illness prevented my researches and sent me immediately back to Reinosa, and afterwards to Santander, so that *Orchis pallens* and *Scorzonera humilis* were all I took back with me. On the 23rd I again went to Pozazal, and availed myself for a few days of the hospitality of Mr. Ross at the station. A rough hill gave me a *Scorzonera*, which I have not been able to determine. I saw afterwards a specimen of the same plant in the herbarium of M. Darracq at Bayonne under the name of *S. humifusa*, but that gentleman could not tell me where it was found or what was the authority for the name. It does not occur in Steudel nor in the 'Prodromus,' and is very badly applied to a plant with an upright, single-flowered scape. The description in the last-mentioned work of *S. crispa*, a plant of the Crimea, approaches more nearly to it than any other I have met with; but the neck of the root is not at all fibriferous, and among a great number of plants I saw no indication of a second flower. On this hill, which is on the side of the road opposite to the station, I also gathered *Dianthus pungens* and *Serratula humilis*. *Carduncellus mitissimus* is very abundant here and elsewhere. On the same side of the railroad as the station are some barren fields, cultivated, but apparently to little profit, divided by banks adorned with a few bushes—a sort of rudimentary hedge. Here I procured *Tragopogon crocifolius*, whose flowers, half yellow and half purple, were very conspicuous; *Achillea nobilis*; *Senecio Doronicum*, and *Thapsia villosa* just coming into flower; *Smyrnium perfoliatum*, *Arenaria grandiflora*, *Rapistrum rugosum*, *Hypericum hyssopifolium*, *Coronilla coronata*; *Vicia onobrychoides*, *Teucrium Polium*, *Stachys Heraclea*; another *Stachys*, whose name I have not determined, which resembles *S. recta* in habit, but is sufficiently distinguished by its numerous flowers (15 to 20 in a whorl), and by the floral leaves all exceeding the flowers; *Sideritis scordioides*, *Salvia Æthiopis*, *Cynoglossum cheirifolium*, *Aristolochia rotunda*, *Asphodelus ramosus*, *Allium roseum*, and *Echinaria capitata*. A variety of *Genista hispanica* with soft spines, *Prunus Mahaleb*, *Arenaria montana*, *Geranium sylvaticum*, *Trollius europæus*, *Ribes grossularia* with fruit hardly larger than a currant, *Crepis paludosa*, and *Pinguicula grandiflora*, grow on some hills a little farther to the south, where there is an ancient wood of oak and beech. Some of the trees are very large, but the best have been lately cut down for the use of the railroad.

There is a morning train from Reinosa at half-past six, reaching Pozazal at six minutes past seven, returning in the evening by that place at thirty-one minutes past eight, and arriving at Reinosa at nine. A botanist may therefore very conveniently fix his head-quarters at Reinosa to visit the neighbourhood of Pozazal, or even of the two following stations, where I did not stop, and where, as seen from the railroad, there is no very promising locality. The station for Aguilar is about two miles from the town; but this, with its picturesque castle and varied neighbourhood, would seem to be well worth a visit, perhaps a lengthened one, especially if the botanist should be tempted to visit some very bold snowy and craggy mountains visible from the railroad in that direction. I must observe that these notes on Spanish botany apply only to the plants of the lower country. I did not attempt to scale any mountain; but the Sierras Albas, which are visible from about Santander, always retaining a considerable body of snow, and those still more abrupt ones behind Aguilar, cannot but offer a number of interesting plants. Mountains said to be still more lofty occur farther west, in the Asturias.

About two miles from the station at Aguilar, on emerging from a very short tunnel, we find a village called Villa Escusa. Unfortunately the train does not stop there; but I was indebted to

Mr. Mould for the opportunity of visiting the hill above it called Congusto, a very curious eminence from the labyrinth of detached and fantastic limestone rocks which crown its summit, and particularly interesting to the botanist from the number of good plants which grow upon it:—

Alyssum montanum.
Sisymbrium —— ?
Arenaria tetraquetra.
Arenaria conimbrensis.
Linum salsoloides.
Linum salsoloides, yellow-flowered.
Linum reflexum ?
Rhamnus alpinus.
An *Umbellate*: undetermined.
Saxifraga —— ?
Hieracium —— ?
Serratula nudicaulis.
Centaurea —— ?
Thymus vulgaris.
Stachys —— ?
Coris monspeliensis.
Rumex bucephalophorus.
Euphorbia serrata.
Ophrys lutea.
Ophrys tenthredinifera.
Anthericum Liliago.
Trifolium, perhaps *cæspitosum*, but more woody than usual.

The *Sisymbrium* here mentioned is in many respects like *S. austriacum*, but it is a much smaller plant, 4 feet high instead of 2 feet, and the pod is longer in proportion and much more slender. The *Linums* are those I have already mentioned. The *Umbellate* was not far enough advanced to show the nature of the seeds. The root-leaves were simply pinnate, oblong in the outline; the leaflets sessile and almost as broad as long, incise, and the lower ones almost palmatinerved. The stalk spreads out into a broad sheath with a membranous margin. The stem-leaf pinnate, with few, linear-lanceolate leafits. Bracts one or two. Bracteoles about 5. Calyx obsolete. Flowers pinkish, not at all radiant.—The *Saxifrage* belongs to the division *Dactyloides* of Tausch, and to my division C. ii. *a*. M. Darracq pronounced it to be the *S. ladanifera* of Duby, *pedatifida*, Auct.; but that has the leaf deeply divided into three parts, and these again more or less subdivided: the plant of Congusto has thick fleshy leaves, not viscid when fresh, but exuding a gummy matter along the margin in drying. They end in 3 or 5 teeth without any deep separation; the barren shoots are not much lengthened, and the whole plant is rigid to the touch. The haft is not longer than the blade. Teeth of calyx very blunt. Quære if *S. capitata* ?

My next plant is a *Hieracium*, and I am almost tempted here to repeat the remark I made on *Orobanche*. This plant seems to belong to the *Villosæ*, or perhaps to the *Andryaloides*, for the hairs of the leaves and stem are feathery. As far as I have seen, it is one-flowered, very villous, with one or two very small leaves on the stem. Root-leaves broadly oval, attenuated sometimes rather abruptly into the haft, quite entire. I cannot find a place for it even in the multitudinous species of Grenier.

The *Centaurea* is stemless; the flowers yellow, two or three together on the crown of the root. Leaves pinnatifid. It resembles in habit *C. mixta*, a plant of Greece and of Asia Minor, but the outer and middle phyllaries terminate in a simple, somewhat dorsal spine without any accessory spines, and the appendage of the inner is narrow, terminating in 3 or 5 small prongs, instead of the broad papery membrane of *C. mixta*.

The *Stachys* is the same as that noticed at Pozazal.

Another hasty excursion took me from Pozazal to Alar. Before reaching the latter place we leave the limestone and all the supposed appendages of the greensand, and enter a country of gravelly hills. At first the boulders are large and often cemented into rock. As we advance, they are smaller, and with less solidity, and beyond Alar the hills gradually sink down into a sandy plain, which extends all the way to Palencia, and I believe to Valladolid. In the first part, however, these hills are varied and picturesque, though deficient in wood. They might be visited either on foot or on horseback from Villa Escusa or from Alar, where there is, for Spain, a very good inn. At Alar I gathered *Silene conica* and *S. conoidea*. The habit of these is sufficiently distinct to attract attention, and the much greater size of the seeds in *S. conoidea* affords a decisive character. *Helianthemum canum*, *Helianthemum hirtum*, *Helianthemum Tuberaria*, *Dorycnium fruticosum*, *Orobus canescens*, *Scorzonera hirsuta*, *Evax pygmæa*, *Micropus erectus*, *Convolvulus lineatus*, and *Thymus striatus*, Benth., *T. zygis* I believe of most authors.

The botany of the Pyrenees is too well known for me to think of adding to it, unable as I now am to scramble over mountains, and especially as each time I went up into their valleys I became ill. I may, however, make a few remarks for the use of those who, like myself, are not equal to prolonged exertion. At Pau, a few mountain plants are brought down by the Gave, and find a home on its wide bed of gravel. The valley at Eaux chaudes offers several interesting plants. There is a good carriage-road to Gabas, about six miles above Eaux chaudes. There you are at the foot of the Pic d'Ossau, and a mule-road passes thence into Spain, which, rising as all these Pyrenean passes do to a considerable elevation, must offer some alpine plants to the botanist. Near Bagnères de Bigorre rises the Pic de l'Hieris, a mountain covered with pine-forests, and celebrated for its botany; which however, though mountainous, is not alpine. A few miles from Bagnères de Luchon is the Val d'Esquierri, also famous for its botany. After passing the little village of Oo, you ascend a shivery bank on the right, the upper part of which is craggy and woody; but the rocks are not firm, and on horseback the ascent is rather a nervous affair. Above this you enter a grassy valley with a rich variety of plants, rather however subalpine than alpine; but the slopes which bound it on each side ascend to patches of snow. I met two botanists as I descended, who were prepared to pass a night on the mountain—the only way of examining thoroughly its productions. The Port de Venasque is also visited from Bagnères de Luchon; but I apprehend the best station for examining this neighbourhood would be the Spanish town of Venasque, where there is, I am told, a very tolerable inn, much better than the Hospice on the French side, and where you are immediately at the foot of the mighty Maladetta.

We returned by Cette and Arles, taking advantage of the railway from Toulouse. At both these places there is a good warm-country botany, and of a very different character in each place: Cette presenting limestone rock and the sands of the sea-shore, while about Arles all is gravel. The uncultivated lands about Nismes will also gratify the botanist with several interesting plants delighting in a limestone soil; and various points above Arles and about Orange, and some other places among the gravelly hills which there bound the immediate valley of the Rhone, will afford him abundant opportunity of examining the productions of that soil. The railroads now make all these places easily accessible.

If any botanist should be disposed to follow me in a visit to the N. of Spain, the foregoing observations may perhaps help him to direct his steps. The Pyrenees are so well explored, that there is no hope of making new discoveries among them, unless indeed they be founded on those nice and almost intangible distinctions which seem now to be in favour with many of the French botanists. With the range of high land which forms a continuation of the Pyrenees along the north coast of Spain, the case is far different. Their productions are comparatively little known; and though neither so high nor so abrupt as that part of the chain which separates France from Spain, yet, as in the Asturias the mountains rise to the height of 10,000 feet, and in many other places to seven or eight thousand, they must offer great varieties of soil and situation. An accomplished Italian botanist is said to be about to publish a flora of the whole range, from Rosas on the Mediterranean to Cape Finisterra; but one man cannot exhaust so extensive a subject, and the book when published would be a useful guide for future explorers. If an English botanist should then be disposed to visit the North of Spain in 1859, he will probably find the steamers either from Liverpool or from Southampton on a better footing than they are at present, and there would doubtless be some improvement in those from Bayonne. At Santander such a traveller would stay two or perhaps three days, visiting the Peña di Castillo, the sands at the mouth of the harbour, those towards the lighthouse, and the shore of the Bay of Biscay for two or three miles west of the lighthouse. The railway would then take him to Las Caldas: I doubt if he would find it worth while to stop before reaching that place, as he is likely to find little which would not be obtained either at Santander or at Las Caldas. At Las Caldas he would have employment for three days at least on the sandstone of the gorge, on the limestone to the east, and on the loamy wooded hills to the west of the station. An interesting walk from Las Caldas would be across the plain of Las Corales to Somhoz, where crossing the river and turning to the left he will have another pleasant walk over some eminences partially covered with wood. Thence he may descend into a rocky valley nearly parallel to the Bisaya, and again keeping to the left return by the right side of the river, and explore the singular bank which divides the basin of Las Corales into two parts, one 20 or 30 feet higher than the other. A third and most magnificent gorge leads to Reinosa, and this gorge would be worth a day's examination. Above this, I believe I can add nothing to what I have already said as to localities. Reinosa might be the head-quarters for visiting three mountain masses: the Sierras Albas, the Sierra Sejo, and a third range to the east of the road, whose name I forget, but which, though perhaps not so high as the others, is yet sufficiently elevated to preserve some snow in its hollows throughout the year.

Note on the Genus *Hemigymnia*, Griffith. By THOMAS THOMSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden.

[Read February 18, 1858.]

BOTANISTS will be glad to learn that a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the little-known flora of Malwah in Central India has recently been made by the labours of Lieut. Beddome, of the 42nd Regiment M. N. I., who has resided more than a year in the province, and has communicated to me many interesting specimens, as well as a catalogue of the plants of the vicinity of Jubbulpore, for publication in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.'

In a notice of some plants of this little-known province, collected by Mr. M'Leod, Griffith[*] published a new genus of *Verbenaceæ*, under the name of *Hemigymnia*, which he considered nearly allied to *Tectona*, but readily distinguishable by the included stamina, the styles twice bifid, as in *Cordia*, and the fruit supported by the persistent calyx, which does not enclose the fruit as in *Tectona*.

As the original specimens of the plant on which the genus *Hemigymnia* was founded have not been seen by any botanist but Griffith, the brief description contained in that author's paper, and repeated in DeCandolle's 'Prodromus,' vol. xi. p. 697, is all that is known on the subject. These specimens, which were perhaps very imperfect, are probably still in the India House, where Griffith's original collection is believed to exist.

Among other interesting plants, Lieut. Beddome has sent excellent specimens of a tree which he considers to be Griffith's *Hemigymnia*. In this I have no doubt he is correct, for, except in one point, it agrees very closely with the description; and its native name *Deyngan*, though not identical with that assigned by Mr. M'Leod to *Hemigymnia* (*Dahman* or *Dahyan*), is so similar, that in all probability both are intended to represent the same sound.

Griffith's description having been transferred by Schauer with only some verbal alterations to DeCandolle's 'Prodromus,' it is not necessary to repeat it here. Lieut. Beddome's plant has an infundibuliform, striated, five-toothed calyx. The tube of the corolla is cylindric rather than infundibuliform; but the limb has five narrow oblong segments, nearly twice as long as the tube. There are five stamens alternate with the lobes of the corolla, and a four-celled ovary with one solitary ascending ovule in each cell. The style is twice bifid; and the fruit, still immature, is rostrato-cuspidate and "calyce cupuliformi semicinctus."

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[*] M'Clelland's Journal, iii. 361.

Lieut. Beddome's plant, however, differs from Griffith's description in its alternate (not opposite) leaves, and is an undoubted species of the genus *Cordia*, as now generally understood. Still, the agreement of every other character is so complete, that I cannot but think that Griffith has been misled by imperfect specimens to regard the subopposite arrangement of the leaves, so commonly seen close to the cymose inflorescence of many species of *Cordia*, as a constant character; and I feel equally certain that the supposed opposition of the leaves, and a certain general resemblance in foliage to *Gmelina*, and in flowers to *Tectona*, further led him to consider this plant Verbenaceous, notwithstanding the striking character of the division of the styles, to which he nevertheless directs attention as indicating an affinity with *Cordia*.

Turning to the described species of *Cordia*, I find a plant described by Wallich (Roxb. Fl. Ind. ed. Carey & Wall. ii. 329; Wall. Cat. 897; *C. Wallichii*, Don, Syst.; D.C. Prod. ix. 479) under the name of *C. tomentosa*, with which Mr. Beddome's plant should be compared, not only on account of a general agreement in the brief character assigned to it, but because it was described by Wallich from Heyne's collection, and may therefore not improbably have been obtained from the province of Malwah. As no specimens of Wallich's *C. tomentosa* exist in India, I have sent a small specimen of Mr. Beddome's plant to Dr. Hooker, with a request that he should compare it with the Wallichian herbarium and append the result to this note.

Should my conjecture prove unfounded, there are two other species of *Cordia* with which I think our *Cordia* will prove allied, and with which it should be compared, before it can be considered as new. These are, *C. ovalis*, R. Br., ? D.C. Prod. ix. 479, and *C. amplifolia*, Alph. D.C. Prod. ix. 481. This last is said to produce a valuable timber, agreeing in this point with the Jubbulpore plant.

There can be little doubt but that all these plants are closely allied; and the African origin of the last two affords an additional proof of the curious resemblance of the flora of Western India to that of Eastern Africa, as has already been pointed out in the 'Flora Indica' (Intr. p. 113), and which is strengthened by every addition to our knowledge of the botany of the province of Malwah especially.

Note by Dr. J. D. Hooker.

Lieutenant Beddome's plant (Griffith's *Hemigymnia*) is undoubtedly a species of *Cordia*, as Dr. Thomson conjectures, and allied to the *C. abyssinica*, Br. (*Varronia abyssinica*, D.C.), differing, however, from that plant in the pubescent upper surface and dense white woolly tomentum of the under surface of the leaves, which extends over the petioles, ramuli, peduncles, and calyces: its corolla is also much smaller. On the other hand, *C. amplifolia*, A. D.C., and *C. Wallichii*, Don, are both closely allied to *C. myxa* and have terete, not grooved calyces. Of *C. ovalis*, R. Br., too little is known to speak decidedly. I have found imperfect specimens of the same species in Dr. Stocks' collections, but without any habitat; and others, also without a habitat, have been received from Dr. Gibson, in both cases probably from Central India. I may add, that I find in Dr. Thomson's Kumaon collections fruiting specimens of another anomalous Cordiaceous plant, *Gynaion vestitum*, A. D.C. (in D.C. Prodr. ix. 468), gathered at the same spot as those by Edgeworth, and originally described by A. D.C. It is, as A. DeCandolle himself suspects, a *Cordia* allied to *C. Griffithii* and *C. abyssinica*. I append diagnoses of both.

CORDIA M'LEODII (*Hf.* & *T.*). Arborea, ramis robustis, ramulis foliis subtus inflorescentiaque dense fulvo-tomentosis, foliis late ovatis ovato-cordatisve obtusis margine subsinuato undulatis coriaceis supra pubescentibus, floribus corymbosis, calyce tubuloso sulcato 5-fido, corollæ lobis parvis angustis.

Hemigymnia M'Leodii, Griff. in Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. 1843, iii. 363; Schauer in D.C. Prodr. xi. 697.

Hab. In India centrali; Malwah! *Griffith*, *Beddome*. Concan? *Gibson*, *Stocks*.

CORDIA VESTITA (*Hf.* & *T.*). Ramis robustis, ramulis foliis novellis et inflorescentia dense sericeo-lanatis, foliis late ovatis elliptico-ovatisve acuminatis coriaceis supra scaberulis subtus pubescenti-tomentosis subsinuatis villosiusculisve, floribus polygamis cymoso-paniculatis, calyce sulcato 4–6-lobo lobis patentibus.

Gynaion vestitum, A. D.C. Prodr. ix. 468.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali tropica; Garwhal ad Pau, alt. 3000–4000 ped.! *Edgeworth*; *T. Thomson*.

Note on some Suprasoriferous Ferns.

By THOMAS MOORE, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read May 5th, 1857.]

THE normal condition of the majority of the Ferns, as is well known, is to produce what is called their fructification, on the under surface or the back of their fronds, and hence they are called dorsiferous. There are, however, some remarkable deviations from this rule among the Ferns which belong to the dorsiferous class.

Some time since, in the "*Nature-Printed Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland*," I had occasion to mention the fact, that certain varieties of the common Hart's-tongue Fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), habitually produce sori on the upper as well as the under surface of their fronds. This occurs, for the most part, on those varieties, several in number, in which the margin is crenately lobed. In these cases, it often appears as if the normally-placed sori had been continued so as to reach the margin at the acute sinuses of the lobes, and then returned on the opposite surface; but it also frequently happens that the abnormally-placed sori are distinctly within the margin, and borne where there are no corresponding sori beneath.

Subsequently another example of this kind has been recorded by Sir W. Hooker*;—an aspidioid suprasoriferous *Polypodium* found in Ceylon. I have now to mention a still more remarkable instance, occurring in a totally different group of ferns, in which the fructification is normally marginal.

Some time ago I was favoured by my friend Mr. C. Moore, the Director of the Botanic Garden at Sydney, with some fronds, cultivated in the Sydney garden, of one of the Ferns he had obtained from New Caledonia. This fern, named after him *Deparia Moorii* by Sir W. Hooker†, I have already, under the name of *Cionidium*‡, brought under the notice of the Society as forming a Deparioid genus, with reticulated veins. *Deparia* normally bears its spore-cases within little cup-like involucres, standing out from the extreme margin of the fronds on little footstalks, and the same kind of structure occurs in *Cionidium*. In the specimens of *Cionidium Moorii*, above referred to, these normally-placed marginal exserted sori were abundant; but in addition to them were other perfect sori scattered here and there, both on the upper and under surface, entirely removed from the margin, sometimes even almost close to the midrib, and considerably more numerous on the upper than on the under surface. These surface-sori, in all the instances examined, proved to be furnished with the usual involucre beneath the spore-cases, but were apparently without any pedicel (the latter being, however, very short in the marginal sori of this plant), so that they were similar in character to those of *Woodsia* and *Hypoderris*, or as to position to those of the true (net-veined) *Aspidiums*, being placed directly on the network of veins.

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* Kew Journal of Botany, viii. 360, t. 11.

† *Ibid.* iv. 55, t. 3.

‡ Proceedings of the Linnean Society, ii. 212.

The inferences which may, I think, be drawn from these instances of anomalous structure, are, (1) that the veins are important structures in the economy of fern development, since they thus appear capable of originating the receptacle and spore-cases from their surface in any part—even in unusual parts—of the frond; and (2) that sufficient importance seems thus to attach to them, to justify their employment for the purpose of assisting in the definition of genera, in a family of plants where something more than the so-called fructification itself is confessedly needed to supply distinctive characters.

Description of a remarkable spike or bunch of Fruits of the Fig Banana (*Musa sapientum*), *var*. By Sir ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK. Communicated by GEORGE BENTHAM, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read June 2nd, 1857.]

A VARIETY of the Banana is called here (that is to say in the Island of Saint Domingo) Guineo, and known in some of the English West India Islands as the Fig Banana. There is no outward mark of difference between a common Banana tree and that of the Guineo: the fruit of the latter is, however, much smaller, rounder, somewhat pointed on the opposite end, not unlike a fig. and of a much sweeter and far more delicious taste than the large Banana, resembling not only in odour, but likewise in taste, our apples, from which circumstance it has been called Guineo-Manzana or Apple Guineo, to distinguish it from the Martinica-Manzana or Martinique Apple Banana. The latter are the fruits of the so-called Chinese Dwarf Plantain (*Musa chinensis* of *Sweet*, which Paxton has re-christened *Musa Cavendishii*). This species was introduced into Santo Domingo from Martinique. The stem seldom reaches a height beyond 8 feet, and the racemes or branches of fruits are of such a size, that they touch the ground, containing from three to four hundred fruits, resembling a plantain in miniature by their being not so round, and somewhat angular, like the common plantain.

A few days ago, His Excellency Señor Buenaventura Baez, the President of the Dominican Republic, aware of the interest which I take in all that refers to Natural History, sent me a bunch of the kind of Bananas called Guineos, which differed in a very remarkable manner from any I had ever seen before; nor have I as yet found any person in Saint Domingo who had previously seen anything similar.

In the usual mode of inflorescence of the Plantain and Banana, the fertile flowers are produced in successive rows, and these having ceased, are succeeded to the end of the stem by barren flowers, none of which produce a fruit. Some botanists have therefore considered the genus Musa as unisexual by abortion.

The accompanying drawing of the bunch of Bananas which I received from his Excellency the President, shows a most remarkable deviation from the general rule. The upper part of the raceme, nearest to the stem, consists of eight rows of the Fig-Banana, numbering 125 full-grown fruits of that kind. After the eighth row, follow seven series of barren flowers, when, contrary to the usual mode, a new series of fertile flowers springs up, consisting of thirteen rows, which have produced 420 fruits, smaller in size than those of the upper part of the raceme, and resembling the Martinica Manzana, or fruits of the *Musa chinensis*, only that they are much smaller than the fruits of that description in their natural state.

We have here the singular circumstance of the production of two kinds of fruits, of the same genus it is true, but hitherto considered specifically different, on the same spike, although the plants of both are individually different in growth, and the fruits different with regard to appearance and maturity. The upper parcel of Fig-Bananas were all in full maturity, and commenced to fall off from the stem (as is the case when the Banana has reached its full ripeness), on the 11th of October, while the lower parcel of fruits began only six days later to assume a yellow colour.

The appearance of two different kinds of fruits on one and the same stem, reminded me of a somewhat analogous case in a family not many links removed from the *Musaceæ*, namely, the production, on the same spike, of flowers of *Monacanthus*, *Myanthus*, and *Catasetum*, formerly supposed to be different genera belonging to the family of the *Orchidaceæ*; my account of which is published in the "Linnean Transactions," vol. xvii. p. 551.

I have to regret that I did not see the raceme of the Banana now under consideration, when it was in flower, or at any early state of its growth; for, although it was produced in a garden within the city, I knew nothing of it, until it was sent to me by President Baez; but as the flowers of Plantains and Bananas, including all the different varieties of the latter, are so much alike, even a botanist might have passed the tree without his attention being attracted; and this remarkable play of nature would only become observable when the lower series of flowers commenced to form themselves into fruits.

It affords, however, an additional instance in favour of the opinion which I have already expressed (when giving an account in the "Linnean Transactions" of the production of flowers on the same spikes of three different presumed genera of the order *Orchidaceæ*), that with regard to genera and species, we must prepare ourselves for remarkable discoveries.

Plants under cultivation are much more subjected to such freaks of nature, than when growing in their own soil and climate, left to themselves. I know, from my own experience in Saint Domingo, how little reliance can be placed upon the colours of fancy flowers, such as roses, dahlias, pinks, asters, &c.: even in cases where the mother-plant from which came the cuttings (in the case of roses or pinks), the roots (in the case of dahlias), or seeds (in the case of asters, &c.), were double, single flowers have succeeded. For example, cuttings from roses of the China-stock will, notwithstanding their having produced one year flowers of the variety of which they bear the name, revert perhaps the next year or later to the Chinese rose of old standing; and with regard to dahlias, they have produced single and double flowers of different colours on the same plant in my little garden. The latter happened in a very remarkable degree in a dahlia called "the Butterfly," which the second year produced double and single flowers on the same plant; here white, the leaves edged with maroon; there of a uniform deep maroon colour.

On Four Varieties of British Plants.

By JOHN HOGG, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Read Nov. 19th, 1857.]

I BEG to present to the Linnean Society four or five varieties of British plants, which were collected by myself during the last summer.

The first is a white-flowered variety of the common scarlet Corn Poppy (*Papaver rhœas*, var. *flore albo*). I gathered a single plant in a potato-field, at some distance from the village of Norton, in the county of Durham, on September 18th. The petals, when fresh, were of a beautifully delicate white colour, having a small dark-red spot at their base. I only once before met with the like variety, which was also near Norton, more than twenty years ago; and which is recorded in the late Mr. Winch's 'Flora of Durham and Northumberland.' As far as I can find, no notice is taken of this variety, as a wild plant, in any other Flora of British plants.

The second is, the European Strawberry-tree, or *Arbutus unedo*, of which the varieties here presented are Irish specimens. After a search among our English and Irish works on native plants, I was surprised not to find any mention of these very distinct variations in the form and breadth of the leaves. The one, which I term var. *latifolia*, is a truly noble tree, its leaves much resembling those of the bay-tree, or *Laurus nobilis*, but with their tips often rounded. It is also very robust in its habit, and attains a large size. It was growing in the fissures of the compact grey limestone on the margin of the Torc Lake, or as it is otherwise named, the Middle Lake, at Killarney. The second, which I call var. *angustifolia*, I gathered from a small tree deeply rooted in the crevices of the same limestone rock, on the shore of the lower lake, on the same day, Aug. 21st last. This variety possibly agrees with the var. 7, *salicifolia*, 'willow-leaved,' of the London nurserymen, as mentioned at p. 1118 of Loudon's 'Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum,' vol. ii. edit. 2. I will not here enter on the disputed question of the indigenousness of this beautiful tree, now so abundant about Killarney; but I will only observe against the affirmative side, that none of the Arbutus wood has ever, so far as I could learn from many inquiries in the island, been dug up with the other common sorts of bog-wood, among the peat or bogs of the south-west of Ireland.

In the town of Killarney there exists a considerable manufacture of work-boxes, writing-desks, tables, tea-caddies, cardcases, and other fancy articles of varied and beautiful design, made with thin slices of the *Arbutus-wood*, veneered with skill. Numbers of the poorer class thereby gain a very good livelihood.

The third plant is perhaps only a remarkably large and luxuriant variety of *Astragalus hypoglottis*; or, indeed, it may ultimately be proved from its mature pods to be a distinct and foreign species. I first discovered three or four individuals of it in the summer of 1856, which were growing on the side of the West Hartlepool railway, near the Greatham viaduct in the county of Durham; but the dried specimens which I now exhibit, were gathered in July last, from one of the plants seen by me last year. For the better comparison of the ordinary form of *A. hypoglottis* with this abnormal one, I have attached also a dried and very old specimen of the true "Purple Mountain Milk-Vetch," which was gathered near the Queen's Ferry, Edinburgh.

Smith, in his 'English Flora,' vol. iii. p. 295, gives the entire length of the stem of the normal plant in Britain, as varying from "2–5 inches," and its leaflets are usually "small and ovate"; or rather, as Sir W. Hooker states, "elliptico-ovate." Withering also, in his 4th edition, vol. iii. p. 269, describes the number of leaflets in each leaf as from "six to twelve pairs with an odd one," terminating the leaf; and Mr. Babington says the leaflets are "in eight to ten pairs." Now, in my recent and larger specimens the stems varied from about 12 to 14 inches in length, the entire stem being stronger but more straggling; the leaves containing fourteen or sixteen pairs of leaflets and a terminal one: the leaflets themselves are less ovate, and more elongated or lanceolate. The flowering stems are nearly double the length of those of the ordinary plant; the flowers are more numerous, and the flower-heads are larger and stouter. Indeed, the whole plant is altogether more robust and upright; and if a variety of *A. hypoglottis*, it presents a very luxuriant condition. At first I was inclined to think that it might be a foreign species (and from further examination of it I retain the same inclination) introduced with ballast, as it was found on the side of a railway only a few miles distant from a considerable seaport, West Hartlepool; and the ballast or ground in which it was growing was a mixture of sand and seashells much broken. But had it been growing in a very rich soil, this might have accounted for its remarkable luxuriance of size, and might have induced one to suggest that it might be cultivated, like tares or saintfoin, as food for cattle, with every prospect of success.

I have very recently, with the kind assistance of Mr. Kippist, looked over the species of *Astragalus*, which are preserved in the Linnean and Smithian Herbaria. In Linnæus's collection I did not see any foreign plant at all resembling it; but in Smith's own Herbarium, in the sheet of paper containing many dried specimens of *A. hypoglottis*, the variety marked No. 6 approaches my plant in the form of its leaflets, though not in the number of their pairs. This variety is an Asiatic one, being underwritten "Caucasus," communicated doubtless by Fischer. It is evidently a mere variety of our English *A. hypoglottis*, and retains its chief characters, the leaves excepted.

I next examined the plates in DeCandolle's beautiful 'Astragalogia,' and observed in his engraving (Tab. 12) of *Astragalus purpureus*, a very considerable resemblance to my plant in its length of stem, its somewhat straggling character, and its general appearance; although its head of flowers is not represented so large, or its leaflets sufficiently long. It is a native of the South of France, chiefly growing in the mountains of Provence.

I will now briefly add DeCandolle's distinctions between *A. hypoglottis* and *A. purpureus*. In his later work, the 'Prodromus Syst. Naturalis,' tom. ii. p. 281, he describes, No. 1, *A. hypoglottis*, …. as "piloso-subvillosus"…. "foliolis obovatis oblongis, sæpe emarginatis 8–10 jugis;" and its pod with one seed in each cell or division; whilst No. 3, *A. purpureus*, he details as being "subvillosus"…. "foliolis obovatis apice bidentatis," and its pod as having in each division three seeds. Hence the chief differences, besides the seeds, between *A. hypoglottis* and *A. purpureus*, so pointed out, are the less hairiness of the latter plant, and the leaflets furnished at their tips with two small teeth: and, since the leaflets are more fully described in the 'Astragalogia,' I will here give the passages relating to them:—

"*A. hypoglottis*.—…. foliola 19–29, opposita, ovata aut ovato-oblonga, 3–8 millim. longa, obtusa aut sæpe in eadem planta apice emarginata, subtus incano-villosa; superne glabra aut pilis quibusdam onusta." (p. 118.)

"*A. purpureus*.—…. foliola 23–29 opposita, ovato-oblonga, apice emarginata, vel potius bidentata et in sinu brevissime mucronata, pubescentia, aut villosa, 7–9 millim. longa." (p. 117.)

In the number of pairs of leaflets in the former plant there seems to be some error, for DeCandolle makes them 9–14, with an odd one, whereas in our English plant the pairs are only 6–12 at most, with an odd one; and in the 'Prodromus,' the author writes 8-10 pairs. In my variety the pairs are 14-16, with an odd one; whilst the bidentations on their tips, in any of them, are scarcely, if at all, perceptible. This, however, is a character likely to be variable in itself, and to assume in some specimens the appearance of mere emargination.

In addition to the greater length of the leaflets in my new plant, their under-sides are less hoary and villous than those of the *hypoglottis*. But I must remark, that the chief and best distinction between these two species is, if constant, the solitary seed in each cell of the bilocular pod of the *A. hypoglottis*, and the three seeds in each of that of the *A. purpureus*.

In examining, a day or two ago, with Mr. Kippist, under a lens and small microscope, an immature pod taken from the lowest flower from one of the heads of each variety or species, eight or nine ovules were plainly visible in each dissected pod; consequently, if the character be a good one, all the ovules except two,—that is, one in each cell in the pod of *A. hypoglottis*, and all, save six, in the pod of the new plant, if *A. purpureus*,—must, in ripening, continue immature or abortive. So I must wait until next summer to decide the accuracy of this distinction, when I hope to procure some mature pods from my variety, or new species. But I shall have no difficulty in obtaining the pods of *A. hypoglottis*, as this pretty plant is common on the sand-links near Hartlepool and Seaton.

Looking then to the more elongated form of the immature pod of my new specimens, and compared with the subcordiform and compressed shape of that of *A. hypoglottis*,—see fig. (*a*) of Plate 12, and figs. (*a*) and (*b*) of Plate 14, in the 'Astragalogia,' and which distinctions are apparent in the dissected young pods contained in papers B 3 and B 4;—I am more inclined to affirm that my recent plant is rather to be accounted as a variety of *A. purpureus*, without the bidentate tips of the leaflets,—the seeds having, most likely, been imported with ballast from Toulon or Marseilles to Hartlepool,—than as a variety of *A. hypoglottis*. And this opinion seems to be in some degree confirmed by the greater number of flowers in each larger head, the much longer peduncles, the greater number of pairs of leaflets, their more lanceolate form, their less hoariness and villousness, than those which respectively occur in *A. hypoglottis**.

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* After my paper was read, a gentleman present at the meeting stated that Baxter had figured, in his 'British Phænogamous Botany,' a variety of the *Plantago major*, which he thought was the same as mine. On looking, subsequently, at vol. iii. plate 207, I found that he has figured at No. 7, a small

The fourth and last plant I now submit to notice, is a most curious departure from the ordinary or normal form of *Plantago major*. I discovered three plants of it nearly together on July 13th of this year, in a meadow, at Norton, in the county of Durham. On examination, each single flower will be found to have grown into a separate spike of a close pyramidal form, and the entire flowering panicle or head to have put on a most distinct and compact pyramidal character; so the variety may be distinguished as—*pyramidalis*—paniculis pyramidalibus densis. Smith, in his 'English Flora,' vol. i. p. 214, says, "the rose-shaped variety, and the panicled one, are often kept in gardens for the sake of curiosity, and afford remarkable instances of vegetable transformation." He mentions two varieties:—"γ. *P. major*, panicula sparsa," figured in Bauhin, Hist. iii. p. 2. 503, *f.*; "δ. *P. rosea*," ibid.

On referring however to Bauhin's work, as alluded to by Smith, the woodcuts there given do not resemble my variety, which is by no means rose-shaped. In the accompanying paper (D.) I have dried two flowering heads of the usual form of the *Plantago major*, which were growing near this varied plant, in order that this curious yet very beautiful transformation may be the more distinctly apparent. The rest of the plant does not differ from the common growth of *P. major*.

Botanical Report on the North-Australian Expedition, under the command of A. C. Gregory, Esq. By Dr. FERDINAND MÜLLER, Botanist to the Expedition. Communicated by the Colonial Office.

[Read Dec. 17th, 1857.]

Sydney Botanic Garden, 20th May, 1857.

SIR,—I do myself the honour of transmitting to you a brief general report on my botanical researches, instituted during your exploration of intertropical Australia.

In order to elucidate how far I was justified to advance the general conclusions contained in the following pages, I beg to refer introductorily both to the extent and the directions of your tracks of exploration, along which I endeavoured to ascertain, not

head of the *Plantago major*, very like my transformed plant; but it seems less, and not so pyramidal in its entire form. Mr. Baxter describes it as var. η, and says it was discovered near Oxford, July 26, 1835.

only the nature of the vegetation, but also the range of its species. I beg further to observe, that I include in the following remarks all those plants which, during momentary interruptions of the voyage to the Victoria River, we were enabled to collect on the islands on the N.E. coast, as well as those obtained during our stay at Moreton Bay.

The plants thus accumulated illustrate, I think, almost completely the flora of Arnhem's Land, with the exception of the northern part, where it seems bamboo-groves and many other features of the Indian vegetation exclusively exist. They comprise further a nearly perfect flora of the Victoria River and its vicinity, as also of the dividing table-land or ranges between North Australia and the interior, less completely the vegetation of the north-western interior (as far as long. 20° 18′ south, and lat. 127° 30′ east), which may be considered as part of the flora of Central Australia. The collections formed during the last part of the expedition illustrate to a considerable extent the vegetation of the country around the south-west, south, and south-east part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, more or less remote from the coast, and finally the plants of the eastern tropical and subtropical parts of New Holland. My observations extend consequently from Point Pearce (the most northern place visited on the mainland in lat. 14° 30′ south) to Termination Lake (our last position south-west, in lat. 20° 18′ south, and long. 127° 30′ east), and north-east as far as the lower part of the Gilbert River (in lat. 17° 15′ south, and long. 141° 20′ east) and south-east as far as Moreton Bay (lat. 27° 30′, long. 153° 20′ east). Additions to the plants from these tracts of country form those procured on the islands of North-east Australia (from lat. 15° to 10° 45′ south); and although the collections from these localities are very limited in land plants, they are of some value, as throwing light upon the phycology of that part of the globe.

In arriving at the conclusions advanced in the following pages, I availed myself of R. Brown's general remarks, appended to 'Flinders's Voyage,' and to Sturt's work on 'Central Australia;' of Allan Cunningham's appendix to King's 'Intertropical Survey of Australia;' of the botanical notes scattered through Sir Thomas Mitchell's work on 'Tropical Australia,' and through Leichhardt's 'Overland-Expedition;' and of Carron's 'Narrative of Kennedy's Expedition.' Besides these works, Mr. Brown's and DeCandolle's 'Prodromi' are almost the only important sources of information on the flora of the intratropical zone of this country.

In the absence of a general work of a recent date on those plants constituting the polypetalous orders, we are, at least as regards Australia, but scantily acquainted with this section of the vegetable kingdom; and if, therefore, many plants noticed during the expedition are on this occasion pronounced as additional to the Australian flora, it is to be admitted, that some of them in all probability occur already in the collections of Allan Cunningham, of R. Brown, or even of Banks and Solander, still unrevealed to botanical science.

The number of plants observed in the whole extent of our journey amounts to nearly 2000 species, which exhibit the proportionately great number of 160 natural orders, and more than 800 genera. Monocotyledoneæ bear to Dicotyledonous plants scarcely the proportion of 1 : 4, and Acotyledoneæ (exclusive of minute fungi) 1 : 8, but with the omission of Algæ only 1 : 12. In North, North-western, and Central Australia cryptogamic plants diminish in number with the decrease of atmospherical humidity to such an extent, that their relative proportions to the rest of the vegetation is probably much smaller than in any other part of the globe, mosses and lichens being almost entirely excluded from many extensive tracts of the country.

The richest natural orders of plants observed in tropical Australia may be arranged according to the preponderance of species in the following series: viz. *Leguminosæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Cyperoideæ*, *Algæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Filices*, *Proteaceæ*, *Malvaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Solanaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, *Scrophularinæ*, &c. But this series, applying to the accumulation of plants from all the country traversed, has to receive considerable alteration in adapting it exclusively to the north-west portion of the continent, where *Compositæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, and *Filices* exist only in a much diminished proportion.

The expedition has not disclosed a single new fundamental form of the vegetable kingdom in the type of a new natural order, unless such should be exhibited yet by any of those, which were seen in a state too imperfect for accurate classification, and were consequently excluded from the appended systematical list. But *Hippocrateæ*, *Alangiaceæ*, *Hydrophylleæ*, *Ephedreæ*, and *Pontederiaceæ* are now for the first time introduced into the Australian flora. The genera, richest of all, are to be arrayed according to their predominance in the following succession:—*Acacia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Solanum*, *Panicum*, *Fimbristylis*, *Grevillea*, *Goodenia*, *Hibiscus*, *Ipomœa*, *Stylidium*, *Mitrasacme*, *Andropogon*, *Cyperus*, *Sida*, *Crotalaria*, *Indigofera*, *Loranthus*, *Ficus*, &c.

Of natural orders, more or less extensively represented in the extratropical parallels of Australia, none were noticed of the following beyond the tropic of Capricorn in a complex of lines of exploration exceeding 5000 miles, and in an extent of 22° of longitude and 9° of latitude; viz. *Ranunculaceæ*, *Hydropeltideæ*, *Tremandreæ*, *Geraniaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Callitrichineæ*, *Crassulaceæ*, *Cunoniaceæ*, *Mesembryanthemeæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, *Epacrideæ*, *Plantagineæ*, *Irideæ*, and *Hypoxideæ*. Besides these, none of the following were noted in North or North-western Australia, viz *Anonaceæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, *Hippocrateæ*, *Erythroxyleæ*, *Xanthoxyleæ*, *Cedreleæ*, *Alangiaceæ*, *Escallonieæ*, *Araliaceæ*, *Oleineæ*, *Piperaceæ* and *Aphyllanthaceæ*: and these are foreign to North-western Australia in addition to the former:—*Cruciferæ*, *Guttiferæ*, *Oxalideæ*, *Passifloreæ*, *Primulaceæ*, *Scitamineæ*, *Junceæ*, *Restiaceæ* and *Xerotideæ*.

Amongst the plants remarkable for their geographical distribution, the Gouty-stem tree (*Adansonia Gregorii*) is deserving of particular notice, since this expedition proved its generic identity with the Baobab or Monkey-Breadtree of Western Africa, which has hitherto remained the isolated representative of its genus. The Australian species, resembling its prototype most strikingly in the often colossal thickness of its stem and in its singular ramification, is evidently restricted to the north-western part of this continent, where Allan Cunningham assigned to it a range of 4° of longitude, and where the same extent of latitude limits its existence. The fruits, borne on a short stalk, contain a dry acidulous pulp, similar to that of *Adansonia digitata*.

Of two endemic kinds of *Cochlospermum* (Silk-cotton trees), one was found to be a native only of North-western Australia, whilst the other extended from around the Gulf of Carpentaria as far as Porter's Range on the Burdekin. A species of *Datura* (allied to *D. alba* of East India) is truly indigenous in the eastern interior: a *Calamus* ranges as far south as Moreton Bay; a second species of the New Zealandian genus *Teucridium* occurs in the hotter parts of Eastern Australia; an undescribed *Gossypium* (mentioned already by A. Cunningham) is dispersed throughout the tropics of this country; a third species of *Pandanus* indicates generally the permanency of fresh water; and the only indigenous *Sciadophyllum* seems to be analogous with *Sc. macrostachyum* of New Guinea, and occurs, according to the observations of Mr. C. Moore, as far south as Wide Bay. I may also draw attention to the wide northern range of the following genera, known formerly only from the extratropical zone of Australia; viz. *Seringia*, *Ke* *raudrenia*, *Rulingia*, *Oxylobium*, *Gompholobium*, *Lhotskya*, *Tryptomene*, *Astartea*, *Harmogia*, *Therogeron*, *Cyclotheca*, *Eremophila*, *Pholidia*, *Pithyrodia*, *Halgania*, and *Cladium*. Not less than sixty genera were observed during the progress of the expedition, which, although established in the floras of other countries, remained unnoticed by any writer on Australian botany: viz. *Stephania*, *Abelmoschus*, *Adansonia*, *Helicteres*, *Melochia*, *Riedleya*, *Melhania*, *Ximenia*, *Glycosmis*, *Hippocratea*, *Bergia*, *Nephelium*, *Cardiospermum*, *Azadirachta*, *Westonia*, *Wistaria*, *Agati*, *Æschynomene*, *Lourea*, *Dicerma*, *Taverniera*, *Atylosia*, *Rhynchosia*, *Tephrosia*, *Parinarium*, *Lumnitzera*, *Ludwigia*, *Luffa*, *Zehneria*, *Trianthema*, *Sesuvium*, *Mappa*, *Baloghia*, *Bridelia*, *Leptonema*, *Pluchea*, *Spilanthes*, *Soliva*, *Haplotaxis*, *Alstonia*, *Cerbera*, *Melodinus*, *Hydrolea*, *Bonnaya*, *Peplidium*, *Rhamphicarpa*, *Adhatoda*, *Dicliptera*, *Adenosmos*, *Teucridium*, *Helicia*, *Ephedra*, *Ouvirandra*, *Aponogeton*, *Hydrocharis*, *Cyanotis*, *Typhonium*, *Oryza*, *Campyloneuron*, and *Ceratopteris*.

A number of genera, at least quite as large as that of the preceding series, are not referable to any hitherto described, and will prove, I trust, a valuable contribution towards the botanical system, inasmuch as the discovery of new generic types assists in disclosing the laws of affinity in nature, connecting often those forms which are isolated by wide chasms, and aiding thus in the advancement and accomplishment of a truly natural system of the whole existing vegetation.

The amount of plants added by our travels to the Australian flora approaches to 800 species. A few of them are incidentally mentioned in the works previously quoted, none however introduced by systematical descriptions. How many of these are really new to science, and how many identical with Indian or Pacific forms, can only be ascertained by a comparison of European collections, and by access to a more extensive library than I have here at my command. Still I am under the impression that at least 500 of the additional plants are peculiar to Australia, and these must therefore be considered as contributions entirely new to botany.

According to a computation instituted in 1849 by R. Brown (in the Appendix to Sturt's 'Central Australia,' ii. pp. 90, 91), the number of plants known from New Holland and Van Diemen's Land scarcely amounted to 7000. Botanical researches in West Australia, Tasmania, South Australia and the colony of Victoria, have added since from places formerly inaccessible, exclusive of Cryptogamia, at least 1000 species.

Assuming that the increase of new Australian cryptogamic plants comprises 500 species, which cannot be considered overrated, when we remember how far alone our marine flora, through the investigations of Professor Harvey, became augmented; and if only, of those plants which resulted from the North Australian expedition, 500, as mentioned before, are regarded as wanting in the existing former collections;—I believe we may then safely assume, that we are at present more or less acquainted with 9000 Australian plants.

The scantiness of the vegetation observed by Capt. Sturt and by us towards Central Australia; the very limited number of new plants contained in a considerable collection formed by Mr. Wilhelmi, west of Spencer's Gulf; the extensive range of identical species along the tropical east coast, and your own observations on the decrease of plants towards the interior of Western Australia;—are sufficient reasons to anticipate, that botanical travellers in future will add scarcely 1000 truly distinct plants to those hitherto accumulated, and that, consequently (with the omission of minute fungi), the vegetable empire of all Australia, inclusive of Tasmania, does in all probability not comprise above 10,000 species.

Many of the indigenous vegetable productions proved eminently useful to the expedition; still it cannot be denied that their number, as far as ascertained, remains exceedingly limited, compared with the total of the plants observed; and attention has already been directed to most of them by Dr. Leichhardt; but in consequence of an extensive loss of specimens, he was deprived of the opportunity of determining many of those useful plants with botanical accuracy; and I shall therefore offer our own observations.

Nymphæa gigantea and a second species, both allied to the sacred Lotus of the ancient Egyptians (*Nymphæa lotus*), adorn in a variable shade of colours everywhere the waters of the warmer zone of Australia. The seed-vessels and the roots of these water-lilies form a large proportion of the vegetable food of the northern natives, and the former particularly will always be regarded as a providential gift in cases of need, by explorers of the North Australian wilderness. Yet more valuable, but less frequent, is *Nelumbium speciosum*, which reaches to East Australian extratropical latitudes. Being identical with the well-known Pythagorean Bean, it is needless to repeat here the uses of a plant which has been famous since the remotest antiquity. During the greater part of the journey, we were more or less extensively supplied with indigenous fruits. Thus the acidulous drupes of three Meliaceous trees (belonging to a new genus of the Trichilious section), the Nonda fruit of Dr. Leichhardt (now referred to *Parinarium*, and also observed on the islands of Torres Strait), a small kind of cucumber, a species of rose-apple (*Jambosa eucalyptoides*), the fruit of *Mimusops Kauki* (a plant restricted to the north-east coast), that of a broad-leaved species of *Terminalia*, the berries of *Physalis parviflora*, the small Lemon of the Brigalow Scrub (*Triphasia glauca*), the berries of Leichhardt's bread-tree (*Gardenia edulis*);—all these were periodically enjoyed, and added often to our diet those vegetable components so essentially required in the torrid zone. In this regard, we had almost daily occasion to praise the value of the purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), which not only occurred in every part of the country explored, but also—principally in the neighbourhood of rivers—often in the greatest abundance. We found it, in sandy and grassy localities, so agreeably acidulous, as to use it for food without any preparation; and I have reason to attribute the continuance of our health, partially to the constant use of this valuable plant. The absence of other antiscorbutic herbs in the north, and the facility with which it may be gathered, entitle it to particular notice.

The Australian spinach (*Chenopodium erosum*), the New Zealandian (*Tetragonia expansa*), and the watercresses (*Nasturtium terrestre* and *Cardamine hirsuta*), which are in utility equal to the purslane, are almost confined to East Australia.

The clustered fig, the produce of a seemingly undescribed arborescent *Ficus*, proved second in importance only to the *Portulaca*, but was rarely available, except along the rivers of East and North-east Australia; and the native Mulberry (*Morus Calcar galli*) was nowhere noticed except on the subtropical portion of the east coast. The tender parts of the stem, and the base of the leaves of *Cymbidium canaliculatum*, the only orchid of the interior of tropical Australia, afforded a mucilaginous food; and the foliage of a *Hibiscus*, closely allied to *H. heterophyllus*, served as a substitute for sorrel. The gum of the *Terminalias*, *Sterculias*, and *Acacias* was seldom obtained, perhaps only in consequence of a season unfavourable for its exudation.

Livistonia inermis and an allied species supplied us occasionally with palm-cabbage; a similar substance, yielded by the Screw-pines (*Pandanus spiralis* and *P. aquaticus*) seemed to be quite harmless, although it retained, even after boiling, some acidity.

In addition to these, there remain to be mentioned, the "Mackenzie Bean" (*Canavallia Baueriana*), the yam (*Dioscorea*), the tubers of *Aponogeton* and *Ouvirandra*, which are of a most agreeable taste, and the root of *Typha*. But the Tacca-tubers are only useful in the preparation of starch.

The plan of the expedition, according to which such an extensive part of the country was to be explored within a limited period, scarcely admitted of an inquiry into the qualities of the timber or into the medicinal or economical properties of the plants we met with, even in those cases where they were expected to exist.

With regard to the former, we regretted to observe in the northern and north-western portion of the continent almost generally the want of that size and regularity of growth for which many of the common trees are so much valued in the colonized parts of Australia. *Melaleuca Leucadendron* (the Indian Cajuput tree) forms the largest and straightest timber tree in the north. Pines were, with the exception of a solitary *Callitris*, nowhere observed except towards the east coast, and Casuarinas are wanting in the vicinity of the Victoria River; whilst our only northern species of this genus (*C. equisetifolia*), a timber-tree of the South-Sea Islands and of the coast tracts of India and Africa, was of universal occurrence around the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast. The stately *Casuarina Decaisneana* we discovered in the sandy desert of Central Australia.

Of *Eucalyptus* occurred not less than 40 species. Two of these retain a scrubby habit and belong exclusively to the inland desert. Of the other species, the Flooded Gum-tree (*E. rostrata*, Schl., *E. acuminata*, Hook.), which is identical with the Yarra-tree of Sir T. Mitchell, and with the red Gum-tree of the South Australian colonists, was found to be universally distributed over the country. Its timber is well known for its durability and being capable of receiving a beautiful polish. Many of the Gum-trees are in their distribution limited by the dividing ranges, but that species named by the colonists "Moreton Bay Ash," advances to the south-east part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, whilst the so-called "Iron-bark tree," when suddenly appearing with the fall of the eastern waters, becomes at once a universal timber-tree.

Mr. C. Moore, who demonstrated the utility and unusual variety of the timber of East Australia so well in the Paris Exhibition, informs us that it is not *Oxleya xanthoxyla*, which supplies the kind of yellow wood, which attained some celebrity in New South Wales. According to an examination of the fruit, it is yielded by a second species of *Azadirachta*. The only indigenous *Erythroxylon*, a small tree not uncommon in East Australia, produces in all probability a red dye similar to that of its congeners.

With regard to the medical properties of the plants, observed during the expedition, I may allude to the tonic bitterness of several *Goodeniaceæ*, of *Canscora diffusa* (which is identical with *Orthostemon erectus*, R. Br.), and of a new genus of *Simarubeæ* (*Picroxylon*), with a wood similar to that of *Quassia*. The *Eucalyptus kino* might be procured in boundless quantities. The bark of the Red Cedar-tree (*Cedrela Australis*) seems to offer a good substitute for that of *Cedrela Toona* and *C. febrifuga*.

The occurrence of some virulent vegetable poison in North-west Australia manifested itself by the loss of several of our horses on three occasions, and I deplore that I failed to ascertain the plant which caused this calamity. In its effects this poison is even more active than that of *Gastrolobium* and *Gompholobium*, which are so destructive to the herds of Western Australia, and its action on the stomach of the animals inflammatory in a high degree. These losses happened on the rocky edges of the sandstone tableland near rivulets lined with *Pandanus spiralis*; but I searched in vain in these localities for plants, the natural alliance of which would justify any suspicion.

My previous remark on the preponderance of grasses, does not merely allude to their diversity in species, but applies equally to their gregarious distribution over a great part of the country. Numerous species of *Panicum* and *Andropogon*, several of *Anthistiria*, *Poa*, *Sporobolus*, *Ectrosia*, *Eriachne*, *Saccharum*, and *Rottboellia*, a *Paspalum*, a *Dactyloctenium*, a kind of rice, and many other grasses of equal value for pasture, cover either the basaltic plains, the valleys, or the fertile undulations. An *Ischæmum*-reed of vast abundance on the banks of the Victoria River offered additional food for our horses. But all the extensive sandstone elevations are devoid of nutritious forage, and the harsh or rigid forms of *Triodia*, *Aristida*, and *Triraphis* supersede the tender grasses of the lower ground.

The rainy season, which we observed to last from November till January, renews with a wonderful rapidity the grasses and the herbaceous vegetation at the hottest season. To this circumstance we have principally to ascribe the continuance of grass in a nutritious state throughout a longer period of the year than in many of the southern tracts of Australia. Dew and occasional showers of rain renew, even to some extent, the grasses in the cooler season, more particularly in localities denuded by bush-fires.

It would lead beyond the limits of this document to contemplate the botany of the country in its full details, but I may sketch the principal distinctive features of the vegetation, which in a comprehensive view can be divided into the following groups:—

1. Plants of the dense coast-forests.
2. „ of the Brigalow scrub.
3. „ of the open downs.
4. „ of the desert.
5. „ of the sandstone table-land.
6. „ of the sea-coast.
7. „ of the banks and valleys of rivers.

The first division, designated by the colonists the brushwood or cedar country, is characterized prominently by a great variety of umbrageous trees, chiefly of an Indian type. These forests occupy the slopes of ranges fronting the east coast, and seem to be dependent, not only on climate, but also, at least in some degree, on the decomposition of schistaceous rocks. The monotony of *Eucalyptus* here gives way to trees of the meliaceous, cedrelaceous, sapindaceous, euphorbiaceous, celastrinaceous, rubiaceous, and laurineous orders, intermixed with *Acronychia*, *Castanospermum*, *Erythrina*, *Ficus*, *Eupomatia*, and trees of other genera, often interrupted by a vast prevalence of noble Araucarias, matted together into an impervious thicket by *lianes* of *Calamus*, of asclepiadeous, apocynaceous, convolvulaceous, menispermaceous, and ampelideous plants, and harbouring in their shade numerous parasitical orchids and ferns.

2. The Brigalow scrub, peculiar apparently to a rather argillaceous sandstone, stretches in East Australia over the elevated plains west of the coast range as far north as Newcastle range; and some of its plants transgress even the elevations which separate the waters of the east coast from those of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Its plants are varied in the extreme; typical of it are, however, shrubs or small trees of *Capparis*, *Pittosporum*, *Heterodendron*, *Triphasia glauca*, *Geijera*, *Brachychiton*, *Cassia*, *Acacia*, *Myoporum*, *Canthium*, *Ehretia*, *Bauhinia Hookeri* and *Bauhinia Carroni*, *Anthobolus leptomerioides*, *Delabechea rupestris*, and principally *Eremophila Mitchelli* and *Strzeleckia dissosperma*. *Eucalypti*, often of considerable size, are dispersed through the Brigalow scrub. In a modification of this botanical feature of the country,

distinguished as the Bottletree scrub, *Delabechea*, *Bauhinia* and *Brachychiton* prevail, seemingly ruled by the presence of basalt, conglomerate, or lime.

3. The open downs of basaltic origin are in many instances surrounded by the Brigalow, or are bordered by the desert. Except along the watercourses, they are nearly destitute of trees, and for the greater part of the year utterly devoid of water. The rich soil readily absorbs the rain, and produces thus a luxuriant herbaceous vegetation. Grasses are here, as stated before, abundant, and cannot in their pastoral value be surpassed. Plants of the genera *Abelmoschus*, *Hibiscus*, *Sida*, *Crotalaria*, *Sesbania*, *Neptunia*, *Cucumis*, *Wedelia*, *Wollastonia*, *Spilanthes*, *Glossogyne*, *Portulaca*, *Gomphrena*, *Pimelea*, *Commelyna*, *Cæsia*, *Bulbine*, &c. are conspicuous, and a marked increase of *Compositæ* is perceptible in those parts of this formation nearest to the eastern coast, where also the occurrence of a new *Verbena* suggested the appellation "Vervain plains" for a certain tract of this country.

4. The desert is, according to the varied character of its sandy, saline, or argillaceous soil, extremely changeable in its flora; but the generality of its plants agrees so well with the genera, and even species, of the barren tracts of the south, as to render their explication here unnecessary. *Trianthema*, *Newcastelia*, *Microcassia*, *Gomphrena*, *Ptilotus*, and a few other desert plants seem not to spread far southward. Acacia forests cover the rising ground.

5. The sandstone table-land forms in its endless extent a landscape equally arid and cheerless. *Eucalypti*, often diminutive, some with lamellar bark and brilliant orange and scarlet flowers, a dwarf *Thouinia*, some *Hibisci*, *Brachychiton ramiflorum*, *Cochlospermum*, *Dodonææ*, *Distichostemon*, *Corchorus*, *Owenia*, *Boronia*, *Zizyphus*, *Buchanania*, *Terminaliæ*, *Jacksoniæ*, *Oxycladium*, *Nematophyllum*, *Bossiææ*, *Indigofera*, *Psoralea*, *Zornia*, *Atylosia*, *Erythrina Vespertilio*, *Bauhinia Leichardtii*, *Laboucheria* (the leguminous Iron-bark tree of Dr. Leichhardt), numerous Acacias, various species of *Calycothrix* and *Melaleuca*, *Lhotskya cuspidata*, *Verticordia Cunninghami*, *Xanthostemon paradoxus*, *Gardenia*, *Petalostigma*, *Scævolæ*, *Goodeniæ*, *Sersalisia*, *Strychnos*, *Spathodea*, many species of *Heliotropium*, *Balfouria saligna*, *Gyrocarpus sphenopterus*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Hakea arborescens*, a considerable number of *Grevilleas*, and *Santalum lanceolatum* constitute, with the above-mentioned *Aristida*, *Triodia* and *Triraphis*, its principal vegetation, *Livistona inermis* gracing now and then its declivities.

6. For the characteristics of the sea-coast we have principally to

refer to the mangrove plants with their usual companions, viz. *Ceriops*, *Rhizophora*, *Bruguiera*, *Avicennia*, *Suriana*, *Ægiceras*, *Ægialitis*, *Pemphis*, &c. On the sandy coast, *Colubrina asiatica*, *Pandanus*, *Spinifex fragilis*, *Triumfetta procumbens*, *Tribulus*, &c., are conspicuous.

7. The following plants are, along the banks of the northern rivers, of frequent occurrence:—the broad-leaved *Terminalia Chuncoa* (the raspberry-tree of Leichhardt), *Jambosa eucalyptoides*, *Morinda Leichhardtii*, *Inga moniliformis*, *Warringtonia*, *Agati*, *Polygonum Cunninghami* (which surrounds also frequently the lagoons of the interior), *Pandanus*, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, *Eucalyptus rostrata*, &c., whilst the vegetation of the grassy valleys bears a resemblance to that of the basaltic downs.

Several other localities with a vegetation of their own, but of less extent or not sufficiently known, cannot be noted on this occasion. Thus the porphyritic ranges which separate the rivers of the Gulf of Carpentaria from those of the eastern coast, the granitic valley of the Nicholson, and other places, are productive of plants which rely upon peculiar geological structures.

I beg to transmit with this report the remaining number of systematical descriptions of new or rare plants, drawn up almost exclusively on the spots of discovery, and which illustrate, with the addition of those forwarded on the former occasions, nearly 600 species; but I have to regret, that in consequence of the destruction of part of the botanical collections on board of the "Messenger," I am not enabled to accompany, in a few instances, these manuscripts with corresponding specimens.

I beg also to append to this communication two lists of plants. In the first I have endeavoured to determine the northern limits of 243 species from the more southern latitudes of Australia, which gradually appeared on the lines of exploration from lat. 17° 30′ south, to lat. 27° south. Probably a slight variation in their range will be observed hereafter under other meridians: still I believe that the limits assigned to them will be found approximately correct for the eastern part of the country within a moderate distance from the coast. The second Appendix contains a systematical catalogue of nearly all the genera of plants observed during the journey, with their respective number of species; and this may serve as an outline of the tropical vegetation of Australia.

In conclusion, I perform a pleasing duty in acknowledging most thankfully the ample opportunities offered by yourself for the prosecution of my labours, which I found facilitated to the fullest extent, as far as circumstances would permit.

I have also to acknowledge contributions towards the botanical collections from all the officers of the expedition, and although those additions yielded but a very small number of species not observed by myself, yet I was thus enabled to reexamine many plants in a more perfect state of development.

I am placed under the greatest obligation to Mr. Walter Hill, Curator of the Brisbane Botanic Garden, not only for communicating some valuable and unique specimens, but also for his disinterestedness in assisting me with his local knowledge of the Moreton Bay district, in obtaining many botanical rarities which I otherwise should have failed to procure; and it remains for me to express likewise my thanks to Mr. C. Moore, Director of the Botanic Garden at Sydney, for providing me with ample room for arranging the herbarium, for giving me unlimited access both to the library and the collections of his establishment, and for rendering numerous services to alleviate my labours in Sydney.

To his Excellency the Governor-General I owe the deepest gratitude for entrusting to me the phytological investigation of such an ample and interesting tract of country, a favour, which I can—reflecting on the rarity of such occasions for research—never sufficiently acknowledge; and finally, I feel proud to state, that, through the usual liberality of Sir William Hooker, I am permitted by Her Majesty's Government to retain a set of botanical specimens, in order to elucidate hereafter to the fullest extent the flora of tropical Australia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
Ferdinand Muller,
Botanist to the North-Australian Expedition.

APPENDIX I.

Showing the range of Extratropical Australian Plants towards the North, as observed during the North-Australian Expedition.

From lat. 17° 30' *to* 18° 30' *south.*

Polygonum plebeium, *R. Br.*
Solanum verbascifolium, *L.*
—— nigrum, *L.*
Teucrium argutum, *R. Br.*
Eremophila Mitchelli, *Benth.*

From lat. 18° 30' *to* 19° *south.*

Chenopodium erosum, *R. Br.*
Bauhinia Hookeri, *Ferd. Mull.*
Vittadinia cuneata, *D.C.*
Plectranthus parviflorus, *W.*
Ruellia Australis, *R. Br.*

Eranthemum variabile, *R. Br.*
Helichrysum lanuginosum, *A. Cunn.*
Oxalis corniculata, *L.*
Hydrocotyle asiatica, *L.*
Calotis scapigera, *Hook.*
——— dilatata, *A. Cunn.*
Verbena officinalis, *L.*
Strzeleckia dissosperma, *F. Muller.*

From lat. 19° *to* 20° *south.*

Geijera latifolia, *Lindl.*
Nasturtium terrestre, *R. Br.*
Xerotis longifolia, *R. Br.*
Rytidochlamys Mitchelli, *Sond.*
Rumex Brownii, *Campd.*
Siegesbeckia orientalis, *L.*
Juncus pallidus, *R. Br.*
Usnea barbata, *Ach.*
Alyxia ruscifolia, *R. Br.*
Lythrum Hyssopifolium, *L.*
Convolvulus erubescens, *Sims.*
Polygonum lapathifolium, *H. Kew.*
Gnaphalium involucratum, *Forst.*
Eclipta erecta, *L.*
Heterodendron oleifolium, *Desf.*
Azolla pinnata, *R. Br.*

From lat. 20° *to* 21° *south.*

Canthium oleifolium, *Hook.*
Scævola spinescens, *R. Br.*
Dipodium punctatum, *R. Br.*
Goodenia geniculata, *R. Br.*
Anthobolus leptomeroides, *n. sp.*

From lat. 21° *to* 22° *south.*

Velleya macrocalyx, *Vriese.*
Goodenia hederacea, *R. Br.*
Myoporum dulce, *Bth.*
Senecio rupicola, *Less. & Rich.*
Pholidia polyclada, *Ferd. Muller.*
Triphasia glauca, *Lindl.*
Cassia circinata, *Bth.*
—— canaliculata, *R. Br.*

From lat. 22° *to* 23° *south.*

Pomax Solandri, *Ferd. Muller.*
Tricoryne scabra, *R. Br.*
Erechthites, *sp.*
Daucus brachiatus, *Sieb.*
Calotis microcephala, *Bth.*
Abutilon diplotrichum, *F. Muller.*
Ajuga Australis, *R. Br.*
Acacia juniperina, *W.*
Blitum glandulosum, *Moqu.*
Picris angustifolia, *D.C.*
Cassia platypoda, *R. Br.*

From lat. 23° *to* 24° *south.*

Bulbine bulbosa, *R. & S.*
Indigofera brevidens, *W.*
Scævola microcarpa, *Cav.*
Swainsonia coronillifolia, *Salisb.*
Hypoxis hygrometrica, *Labill.*
Psoralea tenax, *Lindl.*
Pycnosorus globosus, *Bth.*
Thysanotus tuberosus, *R. Br.*
Aneilema graminea, *R. Br.*
Pratia Cunninghami, *Hook. fil.*
Mimulus gracilis, *R. Br.*
Tetragonia expansa, *L. fil.*
Zygophyllum apiculatum, *F. Mull.*
Atriplex semibaccata, *R. Br.*
Lespedeza juncea, *Pers.*
Andropogon Sieberi, *Kunth.*
Asperula divaricata, *Bisch.*
Pimelea microcephala, *R. Br.*
Stackhousia asperococca, *Salisb.*
Polygonum prostratum, *R. Br.*
Cuscuta Australis, *R. Br.*
Brachycome graminea, *F. Muller.*
Carex inversa, *R. Br.*
Cyperus enervis, *R. Br.*

From lat. 24° *to* 25° *south.*

Funaria hygrometrica, *Hedw.*
Brachychiton populneum, *R. Br.*
Cassia vittata, *R. Br.*
Rubus macropodus, *Séringe.*
Xanthorrhœa arborea, *Sm.*
Macrozamia spiralis, *Miqu.*
Adiantum Æthiopicum, *W.*
———— hispidulum, *Sm.*
Poranthera microphylla, *Brongn.*

Pimelea glauca, *R. Br.*
Velleya paradoxa, *R. Br.*
Hydrocotyle densiflora, *D.C.*
Thesium Australe, *R. Br.*
Exocarpus cupressiformis, *Labill.*
Leuzea Australis, *D.C.*
Helipterum punctatum, *D.C.*
Cassytha paniculata, *R. Br.*
Scirpus maritimus, *L.*
—— lacustris, *L.*
Ranunculus lappaceus, *Sm.*
Cynoglossum Australe, *R. Br.*
Dichondra repens, *R. Br.*

From lat. 25° *to* 26° *south.*

Plantago debilis, *R. Br.*
Angophora eucalyptoides, *F. Mull.*
Scirpus mucronatus, *L.*
Calotis dentex, *R. Br.*
Pultenæa retusa, *Sm.*
Mentha saturejoides, *R. Br.*
Veronica calycina, *R. Br.*
Sambucus Gaudichaudiana, *D.C.*
Polygonum gracile, *R. Br.*
Cyperus venustus, *R. Br.*
Clematis glycinoides, *D.C.*
Solanum aviculare, *Forster.*

From lat. 26° *to* 27° *south.*

Juncus prismatocarpus, *R. Br.*
Goodenia bellidifolia, *Sm.*
——— paniculata, *Sm.*
Opercularia varia, *Hook.*
Pimelea gracilis, *R. Br.*
Brasenia peltata, *Pursh.*
Potamogeton obtusifolius, *Mert. & Koch.*
Brunonia sericea, *Sm.*
Gratiola pedunculata, *R. Br.*
Viola betonicifolia, *Sm.*
Daviesia ulicina, *Sm.*
—— ruscifolia, *A. Cunn.*
Lepidium hyssopifolium, *Desf.*
Stylidium graminifolium, *Sm.*
Beyera oblongifolia, *Kl.*
Carex appressa, *R. Br.*
Morinda jasminoides, *A. Cunn.*
Polygala veronica, *Ferd. Muller.*
Microtis parviflora, *R. Br.*
Cladium junceum, *R. Br.*
Cycnogeton Huegelii, *Endl.*
Cinna ovata, *Kunth.*
Harmogia virgata, *Schauer.*
Pteris esculenta, *Forst.*
Platycerium alcicorne, *Desv.*
Davallia pyxidata, *Sm.*
Cynoglossum latifolium, *R. Br.*
Rubus rosæfolius, *L.*
Caustis pentandra, *R. Br.*
Carex longifolia, *R. Br.*
—— littorea, *Labill.*
Lycopus Australis, *R. Br.*
Viola hederacea, *Labill.*
Lepidosperma exaltatum *et* laterale, *R. Br.*
Juncus vaginatus, *R. Br.*
——— maritimus, *Lam.*
Polygonum strigosum, *R. Br.*
Festuca littoralis, *Labill.*
Microlæna stipoides, *R. Br.*
Billardiera scandens, *Sm.*
Jonidium filiforme, *D.C.*
Drosera binata, *Labill.*
——— peltata, *Sm.*
Comesperma acutifolium, *Steetz.*
———— retusum, *Labill.*
Tetratheca ciliata, *Labill.*
Polycarpon alsinifolium, *D.C.*
Commersonia Fraseri, *Gay.*
Geranium pilosum, *Forst.*
Erodium cygnorum, *Nees.*
Phyllota squarrosa, *Bth.*
Aotus villosa, *Sm.*
Dillwynia ericifolia, *Sm.*
Pultenæa villosa, *Sm.*
——— retusa, *Sm.*
Hovea linearis, *R. Br.*
Platylobium formosum, *Sm.*
Bossiæa ensata, *Sieb.*
Kennedya splendens, *Paxt.*
Hardenborgia monophylla, *Bth.*
Acacia suaveolens, *W.*

Acacia Sophoræ, *R. Br.*
Epilobium Billardieri, *Sér.*
Tillæa verticillaris, *D.C.*
Callicoma serratifolia, *R. Br.*
Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale, *Haw.*
Actinotus Helianthi, *Labill.*
Trachymene ovata, *D.C.*
Petroselinum prostratum, *D.C.*
Astrotricha longifolia, *Bth.*
Sambucus xanthocarpa, *F. Muller.*
Ricinocarpus pinifolius, *Desf.*
Solenogyne bellioides, *Cass.*
Lobelia anceps, *Thunb.*
——— gibbosa, *Labill.*
——— pedunculata. *R. Br.*
Scævola suaveolens, *R. Br.*
Styphelia viridiflora, *R. Br.*
Lissanthe daphnoides, *R. Br.*
Leucopogon Richei, *R. Br.*
—— affinis, *R. Br.*
—— juniperinus, *R. Br.*
—— ericoides, *R. Br.*
Monotoca elliptica, *R. Br.*
Epacris pulchella, *R. Br.*
—— obtusifolia, *Sm.*
—— purpurascens, *R. Br.*
Ponceletia sprengelioides, *R. Br.*
Melichrus, *sp.*
Trochocarpa laurina, *R. Br.*
Myrsine variabilis, *R. Br.*
Villarsia parnassifolia, *Labill.*
Calystegia marginata, *R. Br.*
Prostanthera linearis, *R. Br.*
Conospermum taxifolium, *Sm.*
Persoonia tenuifolia, *R. Br.*
—— virgata, *R. Br.*
—— lanceolata, *Sm.*
Banksia latifolia, *R. Br.*
—— oblongifolia, *Cav.*
—— serrata, *L. Suppl.*
—— integrifolia, *L. Suppl.*
Leptomeria acida, *R. Br.*
Casuarina tenuissima, *Sieb.*
Cryptostylis longifolia, *R. Br.*
Spiranthes Australis, *Labill.*
Pterostylis ophioglossa, mutica, *et* concinna, *R. Br.*
Acianthus fornicatus, *R. Br.*
Corysanthes unguiculata, *R. Br.*
Chiloglottis diphylla, *R. Br.*
Cyrtostylis reniformis, *R. Br.*
Glossodia minor, *R. Br.*
Sowerbæa juncea, *Sm.*
———— sericea, *Sm.*

APPENDIX II.

Systematic Index of the Genera of Plants observed during Mr. Gregory's Expedition in tropical and Eastern subtropical Australia; with the addition of the approximate number of Species either noticed or collected by Dr. Ferd. Müller, *Botanist to the Expedition.*

THALAMIFLORÆ.

Ranunculaceæ.	SP.	
Ranunculus	2	
Clematis	1—	3
Dilleniaceæ.		
Hibbertia	8	
Pleurandra	2	
Hemistemma	3	
Pachynema	1—	14

Anonaceæ.		SP.
Eupomatia		1
Menispermeæ.		
Cocculus	3	
Stephania	1—	4
Nymphaeaceæ.		
Nymphæa		2

THALAMIFLORÆ (*continued*).

Nelumbineæ.	SP.	
Nelumbium		1
Cabombeæ.		
Brasenia		1
Cruciferæ.		
Cardamine	1	
Nasturtium	1	
Lepidium	1—	3
Capparideæ.		
Capparis	8	
Cleome	3	
Rœpera	1—	12
Violarinæ.		
Ionidium	3	
Viola	2—	5
Droseraceæ.		
Drosera	6	
Byblis	1—	7
Polygaleæ.		
Polygala	4	
Comesperma	4—	8
Tremandreæ.		
Tetratheca		1
Pittosporeæ.		
Pittosporum	5	
Billardiera	1	
Ixiosporum	1	
Hymenosporum	1	
Citriobatus	1	
Bursaria	1—	10
Frankeniaceæ.		
Frankenia		1
Caryophylleæ.		
Polycarpæa	5	
Polycarpon	1—	6
Surianeæ.		
Suriana		1
Phytolacceæ.		
*Phytolacca	1	
Cyclotheca	1—	2

Malvaceæ.	SP.	
Malva	2	
Sida	13	
Abutilon	8	
Pavonia	1	
Abelmoschus	2	
Hibiscus	17	
Gossypium	1—	44
Bombaceæ.		
Adansonia	1	
Methorium	3	
Helicteres	1	
Sterculia	1	
Delabechea	1	
Brachychiton	4—	11
Cochlospermeæ.		
Cochlospermum		2
Tiliaceæ.		
Grewia	3	
Triumfetta	6	
Corchorus	6—	15
Buttneriaceæ.		
Seringia	1	
Keraudrenia	2	
Rulingia	2	
Commersonia	1	
Dicarpidium	1	
Waltheria	1	
Melochia	1	
Riedleja	1	
Melhania	1—	11
Elæocarpeæ.		
Elæocarpus		2
Olacinæ.		
Ximenia	1	
Olax	2—	3
Aurantiaceæ.		
Triphasia	1	
Glycosmis	1	
Limonia	1—	3
Hypericinæ.		
Hypericum		1

THALAMIFLORÆ (*continued*).

Elatineæ.	SP.	
Elatine	1	
Bergia	3—	4
Guttiferæ.		
Calophyllum		1
Hippocrateæ.		
Hippocratea		1
Erythroxyleæ.		
Erythroxylon		1
Sapindaceæ.		
Dodonæa	9	
Distichostemon	1	
Heterodendron	2	
Nephelium	5	
Cupania	5	
Thouinia	2	
Schmiedelia	1	
Cardiospermum	1	
Apophyllum	1—	27
Meliaceæ.		
Elseya	1	
Azadirachta	1	
Owenia	5	
Hartighsea	3	
Melia	1	
Carapa	1—	12

Ampelideæ.	SP.	
Cissus	9—	9
Geraniaceæ.		
Geranium	1	
Erodium	1—	2
Oxalideæ.		
Oxalis		1
Zygophylleæ.		
Zygophyllum	1	
Tribulopsis	3	
Tribulus	3—	7
Rutaceæ.		
Geijera	3	
Euodia	1	
Eriostemon	2	
Zieria	1	
Boronia	8—	15
Xanthoxyleæ.		
Acronychia		3
Simarubeæ.		
Picroxylon		1
Cedreleæ.		
Flindersia	1	
Strzeleckia	1	
Oxleya	1	
Cedrela	1—	4

CALYCIFLORÆ.

Stackhousieæ.		
Stackhousia	3	
Celastrinæ.		
Osteotheca	2	
Catha	4	
Celastrus	2	
Elæodendron	1—	9
Rhamneæ.		
Zizyphus	2	
Colubrina	1	
Alphitonia	1	
Ventilago	1—	5
Anacardiaceæ.		
Buchanania	1	
Leguminosæ.		
Oxylobium	2	
Podolobium	2	
Gompholobium	3	

Leguminosæ (continued).	
Jacksonia	5
Oxycladium	1
Daviesia	2
Phyllota	1
Aotus	1
Dillwynia	1
Euchilus	1
Pultenæa	7
Mirbelia	1
Hovea	4
Platylobium	1
Nematophyllum	1
Bossiæa	5
Crotalaria	12
Westonia	1
Lotus	1

CALYCIFLORÆ (*continued*).

Leguminosæ (continued).	SP.
Indigofera	12
Psoralea	8
Psoralina	3
Tephrosia	6
Wistaria	2
Sesbania	4
Agati	1
Swainsonia	2
Zornia	6
Æschynomene	2
Lourea	1
Dicerma	1
Taverniera	1
Lespedeza	1
Desmodium	7
Tetracommæa	1
Kennedya	1
Hardenbergia	1
Leptocyamus	2
Galactia	1
Canavalia	1
Mucuna	1
Phaseolus	1
Plagiotropis	1
Vigna	3
Erythrina	3
Atylosia	3
Rhynchosia	1
Abrus	1
Dichromosperma	1
Sophora	1
Castanospermum	1
Barklya	1
Microcassia	1
Labichea	1
Petalogyne	2
Brewsteria	1
Cassia	15
Cæsalpinia	1
Bauhinia	3
Laboucheria	1
Neptunia	2
Inga	1
Acacia	50—212

Rosaceæ.		SP.
Rubus		3
Chrysobalaneæ.		
Parinarium		2
Combretaceæ.		
Terminalia	9	
Chuncoa	1	
Lumnitzera	1—	11
Alangieæ.		
Pseudalangium		1
Melastomaceæ.		
Melastoma	1	
Osbeckia	1—	2
Rhizophoreæ.		
Ceriops	1	
Rhizophora	1	
Bruguiera	1	
Carallia	1—	4
Onagreæ.		
Epilobium	1	
Jussiæa	2	
Ludwigia	1—	4
Halorageæ.		
Myriophyllum	3	
Haloragis	4—	7
Callitrichinæ.		
Callitriche		1
Ceratophylleæ.		
Ceratophyllum		1
Lythraceæ.		
Lythrum	2	
Calopeplis	1	
Basistemon	1	
Ammannia	3	
Pemphis	1—	8
Myrtaceæ.		
Calycothrix	7	
Lhotzkya	1	
Homalocalyx	1	
Tryptomene	1	
Verticordia	1	

CALYCIFLORÆ (*continued*).

Myrtaceæ (continued).		SP.
Darwinia	1	
Astartea	1	
Harmogia	2	
Bæckia	2	
Tristania	4	
Callistemon	3	
Melaleuca	8	
Leptospermum	4	
Lysicarpus	1	
Xanthostemon	2	
Angophora	3	
Eucalyptus	40	
Lithomyrtus	1	
Acmene	2	
Eugenia	3	
Jambosa	2	
Barringtonia	2—	92
Cucurbitaceæ.		
Luffa	2	
Cucumis	2	
Cucurbitella	1	
Trichosanthes	3	
Bryonia	1	
Zehneria	1	
Lagenaria	1—	11
Passifloreæ.		
Disemma		2
Portulaceæ.		
Portulaca	7	
Calandrinia	2	
Trigastrotheca	1	
Mollugo	2	
Trianthema	3	
Brachypyxis	2	
Sesuvium	1	
Glinus	1	
Tetragonia	1—	20
Mesembryanthemeæ.		
Mesembryanthemum		1
Crassulaceæ.		
Tillæa		1
Cunoniaceæ.		
Callicoma		1

Escallonieæ.		SP.
Hemidistylis		1
Umbelliferæ.		
Hydrocotyle	7	
Hemicarpus	3	
Didiscus	1	
Xanthosia	1	
Actinotus	1	
Trachymene	2	
Platycarpidium	1	
Astrotricha	1	
Petroselinum	1	
Helosciadium	1	
Daucus	1	
Eryngium	2—	22
Araliaceæ.		
Panax	1	
Sciadophyllum	1—	2
Caprifoliaceæ.		
Sambucus		2
Loranthaceæ.		
Loranthus	15	
Tupeia	2	
Viscum	1—	18
Rubiaceæ.		
Asperula	3	
Pomax	1	
Opercularia	2	
Spermacoce	5	
Cephaelis	1	
Psychotria	4	
Pavetta	3	
Canthium	6	
Pogonolobus	1	
Morinda	2	
Creocarpus	1	
Nertera	1	
Hedyotis	6	
Rondeletia	1	
Gardenia	4	
Guettarda	1—	42
Euphorbiaceæ.		
Euphorbia	6	
Excœcaria	1	

CALYCIFLORÆ (*continued*).

Euphorbiaceæ (continued).	SP.	
Omalanthus	2	
Cœlebogyne	1	
Elachocroton	1	
Tragia	1	
Petalostigma	1	
Echinocroton	1	
Acalypha	2	
Amperea	1	
Mappa	1	
Baloghia	1	
Ricinocarpus	1	
Bertya	1	
Adriana	1	
Beyera	1	
Croton	6	
Monococcus	1	
Briedelia	1	
Phyllanthus	7	
Synostemon	4	
Melanthesa	2	
Leptonema	1	
Micranthemum	1	
Glochidion	2	
Elachopetalum	1	
Poranthera	1—	50
Compositæ.		
Vernonia	1	
Eurybia	2	
Vittadinia	2	
Therogeron	1	
Minuria	1	
Calotis	5	
Brachycome	5	
Lagenophora	1	
Solenogyne	1	
Sphæranthus	2	
Conyza	1	
Spiropodium	1	
Blumea	5	
Pluchea	2	
Rhodanthemum	4	
Oliganthemum	1	
Monenteles	3	
Eclipta	1	

Compositæ (continued).		SP.
Siegesbeckia	1	
Wedelia	3	
Wollastonia	3	
Bidens	2	
Diodontium	1	
Spilanthes	2	
Glossogyne	2	
Flaveria	1	
Cotula	1	
Myriogyne	3	
Sphæromorphæa	1	
Soliva	1	
Calocephalus	1	
Pycnosorus	1	
Cassinia	1	
Ozothamnus	1	
Rutidosis	2	
Ixiolæna	1	
Rytidochlamys	1	
Podolepis	3	
Chrysocephalum	1	
Helichrysum	4	
Helipterum	2	
Gnaphalium	3	
Erechthites	2	
Senecio	2	
Coleocoma	1	
Haplotaxis	1	
Kippistia	1	
Leuzea	1	
Picris	1	
*Crepis	1	
Sonchus	2—	93
Stylidieæ.		
Stylidium		16
Lobeliaceæ.		
Lobelia	9	
Pratia	1—	10
Campanulaceæ.		
Wahlenbergia		1
Goodeniaceæ.		
Goodenia	20	
Calogyne	1	

CALYCIFLORÆ (*continued*).

Goodeniaceæ (continued).	SP.	
Velleya	4	
Dampiera	2	
Leschenaultia	1	
Scævola	9—	37
Epacrideæ.		
Styphelia	1	
Lissanthe	1	

Epacrideæ (continued).	SP.	
Leucopogon	8	
Monotoca	2	
Epacris	3	
Ponceletia	1	
Melichrus	1	
Acrotriche	1	
Trochocarpa	1—	19

COROLLIFLORÆ.

Myrsineæ.		
Myrsine	1	
Ægiceras	1—	2
Sapoteæ.		
Mimusops	1	
Sersalisia	3	
Ixiocarpus	1—	5
Ebenaceæ.		
Diospyros	1	
Maba	4—	5
Oleinæ.		
Olea	1	
Notelæa	3—	4
Jasmineæ.		
Jasminum		6
Loganiaceæ.		
Strychnos	1	
Logania	1	
Dichotomostachys	1	
Mitrasacme	16—	19
Gentianeæ.		
Limnanthemum	4	
Villarsia	1	
Canscora	1	
Erythræa	1—	7
Apocyneæ.		
Parsonsia	6	
Lyonsia	1	
Balfouria	1	
Wrightia	1	
Alstonia	2	
Tabernæmontana	1	
Carissa	2	
Cerbera	1	
Melodinus	1	
Alyxia	1—	17

Asclepiadeæ.		
Microstemma	2	
Cynoctonum	5	
Bidaria	2	
Leichhardtia	1	
Gongronema	2	
Gymnema	1	
Marsdenia	4	
Tylophora	2	
Oxystelma	1	
Gymnanthera	1	
Hoya	1	
Sarcostemma	1	
Rhyncharrhena	1—	24
Bignoniaceæ.		
Tecoma	3	
Spathodea	2—	5
Hydrophylleæ.		
Hydrolea		1
Convolvulaceæ.		
Calystegia	1	
Convolvulus	2	
Ipomœa	17	
Breweria	3	
Polymeria	2	
Evolvulus	1	
Cressa	1	
Dichondra	1	
Cuscuta	1—	29
Boragineæ.		
Heliotropium	9	
Lobophyllum	1	
Cynoglossum	3	
Trichodesma	3	
Tournefortia	2	
Halgania	1	
Ehretia	1—	20

COROLLIFLORÆ (*continued*).

Solaneæ.		SP.
Solanum	25	
Physalis	2	
Nicotiana	1	
Datura	1—	29
Scrophularineæ.		
Duboisia	1	
Büchneria	2	
Vandellia	3	
Bonnaya	3	
Mimulus	3	
Microcarpæa	1	
Limnophila	1	
Gratiola	2	
Centranthera	1	
Veronica	1	
Morgania	2	
Peplidium	1	
Herpestis	1	
Rhamphicarpa	1	
Stemodia	2	
Scoparia	1	
Artanema	1—	27
Acanthaceæ.		
Stemodiopsis	1	
Adenosma	1	
Ruellia	1	
Eranthemum	1	
Rostellularia	2	
Adhatoda	1	
Hygrophila	1	
Dicliptera	1	
Hypoestes	2	
Nelsonia	1—	12
Lentibulariæ.		
Utricularia		8

Primulaceæ.		SP.
Micropyxis		1
Pedalinæ.		
Josephinia		2
Myoporinæ.		
Myoporum	5	
Pholidia	3	
Stenochilus	3	
Eremophila	3—	14
Verbenaceæ.		
Avicennia	2	
Clerodendron	5	
Vitex	5	
Premna	2	
Pityrodia	1	
Newcastelia	1	
Dennisonia	1	
Callicarpa	3	
Teucridium	1	
Verbena	3	
Lippia	1—	25
Labiatæ.		
Lycopus	1	
Salvia	1	
Westringia	1	
Ajuga	1	
Anisomeles	3	
Teucrium	3	
Mentha	3	
Plectranthus	6	
Prostanthera	1—	20
Plumbagineæ.		
Plumbago	1	
Ægialitis	1—	2
Plantagineæ.		
Plantago		1

MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.

Nyctagineæ.		
Boerhaavia		1
Amaranthaceæ.		
Alternanthera	3	
Trichinium	8	
Gomphrena	5	

Amaranthaceæ (continued).		
Ptilotus	3	
Nyssanthes	2	
Amaranthus	3	
Achyranthes	1	
Deeringia	1—	26

MONOCHLAMYDEÆ (*continued*).

Salsoleæ.		SP.
Blitum	2	
Rhagodia	3	
Chenopodium	3	
Atriplex	4	
Anisacantha	3	
Kentropsis	1	
Kochia	3	
Enchylæna	1	
Salsola	1	
Chenopodina	1	
Arthrocnemum	1	
Halocnemum	2—	25
Polygoneæ.		
Muehlenbeckia	1	
Polygonum	9	
Rumex	3—	13
Laurineæ.		
Cryptocarya	1	
Tetranthera	2	
Cassytha	2	
Gyrocarpus	1—	6
Proteaceæ.		
Conospermum	1	
Helicia	1	
Persoonia	5	
Orites ?	1	
Grevillea	22	
Hakea	7	
Lomatia	1	
Stenocarpus	2	
Banksia	5—	45

Thymeleæ.		SP.
Wickstrœmia	1	
Pimelea	9—	10
Santalaceæ.		
Anthobolus	2	
Santalum	1	
Exocarpus	2	
Leptomeria	1	
Thesium	1—	7
Urticeæ.		
Aphananthus	1	
Urtica	2	
Parietaria	1	
Morus	2	
Dorstenia	1	
Ficus	12—	19
Casuarineæ.		
Casuarina		6
Coniferæ.		
Frenela	4	
Podocarpus	1	
Araucaria	2—	7
Ephedreæ.		
Ephedra		1
Cycadeæ.		
Macrozamia	1	
Cycas	2—	3
Piperaceæ.		
Piperomia		2

MONOCOTYLEDONEÆ.

Orchideæ.		
Calanthe	1	
Spiranthes	1	
Microtis	1	
Dipodium	2	
Cryptostylis	1	
Cymbidium	3	
Dendrobium	3	
Sarcochilus	1	
Pterostylis	6	
Caladenia	2	

Orchideæ (continued).		
Acianthus	1	
Corysanthes	1	
Chiloglottis	1	
Arthrochilus	1	
Cyrtostylis	1	
Glossodia	1	
Oberonia	1—	28
Philydreæ.		
Philydrum		1

MONOCOTYLEDONEÆ (*continued*).

Irideæ.		SP.
Patersonia		2
Amaryllideæ.		
Calostemma	1	
Crinum	3—	4
Scitamineæ.		
Hellenia		1
Hydrocharideæ.		
Anacharis	1	
Hydrocharis	1	
Ottelia	2	
Vallisneria	2—	6
Najadeæ.		
Najas		2
Zosteraceæ.		
Thalassia		2
Alismaceæ.		
Alisma		2
Juncagineæ.		
Cycnogeton	2	
Ouvirandra	2	
Aponogeton	1	
Potamogeton	4	
Ruppia	1	
Leiostigma	1	
Triglochin	1—	12
Hæmodoraceæ.		
Hæmodorum		3
Dioscoreæ.		
Dioscorea		1
Smilacinæ.		
Smilax	1	
Ripogonum	1—	2
Melanthaceæ.		
Anguillaria	1	
Kreysigia	1—	2
Pontederiaceæ.		
Limnostachys		1
Liliaceæ.		
Bulbine	2	
Dichopogon	1	

Liliaceæ (continued).		SP.
Chlorophytum	1	
Cæsia	3	
Tricoryne	1	
Dianella	3	
Cordyline	1	
Asparagus	1	
Eustrephus	2	
Geitonoplesium	2	
Thysanotus	2	
Sowerbæa	1	
Xanthorrhœa	2—	22
Hypoxideæ.		
Hypoxis		1
Aphyllantheæ.		
Laxmannia		1
Commelyneæ.		
Commelyna	4	
Aneilema	5	
Cyanotis	1	
Cartonema	1—	11
Taccaceæ.		
Tacca		1
Aroideæ.		
Arum	1	
Typhonium	1	
Caladium	1—	3
Orontiaceæ.		
Gymnostachys	1	
Pothos	1—	2
Pistiaceæ.		
Lemna		1
Typhaceæ.		
Typha	1	
Sparganium	1—	2
Pandaneæ.		
Pandanus		3
Palmæ.		
Livistona	2	
Seaforthia	1	
Calamus	1—	4

MONOCOTYLEDONEÆ (*continued*).

Xyrideæ.		SP.
Xyris		5
Eriocauleæ.		
Eriocaulon		4
Desvauxieæ.		
Desvauxia		2
Xerotideæ.		
Xerotes		4
Flagellarieæ.		
Flagellaria		1
Junceæ.		
Juncus		5
Restiaceæ.		
Restio	3	
Lepyrodia	1	
Calorophus	1—	5
Cyperoideæ.		
Cyperus	14	
Kyllingia	1	
Hypælyptum	1	
Fuirena	2	
Chondrachne	1	
Chorizandra	1	
Isolepis	5	
Scirpus	4	
Heleocharis	6	
Fimbristylis	24	
Rhynchospora	1	
Schœnus	3	
Chætospora	1	
Lepidosperma	2	
Cladium	5	
Gahnia	1	
Psittacoschœnus	1	
Caustis	1	
Scleria	2	
Carex	6—	82
Gramineæ.		
Sporobolus	2	
Cinna	1	

Gramineæ (continued).	SP.
Agrostis	1
Perotis	1
Aristida	4
Stipa	1
Amphipogon	1
Danthonia	1
Bromus	1
Glyceria	1
Vulpia	1
Poa	2
Eragrostis	3
Triodia	3
Phragmites	1
Eriachne	5
Pappophorum	2
Triraphis	2
Ectrosia	2
Dactyloctenium	1
Chloris	3
Cynodon	2
Paspalum	1
Panicum	25
Oplismenus	1
Setaria	3
Cenchrus	2
Lappago	1
Neurachne	1
Isachne	1
Xerochloa	2
Spinifex	2
Anthistiria	6
Andropogon	16
Erianthus	2
Imperata	1
Ischæmum	4
Rottboellia	3
Ophiurus	1
Hemarthria	1
Zoysia	1
Microlæna	1
Oryza	1
Leersia	1—118

ACOTYLEDONEÆ.

Polypodiaceæ.	SP.
Acrostichum	2
Platycerium	2
Campyloneuron	1
Gymnogramme	1
Notochlæna	2
Polypodium	7
Cheilanthes	2
Adiantum	2
Pteris	5
Blechnum	1
Lomaria	1
Asplenium	4
Doodia	2
Nephrodium	4
Aspidium	1
Lindsæa	1
Davallia	1
Dicksonia	2
Ceratopteris	1

Polypodiaceæ (continued).	SP.	
Gleichenia	4	
Platyzoma	1	
Schizæa	1	
Lygodium	1—	49
Lycopodiaceæ.		
Psilotum	1	
Tmesipteris	1	
Lycopodium	5—	7
Marsileaceæ.		
Marsilea	1	
Azolla	1—	2
Ophioglosseæ.		
Ophioglossum	3	
Botrychium	1—	4
Characeæ.		
Chara	3	
Nitella	3—	6

Præcursores ad Floram Indicam. By J. D. HOOKER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. & L.S., and T. THOMSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. & L.S.

(Continued from page 103 of this volume.)

Nat. Ord. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

BESIDES the many well-known points of close affinity between *Caprifoliaceæ* and *Rubiaceæ*, an examination of the Indian plants of the former Order enables us to add one which has generally been supposed to present a good distinguishing character between them, namely the large stipules present in two genuine species of *Lonicera* itself. In *Sambucus* the leaves are sometimes described as stipulate, an appearance due in the Indian species to a pair of reduced basal pinnules.

The structure of the ovules in this Order is similar in many respects to that of *Corneæ*, and is the same as in many *Rubiaceæ*. These, in the very earliest stage of *Viburnum Tinus*, consist of a minute mamillary curved nucleus encircled with an annulus, which is the only integument; this annulus is no further developed, but as the ovule grows to maturity, it continues unchanged at its apex. The fully-developed ovule hence has no apparent integuments; that represented by the annulus, being the one which answers to the inner (secundine) in more highly-developed ovules, is in *Viburnum*, congenitally adnate with the nucleus. In *Viburnum* the ovary is generally 1-celled, in *V. Tinus* 2-celled, and the solitary pendulous ovule hangs transversely, so that the raphe is neither turned towards the placental axis, nor diametrically away from it. The testa is formed of the walls of the nucleus and its adherent integument. The cavity of the ovary is full of stellate hairs. The three stigmas are free in a very early stage, and the ovule is developed in one of them above the plane passing through the base of the calyx-lobes. The three stigmas hence probably represent as many free ovaries which afterwards combine, and the developed cells are produced downwards forming cavities in the peduncle.

(Conspectus Generum.)

A. LONICEREÆ. Corollæ *tubus elongatus*. Stylus *filiformis*. Rhaphe *extrorsa*.

1. LONICERA, *Desf.* *Calycis* limbus 5-dentatus. *Corolla* tubulosa. *Stamina* 5. *Ovarium* 2–3-loculare; ovulis plurimis, pendulis. *Bacca* carnosa, oligo- v. poly-sperma, 2–3-locularis, v. septis obliteratis 1-locularis.—Frutices *v.* suffruticuli *erecti v. scandentes*; foliis *in paucis stipulatis*.

2. LEYCESTERIA, *Wall.* *Calycis* limbus 5-lobus, lobis linearibus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* 5. *Ovarium* 5-loculare; ovulis perplurimis, pendulis. *Bacca* carnosa, 5-locularis, polysperma.—Frutex *erectus*; caule *ramoso, fistuloso*; foliis junioribus *sæpe lobatis*; floribus *bracteatis*; bracteis *amplis*.

3. TRIOSTEUM, *L.* *Calycis* limbus 5-lobus, lobis foliaceis. *Corolla* tubulosa. *Stamina* 5. *Ovarium* 3–5-loculare; ovulis solitariis pendulis. *Bacca* coriacea.—Suffruticuli; foliis *basi subconnatis connatisve*.

4. ABELIA, *Br.* *Calycis* tubus compressus; limbus 5-partitus, lobis foliaceis. *Corolla* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* 4. *Ovarium* 3-loculare; loculis duobus pluri-ovulatis, ovulis abortientibus; tertio 1-ovulato fertili. *Bacca* coriacea, 1-sperma.—Frutices *debiles*; foliis *crenatis*; floribus *involucratis*.

5. DICHILANTHE, *Thwaites.* *Calycis* limbus breviter tubulosus, intus 5-squamatus, 5-partitus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, curva, ore bilabiato, labio superiore 2-dentato, inferiore 3-dentato. *Stamina* 5. *Ovarium* 2-loculare; ovulis solitariis, pendulis.—Arbor; ramulis *teretibus, ad nodos gemmiferis*; foliis *lanceolatis, coriaceis, integerrimis*; floribus *terminalibus, sessilibus, confertis*.

B. SAMBUCEÆ. Corolla *rotata v. breviter tubulosa.* Stigmata 3, *sessilia.* Rhaphe *introrsa v. lateralis.*

6. VIBURNUM, *L.* *Calycis* limbus parvus, 5-dentatus. *Corolla* rotata v. breviter infundibuliformis v. tubulosa. *Stamina* 5. *Ovarium* 1-, rarius 2–3-loculare; ovulis solitariis, pendulis. *Bacca* abortu 1-locularis, 1-sperma.—Frutices *erecti*; foliis *simplicibus, integris*; floribus *corymbosis.*

7. SAMBUCUS, *Tourn.* *Calycis* limbus 5-dentatus v. obsoletus: *Corolla* rotata. *Stamina* 5. *Ovarium* 3–5-loculare; ovulis solitariis, pendulis. *Bacca* 3–5-pyrena.—Suffrutices *v.* Herbæ; foliis *impari-pinnatisectis, basi spurie 2-stipulatis v. 2-glandulosis*; floribus *corymbosis.*

I. LONICERA, *L.*

§ A. STIPULATÆ. *Stipulæ* interpetiolares magnæ.

1. **LONICERA STIPULATA** (*Hf. & T.*). Ramis foliis stipulisque subtus inflorescentiaque dense lanuginosis, stipulis orbiculatis reflexis, foliis distichis oblique ovato-lanceolatis subserratis, floribus subcapitatis, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis, baccis polyspermis.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim! alt. 6000–10,000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. Mart. Apr.) (v. v.)

Species insignis. *Folia* 4–6 unc. longa, coriacea, supra læte viridia, subrugosa, basi inæqualia. *Stipulæ* ½ unc. latæ, marginibus recurvis. *Flores* erecti, bracteati. *Calycis* lobi lineari-oblongi. *Corolla* ⅔ unc. longa, alba, infundibuliformis, basi subgibbosa, laxe lanata. *Stamina* inclusa. *Bacca* ovoidea, flava.

2. **LONICERA GLAUCOPHYLLA** (*Hf. & T.*). Glaberrima, ramis gracilibus, foliis distichis breve petiolatis lanceolatis v. ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis sinuato-serratis subtus glaucis puberulis, stipulis orbiculatis reflexis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim! alt. 5000–6000 ped., *J. D. H.* (v. v.)

Folia 3–4 unc. longa, submembranacea; nervis subtus gracilibus. *Flores* ignoti.

§ B. BRACTEATÆ. Erectæ. *Pedunculi* 2-flori. *Bracteæ* 2, magnæ, membranaceæ v. foliaceæ, orbiculatæ, flores amplectentes.

3. **LONICERA HISPIDA** (*Pall. ex Willd. MSS.*). Ramis hispido-pilosis, foliis oblongis lineari- v. ovato-oblongis obtusis acutis acuminatisve ciliatis utrinque sparse pilosis, pedunculis robustis deflexis, bracteis amplis membranaceis ciliatis flores fere velantibus, corolla infundibuliformi breviter 5-loba.—*D. C. Prodr.* iii. 338; *Ledeb. Flor. Ross.* ii. 389. *Ic.* t. 212.—*L. bracteata,* Royle, Ill. p. 237. t. 53.

Var. β. *setosa*; ramulis foliisque utrinque setoso-hispidis, foliis basi subcordatis.

Hab. Himalaya alpina interiore, alt. 11,000–14,000 ped. Kunawur! *Munro.* Garwhal! et Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.*—Var. β. Sikkim, alt. 13,000 ped., *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Distr. Soongaria; Siberia Altaica.

Frutex robustus, 2–4-pedalis. *Rami* paucifoliati, cortice laxo; ramulis interdum flexuosis. *Folia* breve petiolata, 1–2 unc. longa, submembranacea. *Pedunculi* pilosi, foliis breviores. *Bracteæ* (majores quam in stirpe Sibirica) ½–1 unc. longæ, valde concavæ, acutæ, ciliatæ, pubescentes, subplicatæ. *Flores* supra medium exserti, glabri v. pilosi. *Corolla* late tubuloso-infundibuliformis, basi gibba. *Bracteolæ* minimæ. *Fructus* ovoideus; seminibus plurimis, singula serie sub 8.

4. LONICERA GLAUCA (*Hf. & T.*). Fruticulus ramosus glaber, foliis (½–⅔ pollicaribus) lineari-oblongis obtusis marginibus scaberulis recurvis subtus glaucis, pedunculis brevibus, bracteis late ovato-oblongis ciliatis, corolla longe tubulosa tubo gracili, ovariis liberis.

Hab. In Himalaya interiore occidentali et Tibetia alpina, alt. 13,000–16,000 ped. Kumaon! et Garwhal! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Zanskar! Piti! Nubra! *T. Thomson.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Fruticulus humilis. *Rami* glauci, virgati, cortice laxo. *Flores* foliis æquilongi. *Corolla* bracteis duplo longior, glabra v. pilosula. *Bracteæ* basi connatæ v. liberæ, ½ unc. longæ; bracteolis inconspicuis. *Baccæ* globosæ, seminibus majusculis.

5. LONICERA ASPERIFOLIA (*Hf. & T.*). Frutex ramosus, ramulis puberulis, foliis ovato-oblongis cordatisve subacutis ciliatis superne glabratis subtus glaucis pubescentibusque marginibus tenuiter recurvis et demum crispatulis, pedunculis brevissimis, bracteis late oblongis obtusis, corolla longe tubulosa, ovariis liberis.—*Xylosteum asperifolium,* Decaisne in Plant. Jacquem. 77. t. 85.

Hab. In Himalaya et Tibetia occidentali temperata et subalpina, alt. 10,000–14,000 ped. Gugi! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Kunawur, *Jacquemont.* Zanskar! et Kashmir! *T. Thomson.* (fl. Jun. Jul.) (v.v.)

L. glaucæ affinis, sed omnibus partibus major, et foliis latioribus subtus pubescentibus. *Ramuli* interdum sparse setosi. *Folia* juniora basi rotundata, seniora latiora, basi cordata; *petioli* graciles, ¼ unc. longi. *Corollæ* pilosæ tubus lobis triplo longior. *Bracteolæ* 0. *Baccæ* ovoideæ; seminibus paucis magnis.

§ C. ERECTÆ. *Pedunculi* 2-flori. *Bracteæ* setaceæ v. foliaceæ, flores non amplectentes.

† Corollæ *limbus non-bilabiatus.* Bracteolæ *magnæ, plerumque connatæ et ovaria cingentes* (*in* L. obovata *parvæ*).

6. LONICERA LIGUSTRINA (*Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. 179). Arbuscula, ramulis pubescentibus, foliis lanceolatis obtuse acuminatis mar-

ginibus costaque ciliolatis glaberrimisve, pedunculis brevibus, bracteis setaceis, ovariis liberis bracteolis connatis semicinctis, corollæ tubo gracili supra basin gibboso.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 334; *Wight, Ill.* iii. 1025.

Hab. Himalaya centrali subtropica. Nipal, alt. 4000 ped.! *Wallich.* Montibus Khasia, alt. 4000–6000 ped.! *Simons*, &c. Montibus Nilgherrie, *Wight*, &c. (fl. Mart. Apr.) (v. v.)

Arbuscula 10–15-pedalis, foliosa. *Folia* breve petiolata, 1–3 unc. longa, venosa, plana, subnitida. *Pedunculi* ⅒–¼ unc. longi, pubescentes. *Corolla* ½ unc. longa, glabra v. pilosa. *Bacca* globosa; seminibus 2–4, magnis.

7. **Lonicera tomentella** (*Hf. & T.*). Ramulis foliis subtus pedunculisque tomentosis, foliis (¾–1 poll.) lineari-oblongis lanceolatisve obtusis acutisve, pedunculis breviusculis, bracteis foliaceis lineari-oblongis, bracteolis in cupulam connatis, ovariis glaberrimis ovoideis, calycis limbo brevi lobis obtusis, corolla basi subæquali pilosula, genitalibus inclusis.

Hab. Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim, alt. 8000–12,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Frutex 10–12-pedalis; ramulis distichis, strictis. *Folia* opaca. *Bracteæ* ¼–¾ unc. longæ. *Ovaria* libera v. connata. *Corolla* alba, vix ½ unc. longa, ore æquali, lobis brevibus, fauce villosa. *Baccæ* atræ, magnit. pisi; seminibus parvis, numerosissimis.

8. **Lonicera sericea** (*Royle, Herb.*). Ramulis novellis foliisque subtus præcipue sericeis, foliis (1–1½ poll.) lineari-obovatis oblongo-lanceolatisve obtusis, axillis nervorum subtus tomentellis, pedunculis gracilibus, bracteis linearibus, bracteolis in cupulam connatis, calycis limbo cupulari truncato, corolla pubescenti-pilosa basi gibba breviter 5-loba ore æquali.

Hab. Himalaya temperata. Kumaon?! *Hb. Royle.* Sikkim, alt. 11,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Arbuscula gracilis, ramulis strictis demum glabris. *Folia* sublonge petiolata. *Pedunculi* fructus filiformes, glabri. *Flores* sericei. *Ovaria* glabra, distincta v. connata. *Baccæ* parvæ, atræ. *Semina* numerosa, oblonga.—Descriptio ex exemplaribus floriferis Roylеanis, et fructiferis Sikkimensibus in quibus bracteolæ delapsæ sunt (an nullæ?).

9. **Lonicera angustifolia** (*Wall. Cat.* no. 480). Glaberrima v. foliis ramulisque junioribus pilosulis, foliis (pollicaribus) lanceolatis oblongo-lanceolatisve acutis acuminatisve subtus pallidis, pedunculis gracilibus, bracteis linearibus foliaceisve, bracteolis in cupulam connatis, corolla basi æquali glabra breviter 5-fida ore æquali fauce villosa.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 337; *Journ. Hort. Soc. Lond.* iii. 238.

Hab. Himalaya temperata, a Sikkim! alt. 10,000–12,000 ped., *J. D. H.*, ad Kashmir! 6000–10,000 ped., *T. T.* (fl. Mai. Jun.) (v. v).

Frutex 6–12-pedalis; ramulis gracilibus. *Folia* seniora utrinque glaberrima, latitudine varia, plerumque lanceolata, interdum oblongo- v.

obovato-lanceolata. *Pedunculi* ¼–1 unc. longi. *Bracteæ* sæpissime foliaceæ, ¼–⅓ unc. longæ. *Ovaria* sæpius bracteolis immersa. *Calycis* lobi obtusiusculi. *Corolla* vix ⅓ unc. longa, alba v. pallide rosea, odora. *Bacca* magnit. pisi. *Semina* pauca, 1–6.

10. LONICERA RUPICOLA (*Hf.* & *T.*). Rigida, ramulis puberulis, foliis (½–¾ poll.) lineari-oblongis subacutis marginibus recurvis subtus niveo-tomentosis, pedunculis brevibus, bracteis linearibus foliaceis subtus albo-tomentosis, bracteolis discretis ovaria subæquantibus, calycis lobis elongatis pilosis, corolla glabrata basi æquali, genitalibus inclusis.

Hab. In Tibetia orientali et centrali alpina. Gugi, alt. 13,500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom*, et in Tibetia Sikkimensi, alt. 15,000–17,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Fruticulus rigidus, 2–4-pedalis. *Folia* coriacea, supra reticulatim venulosa. *Flores* ½ unc. longi. *Calycis* lobi lanceolati, in tubum brevem connati. *Corolla* tubus subcylindricus, ore æquali, lobis patentibus lineari-oblongis.

11. LONICERA SPINOSA (*Jacquem. MSS.*). Glaberrima, rigida, ramis lignosis, ramulis spinescentibus, foliis lineari-oblongis marginibus obtusis recurvis, pedunculis brevissimis, bracteis foliaceis linearibus marginibus recurvis, bracteolis in cupulam connatis, calycis limbo cupulari lobis ovatis acutis, corollæ tubo gracili basi æquali lobis inæqualibus, genitalibus exsertis.—*L. linearis*, Hb. Royle.—*Xylosteum spinosum*, Decaisne, Plant. Jacquem. 78. t. 86.

Hab. In Himalaya interiore alpina et temperata. Kunawur, 11,000–12,000 ped.! *Jacquemont*; *T. T.* Garwhal, 11,500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* In Tibetia occidentali, alt. 12,000–15,000 ped.! *T. T.*, et orientali, alt. 15,000–17,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

Fruticulus rigidus, totus glaberrimus, cortice pallido v. albo. *Folia* sparsa, parva, coriacea. *Flores* ramulis abbreviatis aggregati, pro planta magni. *Corolla* ½–¾ unc. longa, tubo quam in affinibus longiore et graciliore.

12. LONICERA MYRTILLUS (*Hf.* & *T.*). Ramulis puberulis, foliis (⅓–½ poll.) elliptico- v. obovato-oblongis obtusis subtus glaucis, pedunculis brevissimis elongatisve, bracteis foliaceis lineari-oblongis, bracteolis in cupulam connatis, corolla campanulata basi æquali, lobis brevibus subæqualibus fauce pilosa, genitalibus inclusis.

Hab. Himalaya temperata et alpina. Marri, 9000 ped.! *Fleming.* Kishtwar, 8000–12,000 ped.! *T. Thomson.* Kunawur! *Lance.* Sikkim, 11,000–14,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Fruticulus parvus, sæpius depressus, ramis prostratis. *Folia* breve petiolata, glaberrima, basi acuta, supra luride viridia. *Flores* breves. *Corolla* latiuscula, sub ⅓ unc. longa. *Baccæ* parvæ; semina pauca, sub 4.

13. *Lonicera parvifolia* Edgew. in Wall. Cat. 9058, non Bunge; Edgew. in Linn. Trans. xx. p. 60.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata et alpina. Kunawur, alt. 11,000–13,000 ped.! *T. T.* Kumaon, alt. 12,000 ped.! *Blinkworth, Strachey & Winterbottom.* Sikkim, alt. 12,000–14,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Omnia sicut *L. Myrtillus* nisi bracteæ latiores et foliaceæ.

14. **Lonicera purpurascens** (*Hf. & T.*). Ramulis pubescentibus, foliis ovatis oblongisve obtusis basi rotundatis truncatisve utrinque pubescentibus, pedunculis gracilibus folio brevioribus, bracteis linearibus arcuatis ciliatis tenuissime glandulosis, bracteolis rotundis connatis submembranaceis glabris, calyce cyathiformi brevissimo subintegro marginibus reflexis, corolla basi gibba puberula ore æquali breviter 5-fido.—*Xylosteum purpurascens,* Jacquem. MSS.; Decaisne in Plant. Jacquem. 79. t. 87.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata. Kashmir, *Jacquemont.* (fl. Jun.)

L. parvifoliæ affine, differt foliis majoribus, corolla pilosa, bacca 4-sperma, et calyce pateræformi reflexa.

15. *Lonicera obovata* (Herb. Royle).

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata et subalpina. Kishtwar! et Kunawur! alt. 8000–13,000 ped., *T. T.* Kumaon, alt. 12,500 ped.! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Sikkim, alt. 11,000–14,000 ped.! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Omnia *L. parvifoliæ,* sed bracteæ lineari-subulatæ, bracteolæ parvæ, corollæ tubus gracilior basi valde gibbosus, et genitalia exserta. Ab *L. microphylla* differt forma corollæ, et bracteolis parvis.

†† Corolla *bilabiata.*

a. *Bracteolæ* magnæ plerumque connatæ.

16. **Lonicera quinque-locularis** (*Hardwick in As. Res.* vi. 351; *Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. 174). Ramulis puberulis, foliis (1–2 poll.) oblongis ellipticis ovato-cordatisve puberulis, pedunculis brevissimis, bracteis minimis setaceis, bracteolis in cupulam ciliatam connatis, corollis pubescenti-pilosis basi æqualibus profunde bilabiatis labio superiore breviter 4-lobo inferiore lineari-oblongo.—*L. diversifolia,* Wall. in Roxb. Flor. Ind. ii. 178; Hook. Ic. Plant. t. 807; Lindley in Bot. Reg. xxx. t. 33.—*L. Royleana,* Wall. Cat. 478.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 5000–11,000 ped. A Kumaon! *Blinkworth,* ad Kashmir! *T. Thomson.* Necnon in Bhotan! *Griffith.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

L. incanæ, Decaisne (*persica,* Jaub. & Sp. et? *L. Kurdistana,* Boiss.) proxima, differt solummodo bracteolis cupulæformibus.

Folia et *ramuli* plus minusve pubescentes v. subvelutini. *Folia* utrinque acuta v. obtusa v. basi interdum cordata, seniora interdum remote sinuato-dentata. *Calycis* limbus cupularis, 5-fidus. *Ovaria* plerumque libera. *Filamenta* pilosa. *Baccæ* magnit. pisi, sessiles, quaternæ. *Semina* 8–10, atra.

17. LONICERA HYPOLEUCA (*Decaisne, Plant. Jacquem.* 81. t. 89). Ramulis pubescenti-pilosis glandulosisve, foliis (⅔–1⅓ poll.) oblongis cordato-rotundatisve obtusis puberulis subtus glaucis, pedunculis ⅓–½ unc. longis, bracteis subfoliaceis lineari-oblongis, bracteolis glanduloso-hispidulis in cupulam connatis, corollis glanduloso-pilosis basi gibbis ad medium bilabiatis.—Cf. *L. aurea* (Aucher-Eloi, 4340), quæ differt ramulis glabris.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 8000–10,000 ped. Kunawur et Piti! *Jacquemont*, &c. Garwhal! *Strachey & Winterbottom*. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Fruticulus depressus. *Folia* breve petiolata. *Pedunculi* stricti. *Bracteæ* sub ¼ unc. longæ. *Ovaria* plerumque in unum connata. *Calycis* lobi parvi. *Corolla* sub ⅓ unc. longa. *Filamenta* glabra. *Baccæ* parvæ, bracteolis semi-immersæ.

18. LONICERA DECIPIENS (*Hf. & T.*). Ramulis gracilibus, foliis (1⅓–2-pollicaribus) ovatis oblongisve acuminatis membranaceis glabris, pedunculis elongatis puberulis, bracteis minimis setaceis, bracteolis orbiculatis ovaria discreta æquantibus, corolla bilabiata basi gibba breviter campanulata, stylo hirsuto.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali temperata. Sikkim, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *J.D.H.* (fl. Jul.) (v. v.)

L. Tataricæ, L. valde affinis et simillima; differt bracteolis magnis, calycisque dentibus brevioribus.—*Frutex* 10–15-pedalis. *Flores* glabrati, vix ½ unc. longi. *Corollæ* faux pilosa. *Stylus* villosus. *Baccæ* diametr. pisi, rubræ demum nigræ. *Semina* sub 8.

β. *Bracteolæ* parvæ v. nullæ (vid. *L. obovata* in subsectione priore).

19. LONICERA ORIENTALIS (*Lam. Dict.* i. 731). Tota glaberrima, foliis membranaceis (2–4 poll.) ovatis ellipticis ovato-lanceolatisve acuminatis nervis tenuibus, pedunculis gracilibus, bracteis parvis subulatis setaceisve, bracteolis minimis orbiculatis, corolla brevi basi subgibba profunde bilabiata, filamentis styloque sericeis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 337; *Jaub. & Spach, Illust.* t. 71.—L. Govaniana, *Wall. Cat.* No. 481; *D.C. Prodr.* iv. 337.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 6000–10,000 ped.; a Kumaon! *Blinkworth*, ad Kashmir! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Caucasus, Iberia.

Frutex gracilis, omnino glaber, nisi secus nervos foliorum subtus, filamenta stylusque. *Petioli* subgraciles. *Pedunculi* ½–1 poll. longi. *Ovaria* sæpissime in fructum pyriformem connata. *Calycis* lobi subulati. *Corolla* ⅓ unc. longa. *Baccæ* nigræ.

20. LONICERA HETEROPHYLLA (*Decaisne, Plant. Jacquem.* 30. t. 38). Ramulis glaberrimis, foliis obovatis v. elliptico-lanceolatis acutis acuminatisve basi attenuatis integris sinuato-lobatisve ciliatis, petiolis tenuissime glandulosis, pedunculis elongatis folio brevioribus, bracteis

lineari-subulatis, bracteolis minimis, calycis limbo obsoleto, corolla hispidula bilabiata basi gibba.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata; Kunawar ad Choupienne, alt. 6000–7000 ped., *Jacquemont*. (fl. Jun.)

Proxime affinis videtur *L. orientali*, et verosimiliter varietas.

21. LONICERA MICROPHYLLA (*Willd. in Rœm. & Sch. Syst.* v. 258). Glaberrima v. pilosula, foliis plerumque in ramulos breves fasciculatis (½–1 poll.) obovatis oblongisve obtusis, pedunculis gracilibus, bracteis setaceis, bracteolis 0, calycis limbo truncato, corolla glaberrima tubo gracili basi gibbo supra medium dilatato bilabiato.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 336; *Led. Flor. Ross.* n. 213.

Hab. In Tibetia occidentali temperata; alt. 11,000–14,000 ped.! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Altai, Soongaria.

Fruticulus parvus, habitu *L. parvifoliæ*. *Folia* forma varia, plerumque obovata, rarius lineari-oblonga, subtus pallida sed vix glauca. *Pedunculi* ½–1 unc. longi. *Corolla* ½ unc. longa. *Filamenta* glabra. *Ovaria* discreta v. connata. *Baccæ* parvæ; seminibus sub 6.

22. LONICERA DISCOLOR (*Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1844, sub t. 33, et vol. xxxiii. 1847, t. 44). Glaberrima, foliis (1½–2 poll.) late oblongis ellipticisve obtusis membranaceis nervis tenuibus, junioribus acutis sparse puberulis, pedunculis gracilibus, bracteis setaceis, bracteolis minimis, calycis limbo cupulari truncato, corolla brevi pilosa basi lata gibba infra medium bilabiata.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 9000–10,000 ped. Kashmir! et Kishtwar! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

L. orientali simillima, sed calycis lobi fere obsoleti corollaque brevior pilosa.

23. LONICERA ALPIGENA (*L. Sp. Pl.*). Sparse glanduloso-pilosula, foliis (2–4 poll.) ovato-lanceolatis attenuato-acuminatis membranaceis basi rotundatis cordatisve, pedunculis elongatis pilosis, bracteis parvis subulatis, bracteolis minimis ovatis, calycis limbo breviter lobato, corolla basi gibba glanduloso-pubescenti bilabiata labio superiore breviter lobato, stylo sericeo.—*L. Webbiana*, Wall. Cat. No. 476; D.C. Prodr. iv. 336.—*L. oxyphylla*, Edgew. in Linn. Trans. xx. p. 60.

Hab. Himalaya temperata, alt. 8000–10,000 ped., a Kumaon! *Blinkworth, Strachey & Winterbottom*, ad Marri! *Fleming*, et in Bhotan! *Griffith*. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Alpibus Europæ centralis.

Affinis *L. orientali*, sed glanduloso-pubescens, foliis majoribus, longe acuminatis, corollisque glandulosis. A *L. discolor* differt foliis.

§ D. SCANDENTES. *Corolla* bilabiata.

24. LONICERA JAPONICA (*Thunb. Jap.* 89, *fid. Wall. Cat.* 473). Ramulis petiolis pedunculisque patentim pilosis, foliis breve petiolatis

ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis basi cordatis ciliatis subtus crebre reticulatim venosis tomentosis, floribus axillaribus solitariis v. ramulis axillaribus capitatis v. in spicas terminales dispositis, bracteis brevibus bracteolisque parvis ciliatis, ovario glabro, corolla longissima (1¼ poll.) hirsuta.—*Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. 174; *And. Bot. Rep.* ix. 583 (*fid. Wall.*); *Bot. Reg.* i. t. 70.—*L. macrantha,* D.C. Prodr. iv. 333.—*Caprifolium macranthum,* Don, Prodr. 140.—*L. confusa,* D.C. *l. c.*—*L. hirtiflora,* Champion.

Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali, alt. 6000–9000 ped. Nipal! *Wallich.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* Mont. Khasia! *Griffith, Masters.* (fl. Mai.) (v. v.)

Distr. Japan; China!

Var. *β.* Ramis gracilioribus, foliis subtus glaucis, floribus brevioribus.

Hab. Montibus Khasia, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! *Da Mack*; *J. D. H. & T. T.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Rami robusti, ramuli stricti. *Folia* 2–3 unc. longa, coriacea, supra glabra, subtus pallidiora interdum velutina. *Flores* flavi, vix odori.

Obs. *L. longiflora,* D.C. Prodr. iv. 331, *Caprifol. longiflorum,* Sabine MSS. in Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1232 (Nepaliæ incola?), est glaberrima, et verosimiliter planta Chinensis.

25. LONICERA GLABRATA (*Wall. Cat.* 474, *et in Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. 175). Ramulis glabris pubescentibusve, foliis ovato-cordatis ovato-oblongisve acuminatis subtus glabris puberulisve, floribus versus apices ramulorum axillarium breviter racemosis, bracteis brevissimis subulatis, bracteolis minimis, corolla (½ poll.) glaberrima tubo infundibuliformi.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 334.—*L. ovata,* Herb. Ham. Wall. Cat. 6300.

Var. *β.* Ramulis foliisque oblongo-lanceolatis subtus tomentosis.

Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali temperata, alt. 5000–7000 ped. Nepal! *Wallich.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* Assam (Montibus Khasia?), *Masters.* (fl. Oct.-Dec.) (v. v.)—Var. *β.* Bhotan! *Griffith.*

L. Japonicæ affinis, differt foliis non ciliatis, plerumque latioribus et subtus glaberrimis, ramulis non patentim pilosis, calyce breviore, et corolla multo minore tubo breviore glaberrima.

26. LONICERA LOUREIRII (*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 334). Ramulis pubescentibus junioribus hirsutis villosisve, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis longe acuminatis basi rotundatis cordatisve ciliatis subtus pubescenti-pilosis glabratisve, pedunculis robustis axillaribus et ad apices ramulorum fasciculatis bifloris, bracteis linearibus elongatis interdum foliaceis, corollæ (½ poll.) pilosæ tubo infundibuliformi lobis breviusculis.—*Hook. Ic. Plant.* 806 (est forma foliis brevioribus).—*L. acuminata,* Wall. Cat. 472, et in Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 176; D.C. Prodr. iv. 334.—*Xylosteum Loureirii,* Bl. Bijd. 653.

Hab. Himalaya centrali et orientali, alt. 7000–11,000 ped. Nepal! *Wallich*; *J. D. H.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* (fl. Aug.-Oct.) (v. v.)

Distr. Java.

Planta variabilis, præcipue indumento; ab affinibus (sequente excepto) distinguitur bracteis fructu æquilongis v. longioribus interdum foliaceis.

27. Lonicera Leschenaultii (*Wall. Cat. No.* 471, *et in Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. 178). Tota nisi in pagina superiore foliorum cano-pubescens v. cano-tomentosa, foliis ovato-cordatis ovatisve acuminatis, pedunculis axillaribus v. in fasciculos racemosve terminales dispositis, ovariis canis, bracteis linearibus, corollæ tubo (1-1½ poll.) gracili.—*Wight, Ill.* ii. 72. t. 120 et 121 B; *Wight & Arn. Prodr.* 389.—*L. mollis*, Wight, Ill. ii. 71; Wall. Cat. 6301.

Hab. Montibus Malabariæ, alt. 5000-7000 ped. frequens! *Leschenault*, &c. (fl. Jan.-Mar.)

Facile distinguitur foliis latis, pube v. tomento cano, ovariis canis, bracteis elongatis, tuboque corollæ gracili.

28. Lonicera Griffithii (*Hf. & T.*). Glaberrima, foliis gracile petiolatis ovatis oblongis orbiculatisve obtusis, floribus in capitula terminalia dispositis, pedunculis calycibus bracteisque parvis pilosis, corolla (¾ poll.) glanduloso-pilosa tubo infundibuliformi.

Hab. Affghanistan! *Griffith.*

L. Etruscæ proxima, differt foliis supremis non connatis.—*Folia* 1-1½ unc. longa, interdum fere latiora quam longa, in eodem ramulo forma varia, inferiora angustiora, suprema interdum cordata. *Calyx* longe ciliatus.

Quid *Lonicera*, Affghanistan, Griff. 751? (folia tantum).

L. lanceolata, Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 177; D.C.? et Wall. Cat. No. 475; in Herb. Linn. Soc. (ubi corolla deest); D.C. Prodr. iv. 334?

L. bicolor, Kl. in Prinz Waldem. Him. 71 (fid. Pritzel, Icon. Bot.)?

L. macrogyne, Kl. in Prinz Waldem. Him. 72?

II. Leycesteria, *Wall.*

1. *Leycesteria formosa*, Wall. in Roxb. Flor. Ind. ii. 181. Cat. No. 470; D.C. Prodr. iv. 338; Wight, Ill. ii. 72. t. 121 D.

Hab. Himalaya temperata, alt. 5000-10,000 ped. frequens; a Simla! *Comta. Dalhousie*, ad Sikkim! *J. D. H.*, et Montibus Khasia, alt. 5000-6000 ped., *J. D. H. & T. T.* (fl. Jun.-Aug.) (v. v.)

Rami fistulosi. *Petioli* basi mediante linea elevata crassa stipulari juncti. *Folia* juniora sæpissime lobata, et serrata. *Bacca* septis interdum ab axi solutis. *Gemmæ* foliiferæ iis *Loniceræ* omnino similes.—Genus vix a *Lonicera* distinctum.

III. Triosteum, *L.*

1. *Triosteum Himalayanum*, Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 180; D.C. Prodr. iv. 330.

Hab. Himalaya temperata, alt. 10,000-12,000 ped. Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Nipal! *Wallich.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jul.-Sept.) (v. v.)

Quid *T. hirsutum*, Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. 180. e Chittagong?

IV. ABELIA, *Br.*

1. *Abelia triflora* (Br. in Wall. Plant. As. Rar. 14. t. 15; D.C. Prodr. iv. 339; Wight, Ill. ii. 72. t. 121 C.

Hab. Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 6000–9000 ped.; a Kumaon! *Blinkworth,* ad Marri! *Fleming.* (fl. Jun.–Aug.) (v. v.)

V. DICHILANTHE, *Thw.*

1. *Dichilanthe Zeylanica,* Thwaites in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot. vol. viii. 270 & 376. t. 8 A. (ubi stipulæ delendæ).

Hab. Sylvis tropicis insulæ Ceylon! *Thwaites.*

VI. VIBURNUM, *L.*

A. *Corolla* breviter campanulata, v. infundibuliformis.

1. VIBURNUM COTINIFOLIUM (*Don, Prodr.* 141). Foliis ovatis rotundatisve subintegerrimis subtus albis corymboque subsessili densе stellato-tomentosis, calycis lobis brevissimis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 327; *Wight, Ill.* 72. t. 121 A; *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* xix. t. 1650.—*V. polycarpum,* Wall. Cat. 455; D.C. Prodr. iv. 328.

Var. *α.* Foliis utrinque subvelutino-tomentosis.

Var. *β.* Foliis superne glabris.

Var. *γ.* Foliis ovato-oblongis oblongo-lanceolatisve.

Hab. Himalaya temperata, alt. 7000–9000 ped. Bhotan! *Griffith.* Kumaon! *Blinkworth,* &c. Simla! *Comta. Dalhousie,* &c. (fl. Jun. Jul.) (v. v.)

Ramuli robusti, ad apices tantum foliosi. *Folia* breve crasse petiolata, 3–5 poll. longa, acuta v. obtusa, reticulatim venosa, opaca, integerrima v. crenulata, basi rotundata v. cordata. *Corymbi* rami crassi, ramosi. *Ovarium* glaberrimum. *Bacca* oblonga, ¼ unc. longa; endocarpio compresso, utrinque 2-sulcato; stylo brevissimo conico.

B. *Corolla* rotata. *Corymbus* subumbellatus.

2. VIBURNUM CORYLIFOLIUM (*Hf. & T.*). Ramulis petiolis corymbisque breve pedunculatis patentim stellatim tomentosis subvillosisve, foliis late ovato-cordatis acuminatis grosse dentatis utrinque molliter pubescentibus, corymbi radiis elongatis.

Hab. Montibus Khasia, regione temperata, prope Kala-panee, alt. 5000–6000 ped.! *J. D H. & T. T.* (frt. Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. ? China.

Frutex. *Folia* 2 poll. longa, submembranacea, seniora superne glabrata, nervis parallelis, petiolis brevibus v. elongatis. *Flores* non visi. *Baccæ* parvæ, late ovatæ, acutæ, nitidæ, utrinque sulcatæ, valde compressæ, hinc concavæ.

3. VIBURNUM STELLULATUM (*Wall. Cat.* 463). Foliis ovatis ovato-cordatis lanceolatisve caudato-acuminatis grosse sinuato-dentatis, supra glabris subtus secus nervos sparse stellatim puberulis pilosulisque,

corymbo subsessili decomposito alabastrisque cinereo-pubescentibus. —*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 327; *Wall. Plant. As. Rar.* ii. p. 54. t. 169.—*V. Mullaha*, Ham. in Don, Prodr. 141; D.C. *l. c.*

Hab. In Himalaya centrali et occidentali temperata, alt. 7000–10,000 ped. Nepal! *Wallich.* Kumaon! et Garwhal! *Blinkworth*; *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Simla! *Madden*, &c. (fl. Jul. Aug.) (v. v.)

Ramuli cinerei. *Folia* 3–6 unc. longa, submembranacea, basi cuneata, rotundata v. cordata, supra medium dentata; costa subtus sæpius appresse pilosula. *Corymbus* multiradiatus; flores minimi. *Ovaria* dense pubescentia. *Calycis* lobi oblongi. *Corolla* rotata, extus pubescens. *Stamina* brevia. *Stylus* brevis, subcolumnaris, stigmate capitato. *Bacca* ovato-oblonga, valde compressa, magnitudine varia ($\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longa), nitida; endocarpio longitudinaliter hinc uni-, inde bi-sulcato.

4. *Viburnum involucratum* (Wall. Cat. 458; D.C. Prodr. iv. 327).

Hab. In Himalaya temperata tota, alt. 7000–11,000 ped., frequens a Sikkim! *J. D. H.*, ad Jamu! *T. T.* (fl. Mai.–Jun.) (v. v.)

Omnia *V. stellulati* (cujus verosimiliter varietas est), sed ramis gracilioribus, foliis minoribus interdum fere glaberrimis, corymbisque laxioribus.—Forma a cl. Wallichio lecta cum corymbo foliato certe monstrosa est; in Sikkim haud infrequens.

5. VIBURNUM CORDIFOLIUM (*Wall. Cat.* 462). Foliis ovato-cordatis acuminatis creberrime argute dentatis, nervis subtus petiolis pedunculisque sparse stellato-puberulis, corymbis sessilibus bracteatis radiis elongatis, ovariis glabris.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 327.—*V. furcatum*, Bl. in Herb. Hook.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 10,000-12,000 ped. Bhotan! *Griffith.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* Nepal! *Wallich.* Kumaon! *Blinkworth.* (fl. Mai.–Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Japan!

Frutex v. arbuscula. *Rami* teretes, glabri. *Folia* terminalia, submembranacea, 3–5 poll. longa, nervis plurimis subparallelis, juniora subtus stellato-tomentosa. *Corymbi* radii interdum bracteolati. *Calycis* lobi stellatim pilosi. *Corolla* late rotata. *Stamina* parva. *Stylus* late conicus. *Stigma* 3-lobum. *Bacca* late ovata, endocarpio utrinque medio sulcato.

6. VIBURNUM FŒTIDUM (*Wall. Cat.* 466; *Plant. As. Rar.* i. p. 49. t. 61). Ramulis petiolis corymbis nervis foliorum subtus pube stellata furfuraceis, foliis elliptico-oblongis basi cuneatis trinerviis grosse sinuato-dentatis serratisve, corymbis pedunculatis, ovariis glabris.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 325.

Var. *β. premnacea*, corymbo foliis 3–4 involucrato.—*V. premnaceum*, Wall. Cat. 461; D.C. Prodr. *l. c.*

Hab. Montibus Khasia regione tropica, alt. 3000–5000 ped.! *De Silva*, &c.; Montibus Taong dong Birmæ! *Wallich.* (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Frutex 6–10-pedalis. *Rami* foliosi. *Folia* 1–4 unc. longa, obtusa, acuta v. acuminata, interdum integerrima, nervis paucis, ad axillas sæpius tomentellis. *Corymbi* compositi, non ampli, ebracteati v. foliis 1–4 involucrati. *Flores* parvi, bracteolati. *Calycis* lobi late ovati. *Corolla* rotata, tubo brevi. *Stylus* brevis, late conicus. *Bacca* ovata, acuta, nitida, ¼ unc. longa, forma *V. mollis*.

7. VIBURNUM LUTESCENS (*Blume, Bijd.* 655). Petiolis corymbisque spurie axillaribus pedunculatis pube stellulata furfuraceis, foliis oblongis ellipticisve crebre grosse serrato-dentatis utrinque glabris, ovariis glaberrimis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 324.—*V. Colebrookianum*, Wall. Cat. 460; D.C. *l. c.*—(*V. Sundaicum*, Miq.)

Hab. In Himalaya orientali tropica. Sikkim, alt. 2000–4000 ped.! *J. D. H.* Assam! Silhet! et Montibus Khasia! alt. 0–4000 ped. frequens! *De Silva*, &c. (fl. Mart. Apr.) (v. v.)

Distr. Insulis Malayanis.

Frutex 6–8-pedalis. *Rami* robusti, foliosi. *Folia* submembranacea, 4–7 poll. longa, nervis subtus interdum sparse puberulis. *Corymbi* longe pedunculati, spurie axillares, *i. e.* in ramulis axillaribus brevissimis inconspicuis terminales. *Flores* parvi, ebracteolati. *Calycis* lobi oblongi, concavi. *Corolla* rotata. *Stamina* brevia. *Baccæ* parvæ, rubræ; endocarpio compresso, utrinque convexo, obscure sulcato.—Ramuli floriferi in exemplaribus Malayanis plerumque evoluti sunt; corymbique dein terminales evadunt.

8. VIBURNUM PUNCTATUM (*Ham. in Don Prodr.* 142). Glaberrimum v. corymbo terminali puberulo, foliis coriaceis ellipticis elliptico-lanceolatisve acuminatis subtus punctulatis, corymbi ramis angulatis floribusque bracteatis, ovariis glaberrimis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 324.—*V. acuminatum*, Wall. Cat. 465; D.C. *l. c.*; Wight & Arn. Prodr. 388; Wight, Icon. t. 1021; Spicileg. t. 89.

Hab. In Himalaya tropica, alt. 1000–5000 ped., a Bhotan! *Griffith*, ad Kumaon! *Strachey & Winterbottom.* Moutibus Concan! et Canaræ! *Stocks*, &c., et Malabariæ! *Noton*, &c. (fl. Jan.-Mart.) (v. v.)

Distr. Java.

Frutex orgyalis. *Rami* robusti. *Folia* utrinque acuminata, nervis paucis, subtus subtilissime punctulata. *Corymbus* amplus. *Flores* parvi. *Calycis* lobi oblongi. *Corolla* rotata. *Bacca* majuscula, ⅓ unc. longa, oblonga, utrinque obtusa, compressa; endocarpio utrinque bisulcato.

9. VIBURNUM INTEGERRIMUM (*Wall. Cat.* 457). Foliis glaberrimis elliptico-oblongis integerrimis abrupte caudato-acuminatis paucinerviis, corymbo terminali pedunculato stellatim pubescente.—(Valde affine *V. sambucino*, Blume.)

Hab. Insula Penang! *Wallich*; *Walker*. (fl. Aug.)

Distr. Java.

V. punctato affine, differt foliis subtus impunctatis, corymbi pedunculo ramisque dense pubescentibus gracilioribus.—*Ramuli* et petioli juniores puberuli. *Flores* parvi.

C. *Corolla* rotata. *Corymbus* paniculatus v. thyrsiformis.

10. VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM (*Ker, Bot. Reg.* vi. t. 456). Glaberrimum, foliis coriaceis elliptico-ovatis obovatis lanceolatisve acuminatis integerrimis serratisve, petiolis crassis, corymbo glaberrimo terminali paniculato pedunculato ramis crassis brachiatis paucifloris.—*V. Irabutha*, Blume MSS. in Herb. Hook.

Hab. In Montibus Khasia regione tropica; alt. 4000 ped.! *Griffith, Masters*, &c. (fl. Nov.) (v. v.)

Distr. China! Japan!

Frutex 6–10 pedalis. *Rami* robusti. *Folia* 4–6 unc. longa, valde coriacea, utrinque lævia, latitudine varia. *Corymbus* pyramidatus, 3–4-pollicaris, ramis patentibus, decussatis, crassis, angulatis. *Ovarium* glaberrimum. *Calycis* limbus cupularis, dilatatus, vix lobatus. *Corolla* parva, rotata. *Bacca* ovoidea, tumida; endocarpio sectione transversa reniformi-rotundato; seminis sectione cyclica.

11. VIBURNUM SIMONSII (*Hf. & T.*). Foliis glaberrimis ovato- v. elliptico-lanceolatis acuminatis supra medium serratis nervis numerosis parallelis, corymbo terminali longe pedunculato pubescente, ramulis floribusque bracteolatis.

Hab. In regionibus temperatis Montium Khasia, alt. 5000–7000 ped.! *Simons*, &c. (fl. Jun.) (v. v.)

Frutex v. arbuscula 8–15 ped., fœtens. *Folia* suberecta, 2–4 poll. longa, coriacea, utrinque lævia, viridia, petiolis rubris, nervis validis. *Corymbus* floridus subcontractus, fructifer glabratus, conicus, brachiatus, ramis angulatis decussatis sæpius rubris; bracteolis subulatis. *Ovarium* glabrum. *Calycis* lobi ovati, obtusi. *Corolla* parva. *Stylus* conicus; stigmate late capitato. *Bacca* oblonga, ¼ unc. longa; endocarpio sectione transversa late reniformi, sinu lato subquadrato.

D. *Corolla* tubo elongato cylindrico; limbo patente.

12. VIBURNUM ERUBESCENS (*Wall. Cat.* 459 & 7474). Foliis ovatis ovato-cordatis lanceolatisve acuminatis supra medium dentato-serratis nervis numerosis, corymbis paniculatis terminalibus lateralibusque nutantibus longe pedunculatis ramis bracteolatis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 329.

Var. *α*. Foliis elliptico-oblongis acuminatis utrinque glaberrimis v. subtus pilosulis, paniculis glabratis.—*V. erubescens*, Wall. Cat. *l. c.*; Plant. As. Rar. ii. p. 29. t. 134.

Var. *β*. Foliis late ovato-cordatis acuminatis subtus pilis albis sparsis, paniculis glabris puberulisve.

Var. *γ*. Foliis late oblongis obtusis acutisve subtus pilosulis, paniculis puberulis.—*V. Wightianum*, Wall. Cat. 3729; Plant. As. Rar. ii. p. 29; Wt. & Arn. Prodr. 388; Wt. Ic. 1024, Spicil. t. 90.

Var. *δ*. Ramulis petiolis costis foliorum paniculisque dense stellatim tomentosis, foliis oblongo- v. elliptico-lanceolatis acuminatis, subtus ad nervos præcipue pubescentibus, pedunculo paniculæ crasso, ramis brevibus.

Var. ε. Foliis parvis (pollicaribus) late oblongis obtusis subtus paniculisque parvis pubescentibus.

Hab. Montibus Himalayæ temperatæ, alt. 5000–11,000 ped., a Bhotan! *Griffith*, ad Kumaon! *Blinkworth*; et Montibus Malabariæ, *Wight*, &c.; et Ceyloniæ, alt. 4000–5000 ped., *Gardner*, &c.—Var. α. in Nepal, Ceylon, Malabar, et Sikkim; var. β. Kumaon et Sikkim; var. γ. Malabar; var. δ. Sikkim, alt. 10,000 ped.; var. ε. Bhotan. (fl. Mart.–Mai.) (v. v.)

Species valde variabilis forma folii et indumento, sed habitu characteribusque certis facile recognoscenda.—Arbor parva, ramis sæpius gracilibus, foliis 1–4 poll. paniculisque pendulis nutantibusve operta. *Folia* utrinque viridia, nervis numerosis, axillis interdum barbatis. *Paniculæ* 1–4 unc. longæ, pedunculo gracili (in var. δ. robusto), pauci- v. multifloræ. *Flores* ½ unc. longi, ovario glaberrimo. *Calycis* lobi ovati, obtusi. *Corolla* tubo lobis ter longior, alba, straminea v. pallide rosea. *Bacca* parva, ovato-oblonga, endocarpio sectione transversa sublunato, sinu quadrato lato.

13. VIBURNUM NERVOSUM (*Don, Prodr.* 141). Foliis ellipticis oblongis lanceolatisve acuminatis serrulatis subtus petiolisque pubescenti-pilosis nervis numerosis parallelis, floribus præfoliaceis, corymbis brevibus sessilibus terminalibus erectis densifloris, bracteis tomentosis.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 327.—*V. grandiflorum*, Wall. Cat.

Valde affinis *V. fragrans*, Bunge, e China.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata et subalpina. Kumaon, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped.! *Blinkworth*, &c. Nepal! *Wallich*. Sikkim, alt. 11,000–13,000 ped, *J. D. H.* (fl. Mai.) (v. v.)

Frutex 3–6 pedalis, ramis robustis apice tantum foliiferis. *Folia* 3–4½ poll. longa, axillis nervorum sæpe barbatis. *Flores* albi v. rosei, odori, ¾ unc. longi, breve pedicellati, pedicellis ramisque inflorescentiæ robustis erectis patentim pilosis. *Corymbi* primum bracteis sericeo-tomentosis late ovatis tecti, ramis floribusque bracteolatis, bracteolis linearibus membranaceis. *Ovarium* glabrum. *Calycis* lobi breves, oblongi, obtusi. *Corollæ* tubus limbo quater longior. *Bacca* ½ unc. longa, oblonga, utrinque obtusa, compressa, endocarpio sectione transversa semicylindraceo; seminis sectione cyclico.

14. VIBURNUM FŒTENS (*Decaisne in Plant. Jacquem.* 75. t. 84). Foliis oblongis elliptico-lanceolatisve acuminatis serratis, glaberrimis puberulisve floribus præfoliaceis, corymbis terminalibus sessilibus glabris bracteolatis.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 6000–10,000 ped. Kishtwar! Chamba! Kashmir! Marri! *Jacquemont, Fleming*, *T. T.* (fl. Mai. Jun.) (v. v.)

Omnia *V. nervosi*, sed paniculis foliis petiolisque fere glaberrimis, et inflorescentiæ ramis laxis v. effusis. *Flores* fœtidi (fid. *Jacquem.*). *Baccæ* ut in *V. nervoso* sed longiores, ¾ unc. longæ.

E. *Corolla* tubulosa, brevis, cylindrica, limbo non explanato.

15. VIBURNUM CORIACEUM (*Bl. Bijd.*). Foliis glaberrimis oblongis et oblongo-lanceolatis longe acuminatis integerrimis subtus pallidis glanduloso-punctulatis, corymbo terminali pedunculato glanduloso-puberulo, ovario verrucoso, corolla glabra.

Var. *α*. Foliis elongatis (4–6 poll.), nervis utrinque 3–5 margine subparallelis.—*V. cylindricum*, Ham. in Don Prodr. 142.

Var. *β*. Foliis elongatis (4–6 poll.), nervis utrinque costæ 4–8 divergentibus.—*V. Zeylanicum*, Gardner.

Var. *γ*. Foliis brevioribus (2–4 poll.), nervis utrinque costæ 3–7 margine subparallelis, corollis interdum puberulis.—*V. capitellatum*, Wight & Arn. Prodr. 1022.

Hab. Var. *α*. In Himalaya temperata, alt. 4000–7000 ped., a Sikkim! *J. D. H.*, ad Simla! *T. T.*; Montibus Khasia, alt. 5000–7000 ped.! *Lobb*, &c.—Var. *β*. Insula Ceylon! alt. 6000 ped., *Walker*, &c.—Var. *γ*. Montibus Malabariæ! *Wight*, &c. (fl. Nov.-Mai.) (v. v.)

Distr. Java!

Arbuscula 15–20 pedalis. *Folia* longitudine varia, plerumque integerrima, juniora interdum sinuato-dentata, coriacea, supra læte viridia, subtus subglauca, axillis nervorum interdum barbatis, basi rotundata, subcordata v. angustata. *Corymbi* subumbellati, multiflori, ramis ebracteolatis crassiusculis patentibus. *Flores* ⅛ unc. longi. *Calycis* limbus breviter 5-lobus. *Corolla* lobis brevibus, obtusis, erectis; staminibus longe exsertis. *Baccæ* parvæ, ¼ unc. longæ, elliptico-oblongæ, compressæ; endocarpio hinc longitudinaliter 1-sulcato, illinc 2-sulcato.

16. VIBURNUM HEBANTHUM (*Wight & Arn. Prodr.* 388). Foliis glaberrimis elliptico-oblongis lanceolatisve acutis obscure dentatis, corymbo pedunculato terminali glabrato pedicellis bracteolatis floribusque dense glanduloso-pubescentibus.—*Wight, Ic.* 1023.—*V. pubigerum*, Wight & Arn. Prodr. 389?—An var. *V. coriacei*?

Hab. Montibus Malabariæ! *Wight*, &c. (fl. Mart.)

V. cylindrico simillimum, differt foliis obtusioribus subtus non aut vix punctatis puberulisve, pedicellis bracteolatis ovariis, corollisque dense pubescentibus.

VII. SAMBUCUS, *L.*

1. SAMBUCUS EBULUS (*Linn. Sp. Pl.* 385; *D.C. Prodr.* iv. 322). Herbacea, ramis sulcatis, stipulis sepius foliaceis, cyma obconica apice planiuscula.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, alt. 6000–10,000 ped. Kishtwar! et Kashmir! *T. Thomson*. (fl. Apr.-Jun.) (v. v.)

Distr. Europa tota! Africa borealis! Caucasus! Asia Minor! Persia! Bacca interdum duplex et 6-pyrena.

2. Sambucus Javanica (*Reinw. in Blume, Bijd.* 657). Suffruticosa, ramis teretiusculis, stipulis rarius foliatis, cyma basi foliosa ramis patentibus elongatis, baccis nigris.—*D.C. Prodr.* iv. 322.

Hab. In Himalaya orientali subtropica, alt. 3000–6000 ped. Sikkim! *J.D.H.* In Montibus Khasia, alt. 4000–5000 ped.! Assam! *Masters*; *J.D.H. & T.T.* (fl. Jul. Aug.) (v. v.)

Distr. Java! China!

Foliola interdum 8–9 poll. longa, basi sessili adnata, v. petiolata, cuneata v. cordata.

3. Sambucus adnata (*Wall. Cat.* 482; *D.C. Prodr.* iv. 322). Suffruticosa, ramis sulcatis, stipulis rarius foliatis, cyma basi foliata ramis breviusculis, baccis rubris.

Hab. In Himalaya centrali et orientali temperata, alt. 6000–11,000 ped. Nepal! *Wallich.* Sikkim! *J. D. H.* (fl. Jun. Jul.) (v. v.)

Extract of a Letter from Mr. George Barter to R. Bentley, Esq., F.L.S. Communicated by Professor Bentley.

[Read February 4th, 1858.]

River Kworra, Sept. 29, 1857.

We have been now about three months in the river, laying down its course, sounding, surveying creeks and confluents, and making short journeys overland wherever the nature of the country or its inhabitants permitted. This place, Rabba, is the limit of former explorations, hence ours may be said only to commence from here; in the meantime another large confluent to the Kworra has been discovered, but for several reasons not explored beyond three days' steaming up it. The intended overland journey to Soccatoo will be delayed till the rains cease, but the steamer will be pushed up this river as far as it proves navigable, if the rocks at Boussa, reported to be an obstacle to further progress, can be passed; then perhaps Timbuctoo itself may be reached by Christmas.

In botany I perhaps have made some additions, to the river flora more especially; altogether my numbered list now amounts to 1300 specimens, collected on the coast and in the river, besides various specimens of woods, fruits, &c.; but in a small, over-crowded steamer like this, where half of us have not even a cabin to sleep in, you will imagine many obstacles to plant-preserving: damp below, violent rains and wind-tornadoes on deck, destroy sometimes the work of weeks: we have not on board a tinned box, or indeed anything to make a water-tight case to put dried plants in.

In the lower parts of the river, till some distance beyond Abo, a rich vegetation is prevalent: Oil and Wine Palms abound; lofty forest trees, for the most part unknown to me, grow together so thickly at their summit, that the light is almost shut out below; trees overhanging the water were observed in this moist region covered with *Orchideæ*, principally of the genera *Angræcum* and *Bolbophyllum*; Ferns, as epiphytes, are also abundant. *Platycerium Stemaria* is on every tree. We however passed so quickly through these parts, that I had few opportunities of landing, therefore did little botanizing. Further up, where the country becomes picturesque, with hills and low mountains, these extensive forests disappear, and the air is drier; the Wine Palm is replaced by the Fan Palm; Oil Palms are still abundant, but less luxuriant; the huge *Bombax* with its laminated trunk gives place to the unsightly *Baobab*. The low mountains have all flat tops, seldom over 2000 feet high, therefore yielding few novelties; the sides of these are frequently bare, composed of sandstone or coarse iron conglomerate. The land from eighty miles below the confluence, to Rabba, wherever we have penetrated any distance, is of a sandy character mixed with iron, therefore not fertile; but it appears to be the true region of *Bassia Parkii*, or the Butter-tree, which occupies extensive tracts; it is a low scrubby tree, seldom more than 15 or 20 feet high, producing its long leaves on the extremities of the branches: the quantity of the butter offered us for sale would have filled a large ship. On some mountains lately visited on the Kworra I have gathered plants resembling the Cape vegetation, viz. *Proteas*, *Aloes*, *Lobelias*, *Brachystelma*, *Ixias*, *Nycterinias*, &c. I anticipate much novelty should we reach any of greater elevation. A low belt of ground always borders the river; in general this is swampy, covered with tall grasses, among which a beautiful *Gynerium* is now in flower; it seems identical with the *G. argenteum* of our gardens at home.

To the Palms of Africa I have at least added four undescribed species: one like *Geonoma*, the others *Calami*; probably many of the latter yet exist in the delta. I am not sure if the Fan Palm is known by specimens: near the river it is scattered along singly, generally at intervals one or two miles apart; only once have we seen them gregarious, on some mountains up the Kworra twelve miles from the confluence: it does not form a large head; the leaf-petioles are short; the trunk sometimes 60 feet high, always of greatest diameter in the middle; so conspicuous is this, that it destroys all pretensions to beauty. The Oil Palm, which I believe is somewhere so figured, never approaches this form,—a small stem tapering from the base being universal with *Elæis*. On the disputed point—the sexes of *Elæis*,—the evidence gathered confirms the truth of Brown's statement: *both sexes occur on one tree*, although in most plants the sexes are on different trees: the plant producing *male flowers only*, is the one alone pierced for making wine. Plants having reputed medicinal properties are so common in use among the natives that I have ceased to pay much attention to them; nearly all which grow round their towns are used for some amazing virtue. A species of *Balanophorea*, *Thonningia sanguinea*, which I was requested to look after by Dr. Hooker, appears useful in dysentery, being used by several nations: it is a rare plant, but frequently seen exposed for sale in the markets; I have met with it but once, growing on the roots of a *Bauhinia*, its fine crimson flowers just appearing above the sand. Among many interesting fruits gathered is a species of gigantic Bread-fruit,—an *Artocarpus*, mentioned by Dr. Vogel as growing about the confluence; it is a large tree, 60 to 80 feet high, with smooth whitish bark yielding a milky juice, leaves ovate acuminate, shining and coriaceous: the fruit of this is said to weigh sometimes 30 lbs.; specimens which I have preserved are over 17 lbs., though many larger ones could have been obtained, had space allowed; seeds of this are about the size of small kidney beans, and form an important article of food to the natives; in the woods near the Model Farm this tree is most abundant. On one occasion, when botanizing there after rain, the sun shone out fiercely, loosening the hold of these fruits: the sound of their fall, as they crashed through the branches, was continuous throughout the afternoon, like the passing of large animals. Several kinds of *Anonas* and *Artabotrys* abound: the fruit of one of these is almost equal in flavour to an English apricot. Ferns have become very rare now, and epiphytic Orchids not any. Aquatic plants are not numerous. *Nymphæa dentata*, *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, *Pistia Stratiotes*, *Salvinia*, a species of floating plant* (the latter is very beautiful, and will, if I can bring it home, be an interesting addition to the aquarium), *Chara*, sp., and two kinds of *Utricularia*, are forms of much interest. Several *Cyperaceæ*, a *Polygonum*, *Alisma sagittifolium*, *Jussiæa*, sp., with some other *Onagraceæ*, occupy most of the swampy

* A specimen enclosed in the Letter shows this to be an *Azolla*.—Secr.

lagoons. Inland from the river, *Leguminosæ* are well represented; I have probably nearly 100 species of this family. *Polygaleæ* are beginning to appear; eight or nine species of the genus *Polygala* occur about Rabba. The curious cucumber-like fruit of two species of *Kigelia* overhang the river banks; specimens of each are, I believe, already in the Kew Museum; but the glory of this family is a large-growing *Spathodea*, now covered with flowers as large as the hand, and of a colour only equalled by *Rhododendron javanicum*. *Rubiaceæ* are abundant; many handsome shrubs deserving of cultivation occur in this order. *Sapotaceæ* are numerous as trees, and the *Ficus* tribe are found everywhere.

Of the little-known Guinea-Peach, *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, I have both flowers and fruit preserved; the latter is fine-looking, but not very palatable. Of other edible fruits, some species of *Spondias* are not amiss; while about seven distinct fruits, known as "plums," are also eaten. At Idda we purchased fruit of a kind of Mango; the tree producing this could not be seen, but I have preserved several species.

Of all fibres, gums, dyes, cottons, or manufactured articles, I have procured specimens for the Museum at the Botanic Gardens, likewise of woods or fruits, whenever space will allow: none of these can be sent to England till we return. According to present arrangements, I shall probably be rather longer engaged than the term of my appointment indicated when leaving home, a voyage up the Chadda being spoken of when we return down the Kworra; but unless much improvement takes place in the health of our party, very few I believe will care for another year on an African river.

In this note I have merely given a rough outline of the vegetation, in an unconnected form; it is written hastily in consequence of our starting some hours earlier than I expected, therefore much is omitted.

On the Question whether Linnæus, in a spirit of ill-will, altered the spelling of the name of the genus *Buffonia*? By Mons. A. L. A. Fée, Professor of Botany of the Faculty of Medicine at Strasburg. Communicated by Thomas Moore, Esq., F.L.S.[*]

[Read February 4th, 1858.]

The genus *Buffonia*, of the family of *Caryophylleæ*, the type of which is *Buffonia tenuifolia*, remarkable for the facility with which the stamina vary in number, being sometimes reduced to two, and sometimes increased to eight, has been variously spelled, authors either admitting or not admitting the doubling of the *f*. We are about to show how this has occurred.

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[*] Translated from the French.

Although several botanists, even among contemporaries, have attributed this genus to Linnæus, it is certain that it belongs to Sauvages. What may have led to this mistake is, that the first official mention of the genus is found in the first volume of the 'Amœnitates Academicæ,' page 386, under the year 1749, in a thesis of Dassow, maintained under the presidency of Linnæus on the 12th of June 1747, and that the generic characters are there given, for the first time, four years before Sauvages himself published them. In this Thesis we read, "*Bufonia, auctore Sauvages*;" it should have been added, "*in litteris ad Linnæum.*"

The correspondence of these two illustrious men lasted for no less than eight-and-twenty years: it commenced on the 20th of January 1737, and terminated on the 3rd of May 1765, about eighteen months before the death of Sauvages. The letters, forty-three in number, are now in the possession of M. d'Hombre-Firmas, of Alais, grand-nephew of the celebrated Professor of Montpellier, who has long had the intention of publishing them. They are interesting, and I have been permitted to satisfy myself that they do not enable us to determine the precise date of the creation of the genus *Buffonia*. Nevertheless they contain the proof that it is anterior to 1745, inasmuch as in a letter of the 15th of October of that year, Linnæus says that the flower is tetrandrous, and that he will make sure of this on more perfect specimens, his own being incomplete; and long afterwards, in Letter XIX., of the 20th of August 1753, he begs Sauvages to settle his doubts on this point: "*quæso etiam hac æstate examines stamina Buffoniæ; Lœflingius scribit 4 esse in singulo flore.*"

It thus becomes perfectly certain that Sauvages, before definitively constituting the genus *Buffonia*, referred it in 1743 or 1744 to Linnæus, towards whom at that time converged all discoveries of interest in natural history. Linnæus and Dassow having written *Bufonia*, we may be allowed to believe that Sauvages wrote the name in the same manner in his correspondence.

The typical species of this genus, although (contrary to the statement of certain authors) a native of dry and sandy soil, bears an astonishing resemblance to *Juncus bufonius* of our marshes, and Linnæus may have supposed that the generic name was destined to recall this external analogy, being ignorant of the naturalist to whom the genus was dedicated. Had Sauvages written *Buffonia*, he would have remarked that Linnæus, in his letter of the 15th of October 1745, had mis-spelt the name, and Linnæus, thus warned, would have rectified it in his letter of the 20th of August 1747. Not only is this not done, but we shall see that the Montpellier botanist himself gives an official consecration to the error, in complete disagreement with the etymology.

The 'Methodus Foliorum, seu Plantæ Floræ Monspeliensis,' a remarkably curious work, published at the Hague in 1751, gives the generic characters of *Buffonia*, followed at p. 141 by these words, "dicata illustrissimo Horti Regii Parisiensis Præfecto, et Acad. Regiæ Scient. Paris. Sodali D. de Buffon;" and by a singularity not easily to be accounted for, Sauvages prints, or allows to be printed, *Bufonia* in his text, while in the index he places *Buffonia*, without indicating that it is the correction of a mistake. More than this, after the generic name he adds an *L.*, as if Linnæus were the founder of the genus. Thus we have a justification for those botanists who attribute the genus *Buffonia* to Linnæus; and thus we can explain how it has happened that Linnæus, in the "legal" edition of his 'Species Plantarum,' 1764, Lamarck in 1783, in the first volume of the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' Gærtner in 1787, in his work 'De Fructibus*,' Jussieu in his 'Genera Plantarum,' 1789, and a multitude of other authors, have written the name *Bufonia*, in submission to the text of Sauvages and to that of the 'Amœnitates.'

It evidently results victoriously from the preceding exposition that the alteration of the generic name *Buffonia*, by the suppression of one of the *f*'s, cannot be in any respect attributed to Linnæus, but to Sauvages himself, and thus are annihilated all assertions to the contrary, made in a multitude of books, which have found credulous readers, who perhaps were not displeased to discover in a great man, in spite of their esteem for him, what they regarded as a weakness. Nevertheless, to render the justification, if possible, still more complete, let us admit for an instant that Linnæus was desirous of making an unworthy approximation between an illustrious adversary and a filthy animal. Every action having an object, let us ask ourselves what could be Linnæus's object in so doing? "He wished," it may be said, "to avenge himself on Buffon, who had combated his ideas of reform." Who can think thus of a man, who up to that time was ignorant even of the name of his future adversary, occupied till then only with geometry, physics, and rural economy, works doubtless of some importance, as they obtained for him admission into the Academy of Sciences as early as 1733? The printing of Buffon's 'Histoire Naturelle' extended from 1749 to 1767, and it was during this interval that the reputation of Buffon was diffused and popularized. If this great man was known in Sweden prior to this epoch, it was not by Linnæus. Revenge can only be taken for an actual injury, and Linnæus had no reason to complain of attacks which had never taken place. We may here invoke a material impossibility—a sort of *alibi*. It is a petty calumny directed at one and the same time against two great names. We may consequently say with Richter (Opera Omnia Linneana, 1836), "Nomen iniqua mente a Linnæo in *Bufoniam* (pro *Buffonia*) mutatum esse, probent ii qui narrant."

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* Gærtner, it should be observed, spells the name with the double *ff*, quoting "*Bufonia*, L." as a synonym.—J. J. B.

Linnæus had his adversaries, and what man of genius has not? But in his writings we should seek in vain for traces of ill-temper. He had an elevated tone of thought, an excellent heart, and great dignity of character. He was, if I may be pardoned the expression, a very good great man. Controversy was his antipathy; he thought, not without reason, that his time was better employed in improving former publications and preparing new ones; and this was the wisest mode of reply. He not only disliked, but he feared, scientific polemics. The proofs of this assertion are as numerous as they are convincing. He answered neither Heister, nor Siegesbeck, nor Browallius, nor any other opponent. "My old friend Ludwig," he writes to Haller, "wishes to attack me, and I shall be easily conquered, for I lay down my arms beforehand. I will not defend myself." Having reason to complain of Haller, who had greatly ill-used him, he wrote thus in his 'Flora Zeylanica':—"In Germania inter Helvetos eminet alter Boerhaavius Hallerus. Cl. Hallerum esse mortalium omnium laboriosissimum, inque Theoria Medica et Anatomia hodie summum, norunt omnes. In Botanicis insuper plures investigavit et descripsit plantas quam ullus facile alius. Inique itaque dixere nonnulli me minus mite de viro optimo scripsisse; et sciant velim me ejus scripta et observationes ubique magni facere et attente volvere, cum in tota Germania vix adhuc alius meliora præstiterit."

All reformers are heated and intolerant. Linnæus was an exception; he was mild and benevolent. It has been written, and I have myself repeated it*, that he dedicated to antagonists plants of an ungraceful habit, thorny, or singular in some of their parts. This might possibly have been so, and there would have been no great harm in it; nevertheless *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, which recalls the name of one of his most furious antagonists, is a very beautiful *Composita*; and one of the largest trees in creation is dedicated to the memory of Adanson, a reformer who wished to reform *alone*. Linnæus knew neither envy nor hatred, and showed himself satisfied with the share of esteem and of renown which he had conquered. I have said elsewhere*, that on being made acquainted with the injurious intentions with reference to Buffon attributed to him by his enemies, he was indignant at the imputation.

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* See my 'Vie de Linné,' p. 120, *et seq.*

And what has happened to those who attacked Linnæus? Those who founded on these attacks a hope of fame, have been forgotten; while the opposition of those whose labours have deserved well of posterity is no longer remembered; what they did for science alone remains standing. Time, that great "justicer," puts everything in its proper place, and leaves on the head of genius the imperishable crown, from which the envious have laboured in vain to tear away some of the jewels.

Buffon certainly, glorious and honoured, could have no envy towards Linnæus; but how much preferable would it have been, could he have refrained from writing against that ingenious reformer! Not only was his logic at fault, but even his science. For example, while blaming the construction of the class *Mammalia*, now universally adopted, he ought not to have said that it had been known since the time of Aristotle† that the Horse has no mammæ, and he ought not to have concluded from this that the Horse is an exception among Mammalia‡.

Let us go no farther; if to blame is easy, let us not forget that it has its dangerous side, and let us abstain from touching one of the greatest of our national glories. Let us be satisfied with having contributed to efface the slight spot which had been thought to tarnish the brilliancy of a justly venerated name, that of a man who by his genius has deserved to obtain the right of citizenship in every country of the civilized world.

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* 'Vie de Linné,' p. 287.

† Τὰ δὲ μωνύχων τὰ ἄρρενα οὐκ ἔχουσι μαστοὺς πλὴν ὅσα ἐοίκασι τῇ μητρί, ὅπερ συμβαίνει ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον. "In the Class of *Solipeda* the males have no mammæ, except in some individuals which resemble their mother: this is met with among horses" (Aristotle, lib. ii. 8). Thus Aristotle only says that the presence of mammæ in the Class of *Solipeda* is not universal, which, although false, is less absolute than what Buffon says.

‡ Buffon, Histoire Naturelle, 1749, i. p. 38 (Sur la Manière d'écrire l'Histoire Naturelle).

Note on the preceding Communication.

By JOHN J. BENNETT, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. L.S.

[Read February 4th, 1858.]

SINCE the receipt of M. Fée's paper, I have carefully examined Sauvages's Letters to Linnæus, preserved among the Linnean Correspondence in the Society's Library, and have found in them several passages entirely confirmatory of M. Fée's conclusions, although they invalidate the force of some of his arguments.

The first of these passages is contained in a letter from Sauvages dated Sept. 14th, 1745, in which the learned Professor of Montpellier transcribes for Linnæus his characters of the genus "Buffonia, in honorem D. de Buffon, Ac. Reg. Par." In a subsequent letter, under the date of October 26th in the same year, he supplies an amended character of *Buffonia*, on which Linnæus has noted in the margin "optime." Sauvages adds:—"hanc mihi communicavit Medicinæ studiosus D. Marchant oculatissimus." He transmits a specimen, and adds, "Ignosce, quæso, colendissime amice, si coram te plantam novo nomine generico indigitare ausim: hoc me judicio subjicio; tuum est mea omnia emendare." The Dissertation in which Linnæus first published the genus "BUFONIA. *Autore Fr. de Sauvages*" bears date June 15th, 1747, and in a letter of the date of Sept. 15th, 1747, after hearing of this publication, Sauvages has the following passage, which is conclusive as to the *animus* both of Linnæus and himself in regard to Buffon:—"Pergratum et mihi et Ill^{o} D. de Buffon, horti Reg. Paris. Præfecto, et Academiæ Parisinæ Socio meritissimo, videbitur, quod nomen illius generi novo plantæ cujusdam inditum fuerit et sic immortalitati consecratum: cum primum hic liber [Dissertatio nempe resp. Dassow, "Nova Plantarum Genera"] Lutetiam appulerit, scribam ad Ill. Buffon ut tua et mea erga ipsum officia extollam." The only other reference to the subject that I can find in the Letters is under date of Sept. 13th, 1753, where, in answer to Linnæus's statement of Lœfling's observation that he found four stamina in each flower, Sauvages says, "*Buffonia* rite examinata est diandra; utrum variet inter Hispanos nescio. Mitto semina ut ipse videas." Throughout the whole of Sauvages's letters the name is spelled correctly with the double *ff*; and it is only in the body of his work that Sauvages has (inadvertently, as his index shows) adopted the erroneous spelling.

The name thus mis-spelt was published by Linnæus in 1747, and it was not until 1749, as M. Fée justly remarks, that the offence which it has been supposed to be intended to avenge, was given to Linnæus and all other "methodists" in the preface to Buffon's great work, commenced in that year. That Sauvages at least felt this offence strongly will be seen by the following extracts from his letters; but that this feeling could not have influenced either him or Linnæus two years before the offence was given, is equally manifest. In a letter bearing date April 3rd, 1750, after referring to the attacks of Lametrie and others, Sauvages proceeds as follows:—"Alterius certe ordinis sunt censores quos in te nuper insurgere intelligo; scil. D. Daubenton, vel de Buffon, in *Historia Naturali Universali*, quam recens edidit, et quam nondum vidi, et D. Heister in altero opusculo in quo nomenclaturæ plantarum leges novas protulit. Primus, seu D. de Buffon, quod miror maxime, omnes methodos improbat, et contendit facilius citiusque addisci historiam animalium, plantarum, &c. in individuis quam in specificis genericisque descriptionibus. Anne umquam putasses quod tam absona absurda opinio in animalis rationalis mentem venire potuisset? Hoc tamen ad me scribunt, unde non doleo quod a te recedit qui a ratione tam alienus est." And in a letter of November 15th, 1751, he continues in the same strain, referring to the Epistle to Linnæus prefixed to his own 'Methodus Foliorum,' then just published. "Videbis," he says, "quomodo paucis confutem D. Buffonem, qui existimat, mirum dictu, sine ulla methodo addiscendam esse et docendam historiam naturalem, quod certe numquam in mentem cordati hominis venerat. Malo, certe, te ab homine ita transverse cogitante carptum esse quam laudatum. Decorum etenim est illis displicere quibus ipsa ratio displicet."

The charge of mis-spelling the generic name of *Buffonia* from pique or malice having fallen completely to the ground, it may be worth while also to correct an error in regard to the specific name, to which no less an authority than that of our distinguished founder, Sir James Edward Smith, has been given in the following passage of his 'English Flora':—"Sauvages named this genus after his great countryman Buffon, who had indeed very *slender* pretensions to a botanical honour; a circumstance supposed to have been indicated by Linnæus in the specific name *tenuifolia*." A reference to the synonymy of the plant is all that is needed to show, that in this instance Linnæus simply adhered to his usual custom of adopting for his specific name, wherever practicable, a characteristic portion of the name by which it had been previously known. In this case he found a specific name admirably adapted to the plant in the "Alsine polygonoides *tenuifolia*," &c. of Plukenet, and adopted it without hesitation.

M. Fée states the number of Linnæus's letters to Sauvages, in the possession of the Baron d'Hombre-Firmas, to be 43, commencing January 20th, 1737, and ending May 3rd, 1765. Those of Sauvages to Linnæus, in the possession of the Linnean Society, are 63 in number, commencing Sept. 10th, 1737, and terminating April 7th, 1765. From a reference to it in Sauvages's second letter, it would appear that Linnæus's first to him bears date on the 20th of *June*, and not of *January*, 1737; a mistake which might easily arise between the contracted forms of "*Jan.*" and "*Jun.*" The whole series of Sauvages's letters contains much interesting information, relating not only to the state of botanical and medical science, but also to the personal history and character of the professors of both.

INDEX.

PAGE
Abelia, *R. Br.* 164, 174
—— triflora, *R. Br.* 174
Abelmoschus, *Med.* 141, 147, 153
Abrus, *L.* 155
Abutilon, *Kth.* 153
—— diplotrichum, *F. Müll.* 150
Acacia, *Willd.* 139, 146, 147, 155
—— juniperina, *Willd.* 150
—— Sophoræ, *R. Br.* 152
—— suaveolens, *Willd.* 151
Acalypha, *L.* 157
Achyranthes, *L.* 159
Acianthus, *R. Br.* 160
—— fornicatus, *R. Br.* 152
Acmene, *D.C.* 156
Acronychia, *Forst.* 146, 154
Acrostichum, *L.* 163
Acrotriche, *R. Br.* 158
Actinotus, *Labill.* 156
—— Helianthi, *Labill.* 152
Adamia, *Wall.* 54, 57, 76
—— cyanea, *Wall.* 76
Adansonia, *L.* 141, 153, 181
—— digitata, *L.* 140
—— Gregorii, *F. Müll.* 140
Adenocaulon, *Hook.* 84
Adenosma, *R. Br.* 141, 159
Adhatoda, *Juss.* 141, 159
Adiantum, *L.* 163
—— Æthiopicum, *Willd.* 150
—— hispidulum, *Sm.* 150
Adriana, *Gaudich.* 157
Ægialitis, *R. Br.* 148
Ægiceras, *L.* 148, 158
Æschynomene, *L.* 141, 155
Agati, *D.C.* 141, 148, 155
Agrostis, *L.* 162
Ajuga, *L.* 159
—— Australis, *R. Br.* 150
Aldrovanda, *L.* 83
—— verticillata, *Roxb.* 83
—— vesiculosa, *L.* 83
Alisma, *L.* 161
—— sagittifolium, *Willd.* 182
Aloë, *L.* 181
Alphitonia 154
Alstonia, *R. Br.* 141, 158
Alternanthera, *Forsk.* 159
Alyxia, *Banks* 158
—— ruscifolia, *R. Br.* 150
Amaranthus, *L.* 159

PAGE
Ammannia, *L.* 155
Amperea, *A. Juss.* 157
Amphicarpæa, *Ell.* 86
—— Edgeworthii, *Benth.* 84
—— monoica, *Ell.* 84
Amphipogon, *R. Br.* 162
Anacharis, *Rich.* 161
Andreæa rupestris, *Hedw.* 44
Andropogon, *L.* 139, 145, 162
—— Sieberi, *Kunth* 150
Aneilema, *R. Br.* 161
—— graminea, *R. Br.* 150
Angophora, *Cav.* 156
—— eucalyptoides, *F. Müll.* 151
Angræcum, *Thouars* 181
Anguillaria, *R. Br.* 161
Anisacantha, *R. Br.* 160
Anisomeles, *R. Br.* 159
Anisophyllea, *R. Br.* 85, 86
—— Zeylanica, *Benth.* 86
Anona, *L.* 182
Anthistiria, *L.* 145, 162
Anthobolus, *R. Br.* 160
—— leptomerioides, *F. Müll.* 146, 150
Antitrichia curtipendula, *Brid.* 46
Aotus, *Sm.* 154
—— villosa, *Sm.* 151
Aphananthus 160
Aplotaxis, *D.C.* 141, 157
Aponogeton, *L.* 141, 144, 161
Apophyllum, *F. Müll.* 154
Araucaria, *Juss.* 160
Arbutus Unedo, *L.* var. 133
Aristida, *L.* 145, 147, 162
Artabotrys, *R. Br.* 182
Artanema, *D. Don* 159
Arthrochilus, *R. Br.* 160
Arthrocnemum 160
Artocarpus, *Forst.* 182
Arum, *L.* 161
Asparagus, *L.* 161
Asperula, *L.* 156
—— divaricata, *Bisch.* 150
Aspidium, *Swartz* 163
Asplenium, *L.* 163
Astartea, *D.C.* 141, 156
Aster, *L.* 84
Astilbe, *Don* 34, 54, 57, 74
—— rivularis, *Ham.* 74
—— rubra, *Hf. & T.* 74

PAGE
Astragalus hypoglottis, *L.* 134–136
—— Monspessulanus, *L.* 120
—— purpureus, *Lam.* 134–136
Astrotricha, *D.C.* 156
—— longifolia, *Benth.* 152
Atriplex, *L.* 160
—— semibaccata, *R. Br.* 150
Atylosia, *Wight & Arn.* 141, 147, 155
Aulacomnium palustre, *Schwægr.* 45
Avicennia, *L.* 148, 159
Azadirachta 141, 145, 154
Azolla, *Lam.* 163, 182
—— pinnata, *R. Br.* 163
Bæckea, *L.* 156
Balfouria, *R. Br.* 158
—— saligna, *R. Br.* 147
Baloghia, *Endl.* 141, 157
Banksia, *L. fil.* 160
—— integrifolia, *L. fil.* 152
—— latifolia, *R. Br.* 152
—— oblongifolia, *Cav.* 152
—— serrata, *L. fil.* 152
Barklya, *F. Müll.* 155
Barringtonia, *Forst.* 47 *et seq.*, 156
—— acutangula, *Gærtn.* 52
—— conoidea, *Griff.* 50
—— racemosa, *Spreng.* 50, 54
Bartramia Halleriana, *Hedw.* 46
—— rigida 46
Basistemon 155
Bassia Parkii, *R. Br.* 181
Bauhinia, *L.* 147, 155, 182
—— Carroni, *F. Müll.* 146
—— Hookeri, *F. Müll.* 146, 149
—— Leichardtii, *F. Müll.* 147
Bergia, *L.* 141, 154
Bertya 157
Beyera, *Kl.* 157
—— oblongifolia, *Kl.* 151
Bidaria, *Endl.* 158
Bidens, *L.* 157
Billardiera, *Sm.* 153
—— scandens, *Sm.* 151
Blechnum, *L.* 163
Blitum, *L.* 160
—— glandulosum, *Moqu.* 150
Blumea, *D.C.* 157
Boerhaavia, *L.* 159
Bolbophyllum, *Lindl.* 181
Bombax, *L.* 181
Bonnaya, *Link* 141, 159
Boronia, *Smith* 147, 154
Bossiæa, *Vent.* 147, 154
—— ensata, *Sieb.* 151
Botrychium, *Swartz* 163
Brachychiton, *R. Br.* 146, 147, 153
—— populneum, *R. Br.* 150
—— ramiflorum, *R. Br.* 147
Brachycome, *Cass.* 157
—— graminea, *F. Müll.* 150

PAGE
Brachypyxis 156
Brachystelma, *R. Br.* 181
Brasenia, *Pursh* 153
—— peltata, *Pursh* 151
Breweria, *R. Br.* 158
Brewsteria 155
Bridelia, *Willd.* 141, 157
Bromus, *L.* 162
Bruguiera, *Lam.* 148, 155
Brunonia sericea, *Sm.* 151
Bryonia, *L.* 156
Bryophyllum, *Salisb.* 89, 90
—— calycinum, *Salisb.* 90
Bryum, *L.* 156
—— alpinum, *L.* 45
—— argenteum, *L.* 45
—— calophyllum, *R. Br.* 46
—— carneum, *L.* 45
—— julaceum, *Schrad.* 45
—— Marattii 46
—— nutans, *Schreb.* 45
—— roseum, *Schreb.* 45
—— Warneum, *Bland.* 46
—— Zierii, *Dicks.* 45
Buchanania, *Roxb.* 147, 154
Buchnera, *L.* 159
Bucklandia, *R. Br.* 54, 84, 86
—— populifolia, *R. Br.* 86
Buffonia, *Sauv.* 183 *et seq.*
—— tenuifolia, *L.* 183, 189
Bulbine, *Willd.* 147, 161
—— bulbosa, *Ræm. & Sch.* 150
Bursaria, *Cav.* 153
Byblis, *Salisb.* 153
Cæsalpinia, *L.* 155
Cæsia, *R. Br.* 147, 161
Caladenia, *R. Br.* 160
Caladium, *Vent.* 161
Calamus, *L.* 140, 146, 161, 181
Calandrinia, *Kth.* 156
Calanthe, *R. Br.* 160
Callicarpa, *L.* 159
Callicoma, *R. Br.* 156
—— serratifolia, *R. Br.* 152
Callistemon, *R. Br.* 156
Callitriche, *L.* 155
Callitris, *Vent.* 144
—— equisetifolia 144
Calocephalus, *R. Br.* 157
Calogyne, *R. Br.* 157
Calopeplis 155
Calophyllum, *L.* 154
Calorophus, *Labill.* 162
Calostemma, *R. Br.* 161
Calotis, *R. Br.* 157
—— dentex, *R. Br.* 151
—— dilatata, *A. Cunn.* 150
—— microcephala, *Benth.* 150
—— scapigera, *Hook.* 150
Calythrix, *Labill.* 147, 155

PAGE
Calystegia, *R. Br.* 158
—— marginata, *R. Br.* 152
Campanula, *L.* 7, 22
—— alsinoides, *Hf. & T.* 24
—— Alphonsii, *Wall.* 24
—— anagalloides, *Royle* 26
—— argyrotricha, *Wall.* 24
—— aristata, *Wall.* 25
—— cana, *Wall.* 22, 24
—— canescens, *Wall.* 8, 23
—— carnosa, *Wall.* 26
—— colorata, *Wall.* 23, 24
—— fulgens, *Wall.* 24
—— Griffithii, *Hf. & T.* 22
—— Kashmiriana, *Royle* 24
—— Khasiana, *Hf. & T.* 25
—— latifolia, *L.* 22
—— modesta, *Hf. & T.* 24
—— nervosa, *Royle* 23
—— pallida, *Wall.* 23
—— peduncularis, *Wall.* 22
—— purpurea, *Spreng.* 13
—— ramulosa, *Wall.* 23
—— sylvatica, *Wall.* 22
—— thalictrifolia, *Spreng.* 16
—— Thomsonii, *Hf.* 25
—— viridis, *Spreng.* 12
Campanulaceæ 4, 5, 6, 7, 9
Campanuleæ 5
Campanumœa, *Blume* 6, 7, 9
—— Celebica, *Blume* 18
—— Javanica, *Blume* 9
—— lanceolata, *Sieb. & Zucc.* 10
Campyloneurum, *Presl.* 141, 163
Campylopus longipilus, *Brid.* 45
Canavalia, *D.C.* 155
—— Baueriana 144
Canscora, *R. Br.* 158
—— diffusa, *R. Br.* 145
Canthium, *Lam.* 146, 156
—— oleifolium, *Hook.* 150
Capparis, *L.* 146, 153
Caprifoliaceæ 163 *et seq.*
Caprifolium longiflorum, *Sab.* 172
—— macranthum, *Don.* 172
Carallia, *Roxb.* 155
Carapa, *Aubl.* 154
Cardamine, *L.* 153
—— hirsuta, *L.* 53, 143
Cardiospermum, *L.* 141, 154
Carex, *L.* 162
—— appressa, *R. Br.* 151
—— Genuensis, *D.C.* 112
—— glauca, *Scop.* 112
—— inversa, *R. Br.* 150
—— littorea, *Labill.* 151
—— longifolia, *R. Br.* 151
Careya, *Roxb.* 47 *et seq.*
—— arborea, *Roxb.* 52, 64
Carissa, *L.* 158

PAGE
Cartonema, *R. Br.* 161
Cassia, *L.* 146, 155
—— canaliculata, *R. Br.* 150
—— circinata, *Benth.* 150
—— platypoda, *R. Br.* 150
—— vittata, *R. Br.* 150
Cassinia, *R. Br.* 157
Cassytha, *L.* 160
—— paniculata, *R. Br.* 151
Castanospermum, *A. Cunn.* 146, 155
Casuarina, *L.* 160
—— Decaisneana 144
—— tenuissima, *Sieb.* 152
Catasetum, *Rich.* 131
Catha, *Forsk.* 154
Catoscopium nigritum, *Brid.* 46
Caustis, *R. Br.* 162
—— pentandra, *R. Br.* 151
Cedrela, *L.* 154
—— Australis 145
—— febrifuga, *Blume* 145
—— Toona, *Roxb.* 145
Celastrus, *L.* 154
Cenchrus, *L.* 162
Centaurea mixta, *Dec.* 123
Centranthera, *R. Br.* 159
Centrosema, *D.C.* 35
Cephaëlis, *Sw.* 156
Cephalaria Syriaca, *Schrad.* 117
Cephalostigma, *A. D.C.* 9
—— flexuosum, *Hf. & T.* 9
—— hirsutum, *Edgew.* 9, 26
—— paniculatum, *A. D.C.* 9
—— Schimperi, *Hochst.* 9
Ceratophyllum, *L.* 155
Ceratopteris, *Brongn.* 141, 163
—— thalictroides, *Brongn.* 182
Cerbera, *L.* 141, 158
Ceriops, *Arn.* 148, 155
Chætospora, *R. Br.* 162
Chara, *L.* 163, 182
Cheilanthes, *Swartz* 163
Chenopodina 160
Chenipodium, *L.* 160
—— erosum, *R. Br.* 148, 149
Chiloglottis, *R. Br.* 160
—— diphylla, *R. Br.* 152
Chloris, *Swartz.* 162
Chlorophytum, *Ker.* 161
Chondrachne, *R. Br.* 162
Chorizandra, *R. Br.* 162
Chrysocephalum 167
Chrysosplenium, *L.* 56, 72
—— alternifolium, *L.* 73
—— carnosum, *Hf. & T.* 73
—— Griffithii, *Hf. & T.* 74
—— lanuginosum, *Hf. & T.* 74
—— Nepalense, *Don.* 72
—— oppositifolium, *L.* 73
—— tenellum, *Hf. & T.* 73

PAGE
Chrysosplenium trichospermum, *Edgew.* 73
Chuncoa, *Juss.* 148, 155
Cinna, *L.* 162
—— ovata, *Kth.* 151
Cionidium Moorii, *Moore* . . 129
Cissus, *L.* 154
Citriobatus, *A. Cunn.* 153
Cladium, *R. Br.* 141, 162
—— junceum, *R. Br.* . . . 151
Clematis, *L.* 152
—— glycinoides, *D.C.* . . . 151
Cleome, *L.* 153
Clerodendrum, *L.* 159
Climacium dendroides, *Mohr.* . 46
Clitoria, *L.* . . 33, 34, 35, 36 *et seq.*
—— acuminata, *Benth.* 43
—— acuminata, *Wall.* . . . 34, 38
—— alba, *Don.* 44
—— amœna, *Miqu.* 42
—— amazonum, *Mart.* 43
—— arborea, *Benth.* 43
—— arborescens, *H. Kew* . . 42
—— biflora, *Dalz.* 38
—— brachystegia, *Benth.* . . . 42
—— cajanæfolia, *Benth.* 40
—— densiflora, *Benth.* 41
—— falcata, *Lam.* 39
—— flagellaris, *Benth.* 39
—— glycinoides, *D.C.* . 36, 39, 44
—— Grahami, *Steud.* 38
—— Guianensis, *Benth.* . 40, 41
—— heterophylla, *Lam.* . . . 38
—— Hoffmanseggii, *Benth.* . 43
—— Javanica, *Miqu.* 38
—— Javitensis, *Benth.* 42
—— lasciva, *Boj.* 37
—— leptostachya, *Benth.* . . . 43
—— macrophylla, *Wall.* . 34, 38
—— Mariana, *L.* 34, 38
—— Mexicana, *Link.* 38
—— nana, *Benth.* 40
—— pedunculata, *Boj.* 38
—— pilosula, *Wall.* 37
—— Poitæi, *D.C.* 42
—— polystachya, *Benth.* . . . 41
—— racemosa, *Benth.* 44
—— rubiginosa, *Pers.* 39
—— rufescens, *Benth.* 39
—— simplicifolia, *Benth.* . . . 40
—— stipularis, *Benth.* 41
—— Ternatea, *L.* 37
Clitorianthes, *Benth.* 41
Cocculus, *D.C.* 152
Cochlospermum, *Kunth.* 140, 147, 153
Codonopsis, *Wall.* . 5, 6, 7, 11
—— affinis, *Hf. & T.* 12
—— Benthami, *Hf. & T.* . . . 14
—— fœtens, *Hf. & T.* 16

PAGE
Codonopsis inflata, *Hf. & T.* 7, 13
—— lurida, *Lindl.* 14
—— ovata, *Benth.* 15
—— parviflora, *Wall.* . . 7, 18
—— purpurea, *Wall.* . . . 12
—— rotundifolia, *Benth.* 7, 14, 15
—— subsimplex, *Hf. & T.* . 16
—— thalictrifolia, *Wall.* . . 16
—— truncata, *Wall.* . . . 7, 18
—— viridis, *Wall.* 12
Cœlebogyne, *J. Smith* . . . 157
Coleocoma 157
Colubrina, *Brongn.* 154
—— Asiatica, *Brongn.* . . . 148
Comesperma, *Labill.* 153
—— acutifolium, *Steetz.* . . 151
—— retusum, *Labill.* . . . 151
Commelyna, *L.* 147, 161
Commersonia, *Forst.* 153
—— Fraseri, *Gay.* 151
Compositæ 147, 157
Conospermum, *Sm.* 160
—— taxifolium, *Sm.* 152
Convolvulus, *L.* 158
—— erubescens, *Sims* . . . 150
Conyza, *L.* 157
Corchorus, *L.* 147, 153
Cordia Abyssinica, *R. Br.* . . 128
—— amplifolia, *A. D.C.* 127, 128
—— Griffithii, *A. D.C.* . . . 128
—— M'Leodii, *Hf. & T.* . . 128
—— Myxa, *L.* 128
—— ovalis, *R. Br.* . . 127, 128
—— tomentosa, *Wall.* . . . 127
—— vestita, *Hf. & T.* . . . 128
—— Wallichii, *Don.* 127
Cordyline, *Comm.* 161
Corneæ 54, 163
Corylopsis, *Sieb. & Zucc.* . 84, 85
—— Himalayana, *Griff.* . . 85
Corysanthes, *R. Br.* 160
—— unguiculata, *R. Br.* . . 152
Cotula, *L.* 157
Cotyledon calycina, *Roth.* . . 90
—— heterophylla, *Roxb.* . . 91
—— laciniata, *Roxb.* 91
—— rhizophylla, *Roxb.* . . . 90
Crassula, *L.* 89, 90
—— Indica, *Dcne.* 90
Crassulaceæ . 54, 56, 79, 89 *et seq.*
Creocarpus 156
Crepis, *L.* 157
Cressa, *L.* 158
Crinum, *L.* 161
Crotalaria, *L.* . . 139, 147, 154
—— Guianensis, *Aubl.* . . . 40
—— longifolia, *Lam.* . . . 40
Croton, *L.* 157
Cryptocarya, *R. Br.* 160
Cryptocoryne, *Roxb.* 50

PAGE
Cryptostylis, *R. Br.* 160
—— longifolia, *R. Br.* 152
Cucumis, *L.* 147, 156
Cucurbitella 156
Cunoniæ 54
Cupania, *Plum.* 154
Cuscuta, *L.* 158
—— Australis, *R. Br.* 150
Cyananthus, *Wall.* 5, 18
—— barbatus, *Edgew.* 19
—— incanus, *Hf. & T.* 20
—— inflatus, *Hf. & T.* 21
—— integer, *Wall.* 19
—— linifolius, *Wall.* 20
—— lobatus, *Wall.* 19
—— microphyllus, *Edgew.* 20
Cyanotis, *Don.* 141, 161
Cycas, *L.* 160
Cyclocodon, *Griff.* 6, 17
—— distans, *Griff.* 18
—— parviflorum, *Hf. & T.* 6, 7, 18
—— truncatum, *Hf. & T.* 6, 7, 18
Cyclotheca 141, 153
Cycnogeton, *Endl.* 161
—— Huegelii, *Endl.* 161
Cymbidium, *Sw.* 160
—— canaliculatum, *R. Br.* 143
Cynoctonum, *E. Mey.* 158
Cynodon, *Rich.* 162
Cynoglossum, *L.* 158
—— Australe, *R. Br.* 151
—— latifolium, *R. Br.* 151
Cyperus, *L.* 139, 162
—— enervis, *R. Br.* 150
—— venustus, *R. Br.* 151
Cypripedium, *L.* 105
Cyrtostylis, *R. Br.* 160
—— reniformis, *R. Br.* 152
Dactyloctenium, *Willd.* 145, 162
Dampiera, *R. Br.* 158
Danthonia, *D.C.* 162
Darwinia, *Rudge* 156
Datura, *L.* 140, 159
—— alba, *Wall.* 140
Daucus, *L.* 156
—— brachiatus, *Sieb.* 150
—— Carota, *L.* 112
Davallia, *Smith* 163
—— pyxidata, *Smith.* 151
Daviesia, *Sm.* 154
—— ruscifolia, *A. Cunn.* 151
—— ulicina, *Sm.* 151
Dennisonia, *F. Müll.* 159
Deeringia, *R. Br.* 159
Delabechea, *Lindl.* 153
—— rupestris, *Lindl.* 146, 147
Dendrobium, *Sw.* 160
Deparia Moorii, *Hook.* 129
Desmodium, *D.C.* 155
Desvauxia, *R. Br.* 162

PAGE
Deutzia, *Thunb.* 83
—— corymbosa, *R. Br.* 83
—— macrantha, *Hf. & T.* 84
—— scabra, *Thunb.* 84
—— staminea, *R. Br.* 83
Dianella, *Lam.* 161
Dicarpidium 153
Dicerma, *D.C.* 141, 155
Dichilanthe, *Thwaites* 164, 174
—— Zeylanica, *Thwaites* 174
Dichondra, *Forst.* 158
—— repens, *R. Br.* 151
Dichopogon, *Kunth.* 161
Dichotomostachys 158
Dichromosperma 155
Dicksonia, *L'Hérit.* 163
Dicliptera, *Vahl.* 141, 159
Dicranum polycarpum, *Smith* 45
—— virens, *Hedw.* 45
Didiscus, *D.C.* 156
Dillwynia, *Sm.* 154
—— ericifolia, *Sm.* 151
Dioscorea, *L.* 144, 161
Diospyros, *L.* 158
Dipodium, *R. Br.* 160
—— punctatum, *R. Br.* 150
Disemma, *Labill.* 156
Distichostemon 147, 154
Dodonæa, *L.* 147, 154
Doodia, *R. Br.* 163
Dorstenia, *L.* 160
Dracontium, *L.* 50
Drosera, *L.* 153
—— binata, *Labill.* 151
—— Burmanni, *Vahl.* 82
—— Indica, *L.* 82
—— lineata, *Ham.* 82
—— peltata, *Sm.* 151
—— peltata, *Wight & Arn.* 83
Droseraceæ 54, 55, 78, 82 *et seq.*
Duboisia, *R. Br.* 159
Echinocroton 157
Eclipta, *L.* 157
—— erecta, *L.* 150
Ectrosia, *R. Br.* 145, 162
Ehretia, *L.* 146, 158
Elachocroton 157
Elachopetalum 157
Elæis Guineensis, *Jacq.* 182
Elæocarpus, *L.* 153
Elæodendron, *Jacq.* 154
Elatine, *L.* 154
Eleocharis, *R. Br.* 162
Elodea, *Adans.* 78
Elseya, *F. Müll.* 154
Encalypta vulgaris, *Hedw.* 45
Enchylæna, *R. Br.* 160
Epacris, *Forst.* 158
—— obtusifolia, *Sm.* 152
—— pulchella, *R. Br.* 152

PAGE
Epacris purpurascens, *R. Br.* . 152
Ephedra, *L.* 141, 160
Epilobium, *L.* 155
—— Billardieri, *Sér.* . . . 152
Eragrostis, *P. Beauv.* . . . 162
Eranthemum, *L.* 159
—— variabile, *R. Br.* . . . 150
Erechthites, *D.C.* . . . 150, 151
Eremophila, *R. Br.* . . 141, 159
—— Mitchelli, *Benth.* . 146, 149
Eriachne, *R. Br.* . . . 145, 162
Erianthus, *Rich.* 162
Eriocaulon, *L.* 162
Eriostemon, *Sm.* 154
Erodium, *L.* 154
—— cygnorum, *Nees* . . . 151
Eryngium, *L.* 156
Erythræa, *Rich.* 158
Erythrina, *L.* 146, 155
—— vespertilio 147
Erythroxylon, *L.* 145, 154
Escallonieæ 54
Eucalyptus, *L'Hérit*, 139, 144, 146, 147, 156
—— acuminata, *Hook.* . . . 144
—— Kino 145
—— rostrata, *Schl.* . . 144, 148
Euchilus, *R. Br.* 154
Eugenia, *Mich.* 156
Euodia, *Forst.* 154
Eupatorium, *L.* 34
Euphorbia, *L.* 156
Eupomatia, *R. Br.* . . . 146, 152
Eurybia, *Cass.* 157
Eustrephus, *R. Br.* 161
Evolvulus, *L.* 158
Excœcaria, *L.* 156
Exocarpus, *Labill.* 160
—— cupressiformis, *Labill.* . 151
Festuca littoralis, *Labill.* . . 151
Ficus, *L.* . . . 139, 143, 146, 160
—— Carica, *L.* 116
Fimbristylis, *Vahl.* . . 139, 162
Fissidens adiantoides, *Hedw.* . 46
Flagellaria, *L.* 162
Flaveria, *Juss.* 157
Flindersia, *R. Br.* 154
Fontinalis antipyretica, *L.* . . 47
Fothergillea involucrata, *Falc.* 86
Frankenia, *L.* 153
Frenela, *Mirb.* 160
Fuirena, *Rottb.* 162
Funaria hygrometrica, *Hedw.* . 150
Gahnia, *Forst.* 162
Galactia, *R. Br.* 36, 155
Garcinia, *L.* 52
Gardenia, *L.* 147, 156
—— edulis 143
Gastrolobium, *R. Br.* . . . 145
Geijera, *Schott* 146, 154
Geijera latifolia, *Lindl.* 150
Geitonoplesium, *A. Cunn.* . . 161
Geonoma, *Mart.* 181
Geranium, *L.* 154
—— pilosum, *Forst.* 151
Gleichenia, *Smith.* 163
Glinus, *L.* 156
Glochidion, *Forst.* 157
Glossanthus, *Klein.* 34
Glossocomia tenera, *Don.* . . 16
—— thalictrifolia, *Wall.* . . 16
Glossodia, *R. Br.* 160
—— minor, *R. Br.* 152
Glossogyne. *Cass.* . . . 147, 157
Glossoma acuminatum, *Wall.* . 77
Glyceria, *R. Br.* 162
Glycosmis, *Corr.* 141, 153
Gnaphalium, *L.* 157
—— involucratum, *Forst.* . . 150
Gomphrena, *L.* 147, 159
Gompholobium, *Sm.* 141, 145, 154
Gongronema 158
Goodenia, *Sm.* . . 139, 147, 157
—— bellidifolia, *Sm.* 151
—— geniculata, *R. Br.* . . . 150
—— hederacea, *R. Br.* . . . 150
—— paniculata, *Sm.* 151
Goodenovieæ 4, 145, 157
Gossypium, *L.* 140, 153
Gratiola, *L.* 159
—— pedunculata, *R. Br.* . . 151
Grevillea, *R. Br.* . . 139, 147, 160
Grewia, *L.* 153
Grimmia pulvinata, *Smith* . . 45
Grossularieæ. . . 54, 55, 86 *et seq.*
Guettarda, *L.* 156
Gymnanthera, *R. Br.* 158
Gymnema, *R. Br.* 158
Gymnogramme, *Desv.* 163
Gymnostachys, *R. Br.* 161
Gynaion vestitum, *A. D.C.* . 128
Gyrocarpus, *Jacqu.* 160
—— sphenopterus, *R. Br.* . . 147
Habenaria bifolia, *R. Br.* . . 104
—— chlorantha, *Spr.* . 104, 105
Hæmodorum, *Smith* 161
Hakea, *Schrad.* 160
—— arborescens, *R. Br.* . . 147
Halicnemum 160
Haloragis, *Forst.* 155
Hamamelideæ . 54, 55, 84 *et seq.*
Hamamelis, *L.* 84, 85
—— Chinensis, *R. Br.* 85
Hardenbergia 155
—— monophylla, *Benth.* . . 151
Harmogia, *Schauer.* . . . 141, 156
—— virgata, *Schauer.* 151
Hartighsea, *A. Juss.* 154
Hedyotis, *L.* 156
Hedwigia ciliata, *Timm.* . . . 45

PAGE
Helichrysum, *D.C.* 157
—— lanuginosum, *A. Cunn.* 150
Helicia, *Lour.* 141, 163
Helicteres, *L.* 141, 158
Heliotropium, *L.* 147, 150
Helipterum, *D.C.* 157
—— punctatum, *D.C.* 159
Hellenia, *Willd.* 161
Helosciadium, *Koch.* 151
Hemarthria, *R. Br.* 162
Hemicarpus 156
Hemigymnia, *Griff.* 126
—— M'Leodii, *Griff.* 128
Hemistemma, *Juss.* 152
Hemidistylis 156
Herpestis, *Gærtn.* 159
Heterodendron, *Desf.* 146, 154
—— oleifolium, *Desf.* 150
Hibbertia, *Salisb.* 152
Hibiscus, *L.* 139, 147, 153
—— heterophyllus, *Vent.* 148
Hippocratea, *L.* 141, 154
Homalocalyx 155
Hookeria lucens, *Smith* 47
Hovea, *R. Br.* 154
Hoya, *R. Br.* 158
Hydrangea, *L.* 54, 57, 75
—— altissima, *Wall.* 75
—— anomala, *Don.* 76
—— aspera, *Don.* 75
—— heteromalla, *Don.* 75
—— Khasiana, *Hf. & T.* 75
—— robusta, *Hf. & T.* 76
—— stylosa, *Hf. & T.* 75
—— vestita, *Wall.* 75
Hydrangeæ 54
Hydrocharis, *L.* 141, 161
Hydrocotyle, *L.* 156
—— Asiatica, *L.* 150
—— densiflora, *D.C.* 151
Hydrolea, *L.* 141, 158
Hygrophila, *R. Br.* 159
Hymenosporum 153
Hypælyptum, *Vahl.* 162
Hypericineæ 35, 78, 79
Hypericum, *L.* 153
Hypnum atrovirens, *Dicks.* 46
—— cordifolium, *Hedw.* 46
—— Crista-Castrensis, *L.* 46
—— loreum, *L.* 46
—— squarrosum, *L.* 46
—— uncinatum, *Hedw.* 46
Hypoderris, *R. Br.* 130
Hypoëstes, *Sol.* 159
Hypoxis, *L.* 161
—— hygrometrica, *Labill.* 150
Imperata, *Cyrill.* 162
Indigofera, *L.* 139, 147, 155
—— brevidens, *Willd.* 150
Inga, *Willd.* 155

PAGE
Inga moniliformis, *D.C.* 148
Ionidium, *Vent.* 153
—— filiforme, *D.C.* 151
Ipomœa, *Jacq.* 139, 158
Isachne, *R. Br.* 162
Ischæmum, *L.* 145, 162
Isolepis, *R. Br.* 162
Isolobus Roxburghianus, *D.C.* 27
Itea, *L.* 34, 54, 57, 77
—— Chinensis, *Hook. & Arn.* 77
—— macrophylla, *Wall.* 77
—— nutans, *Royle* 77
Ixia, *L.* 181
Ixiocarpus 158
Ixiolæna, *Benth.* 157
Ixiosporum 153
Jacksonia, *R. Br.* 147, 154
Jambosa, *Rumph.* 156
Jambosa eucalyptoides 143, 148
Jasminum, *L.* 158
Josephinia, *Vent.* 159
Juncus, *L.* 162
—— maritimus, *Lam.* 151
—— pallidus, *R. Br.* 150
—— prismatocarpus, *R. Br.* 151
—— vaginatus, *R. Br.* 151
Jungermannia asplenioides, *L.* 47
—— ciliaris, *L.* 47
—— nemoralis 47
—— spinulosa, *Dicks.* 47
—— tomentosa, *Ehrh.* 47
Jussieua, *L.* 155, 182
Kalanchöe 89, 91
—— acutiflora, *Haw.* 91
—— floribunda, *Wight & Arn.* 91
—— grandiflora, *Wall.* 91
—— laciniata, *D.C.* 91
—— spathulata, *Wall.* 91
—— subamplectens, *Wall.* 91
—— teretifolia, *Haw.* 91
—— varians, *Haw.* 91
Kennedya, *Vent.* 155
—— splendens, *Paxt.* 151
Kentropsis 160
Keraudrenia, *Gay* 140, 153
Kigelia *A. D.C.* 183
Kippistia, *F. Müll.* 157
Kochia, *Roth.* 160
Kreysigia, *Reichenb.* 161
Kyllingia, *Rottb.* 162
Labichea, *Gaudich.* 155
Laboucheria, *F. Müll.* 147, 155
Lagenaria, *Sér.* 156
Lagenophora, *Cass.* 157
Lappago, *L.* 162
Lathyrus odoratus, *L.* 114
—— sylvestris, *L.* 114
Laxmannia, *R. Br.* 161
Leersia, *Soland.* 162
Leguminosæ 35

PAGE
Leichardtia, *F. Müll.* . . . 158
Leiostigma 160
Lemna, *L.* 160
Lepidium, *L.* 153
—— hyssopifolium, *Desf.* . . 151
Lepidosperma, *Labill.* . . . 162
—— exaltatum, *R. Br.* . . . 151
—— laterale, *R. Br.* 151
Leptobryum pyriforme . . . 45
Leptocodon, *Hf. & T.* . . 7, 17
—— gracilis, *Hf. & T.* . . . 17
Leptocyamus, *Benth.* 155
Leptomeria, *R. Br.* 160
—— acida, *R. Br.* 160
Leptonema, *A. Juss.* . . 141, 157
Leptospermum, *Forst.* . . . 156
Lepyrodia, *R. Br.* 162
Leschenaultia, *R. Br.* . . . 158
Leskea latebricola 46
—— polycarpa, *Hedw.* . . . 46
—— pulvinata, *Wahl.* . . . 46
—— sericea, *Hedw.* 46
Lespedeza, *Mich.* 155
—— juncea, *Pers.* 150
Leucobryum glaucum . . . 45
Leucopogon, *R. Br.* 158
—— affinis, *R. Br.* 152
—— ericoides, *R. Br.* . . . 152
—— juniperinus, *R. Br.* . . . 152
—— Richei, *R. Br.* 152
Leuzea, *D.C.* 157
—— Australis, *D.C.* 151
Leycesteria, *Wall.* . . 164, 173
—— formosa, *Wall.* 173
Lhotskya, *Schauer* . . 141, 155
—— cuspidata 147
Limnanthemum, *S. G. Gmel.* . 158
Limnophila, *R. Br.* 159
Limnostachys 161
Limonia, *L.* 153
Linaria Elatine, *Mill.* . . . 115
—— Prestandriæ, *D.C.* . . 115
—— spuria, *Mill.* 115
Lindsæa, *Dryand.* 163
Linum reflexum, *Hort. Kew.* . 119
—— salsoloides, *Lam.* . . . 120
Lippia, *L.* 159
Liquidambar, *L.* 85, 86
—— Altingia, *Blume* . . . 86
Lissanthe, *R. Br.* 158
—— daphnoides, *R. Br.* . . 152
Lithomyrtus 156
Livistonia inermis, *R. Br.* 143, 147, 161
Lobelia, *L.* 27, 157, 181
—— affinis, *Wall.* 27, 28
—— anceps, *Thunb.* 152
—— arenarioides, *Wall.* . . 29
—— aromatica, *Moon* . . . 29
—— cæspitosa, *Blume* . . . 27

PAGE
Lobelia chenopodifolia, *Wall.* . 29
—— Cliffortioides, *L.* . . . 29
—— colorata, *Wall.* . . . 28, 29
—— erecta, *Hf. & T.* . . . 28
—— excelsa, *Lesch.* 29
—— exilis, *Hochst.* 28
—— gibbosa, *Labill.* . . 152
—— Griffithii, *Hf. & T.* . . 28
—— incisa, *Wall.* 29
—— Lobbiana, *Hf. & T.* . . 28
—— micrantha, *Hook.* . . . 27
—— montana, *Blume* . . . 28
—— nicotianæfolia, *Heyne* . . 29
—— pedunculata, *R. Br.* . 152
—— pumila, *Burm.* 29
—— pyramidalis, *Wall.* . . 29
—— Reinwardtiana, *D.C.* . . 27
—— rosea, *Wall.* 29
—— Sebæ, *D.C.* 29
—— subincisa, *Wall.* . . . 27
—— succulenta, *Blume* . . . 27
—— trialata, *Ham.* 27
—— trichandra, *Wall.* . . . 29
—— trigona, *Roxb.* . . . 27, 28
—— Wallichiana, *Hf. & T.* . 29
—— Zeylanica, *L.* 37
Lobeliaceæ 4, 5
Lobophyllum 158
Logania, *R. Br.* 158
Lomaria, *Willd.* 163
Lomatia, *R. Br.* 160
Lonicera, *L.* 163, 164, 165 *et seq.*
—— acuminata, *Wall.* . . . 172
—— alpigena, *L.* 171
—— angustifolia, *Wall.* . . 167
—— asperifolia, *Hf. & T.* . . 166
—— bicolor, *Kl.* 173
—— bracteata, *Royle* . . . 165
—— decipiens, *Hf. & T.* . . 170
—— discolor, *Lindl.* 171
—— diversifolia, *Wall.* . . . 169
—— Etrusca, *Sav.* 173
—— glabrata, *Wall.* 172
—— glauca, *Hf. & T.* . . . 166
—— glaucophylla, *Hf. & T.* . 165
—— Govaniana, *Wall.* . . . 170
—— Griffithii, *Hf. & T.* . . 173
—— heterophylla, *Dcsne.* . . 170
—— hirtiflora, *Champ.* . . . 172
—— hispida, *Pall.* 165
—— hypoleuca, *Dcsne.* . . . 170
—— incana, *Dcsne.* 169
—— Japonica, *Thunb.* . . . 171
—— Kurdistana, *Boiss.* . . 169
—— lanceolata, *Wall.* . . . 173
—— Leschenaultii, *Wall.* . . 173
—— ligustrina, *Wall.* . . . 166
—— longiflora, *D.C.* 172
—— Loureirii, *D.C.* 172
—— macrantha, *D.C.* . . . 172

PAGE
Lonicera macrogyne, *Kl.*. . . . 178
—— microphylla, *Willd.* . . . 171
—— mollis, *Wight* 178
—— Myrtillus, *Hf. & T.* . . . 168
—— obovata, *Hb. Royle* . . . 169
—— orientalis, *Lam.* 170
—— ovata, *Hb. Ham.* 172
—— oxyphylla, *Edgew.* . . . 171
—— parviflora, *Edgew.* . . 168, 169
—— Persica, *Jaub. & Sp.* . . . 169
—— purpurascens, *Hf. & T.* . 169
—— quinquelocularis, *Hardw.* 169
—— Royleana, *Wall.* 169
—— rupicola, *Hf. & T.* 168
—— sericea, *Hb. Royle* 167
—— spinosa, *Jacquem.* 168
—— stipulata, *Hf. & T.* . . . 165
—— Tatarica, *L.* 170
—— tomentella, *Hf. & T.* . . . 167
—— Webbiana, *Wall.* 171
Loranthus, *L.* 139, 156
Lotus, *L.* 85, 154
—— fluminensis, *Vell.* 40
Lourea, *Neck.* 141, 155
Ludwigia, *L.* 141, 155
Lumnitzera, *Willd.* . . . 141, 155
Lycopodium, *L.* 163
Lycopus, *L.* 159
—— Australis, *R. Br.* 151
Lygodium, *Swartz.* 163
Lyonsia, *R. Br.* 158
Luffa, *Cav.* 141, 156
Lysicarpus 156
Lythrum, *L.* 155
—— Græfferi, *Ten.* 114
—— Hyssopifolia, *L.* 150
—— Preslii, *Guss.* 114
Maba, *Forst.* 158
Macrozamia, *Miqu.* 160
—— spiralis, *Miqu.* 150
Magnolia, *L.* . . . . . 106 *et seq.*
—— umbrella, *Lam.*. . . 107 *et seq.*
Malva, *L.* 153
Mappa, *Adr. Juss.* . . . 141, 157
Mariscus, *Vahl.* 162
Marsdenia, *R. Br.*. 158
Marsilea, *L.*. 163
Martia, *Leandr.* 86
—— Brasiliensis, *Zucc.* 39
—— physalodus, *Leandr.* . . . 39
Meesia longiseta, *Hedw.*. . . . 46
—— uliginosa, *Hedw.* 46
Melaleuca, *L.* 147, 156
—— Leucadendron, *L.* . . 144, 148
Melanthesa, *Blume* 157
Melastoma, *L.* 155
Melhania, *Forst.* 141, 153
Melia, *L.*. 154
Melichrus, *R. Br.*. . . . 152, 158
Melochia, *Kth.*. 141, 153
Melodinus, *Forst.* 141, 158
Mentha, *L.* 159
—— saturejoides, *R. Br.* . . . 151
Mesembryanthemum, *L.* . . . 156
—— æquilaterale, *Haw.*. . . . 152
Methorium, *Schott* 153
Micrantheum, *Desf.* 157
Microcarpæa, *R. Br.*. 159
Microcassia 147, 155
Microlæna, *R. Br.* 162
—— stipoides, *R. Br.* 151
Microstemma, *Labill.* 158
Microtis, *R. Br.* 160
—— parviflora, *R. Br.* 151
Mimulus, *L.* 159
—— gracilis, *R. Br.*. 150
Mimusops, *L.* 158
—— Kauki, *L.*. 143
Minuria, *DC.* 157
Mirbelia, *Sm.* 154
Mitrasacme, *Labill.* . . . 139, 158
Mollugo, *L.*. 156
Monacanthus, *Lindl.*. 131
Monenteles, *Labill.* 157
Monococcus. 157
Monotoca, *R. Br.*. 158
—— elliptica, *R. Br.* 152
Monotropa uniflora, *L.* 34
Morgania, *R. Br.* 159
Morinda, *L.*. 156
—— jasminoides, *A. Cunn.* . 151
—— Leichardtii, *F. Müll.* . . 148
Morus, *L.* 160
—— Calcar Galli 143
Mucuna, *Adans.* 155
Muehlenbeckia 160
Musa Chinensis, *Sweet* . 130, 131
—— Cavendishii, *Paxt.*. . . . 130
—— sapientum, *L.*, var. . 130 *et seq.*
Myanthus, *Lindl.*. 131
Myoporum, *Banks & Sol.* 146, 159
—— dulce, *Benth.* 150
Myriogyne, *Less.*. 157
Myriophyllum, *L.*. 155
Myrsine, *L.*. 158
—— variabilis, *R. Br.* 152
Najas, *L.*. 161
Nasturtium, *R. Br.* 153
—— terrestre, *R. Br.* . 143, 150
Neckera crispa, *Hedw.* 46
Neillia, *Don*. 54, 57, 75
—— rubiflora, *Don*. 75
—— thyrsiflora, *Don*. 75
—— virgata, *Wall.* 75
Nelsonia, *R. Br.* 159
Nelumbium, *Willd.* 153
—— speciosum, *Willd.*. . . . 142
Nematophyllum 147, 154
Nephelium, *L.*. 141, 154
Nephrodium, *R. Br.*. 163

PAGE
Neptunia, *Lour.* 147, 155
Nertera, *Banks* 156
Neurachne, *R. Br.* 162
Neurocarpum, *Desv.* . . . 35, 36, 38
—— angustifolium, *Kunth.* . 40
—— argenteum, *Duchass.* . . 39
—— bracteatum, *Mart.* . . . 41
—— cajanæfolium, *Presl.* . . 40
—— densiflorum, *Benth.* . . 41
—— ellipticum, *Desv.* . . . 39
—— falcatum, *D.C.* 39
—— flagellare, *Benth.* . . . 39
—— frigidulum, *Mart.* . . . 40
—— glycinoides, *Desv.* . . . 39
—— Guianense, *Desv.* . . . 40
—— Javitense, *H.B.K.* . . . 42
—— laurifolium, *Desv.* . . . 41
—— longifolium, *Mart.* . . . 40
—— retusum, *Hassk.* . . . 40
—— rubiginosum, *Desv.* . . 39
—— rufescens, *Benth.* . . . 39
—— simplicifolium, *Kunth.* . 40
Newcastelia, *F. Müll.* . 147, 159
Nicotiana, *L.* 159
Nitella, *Agardh.* 163
Notelæa, *Vent.* 158
Notholæna, *R. Br.* 163
Nymphæa, *L.* 152
—— dentata, *Schum. & Thonn.* 182
—— gigantea 142
—— Lotus, *L.* 142
Nyssanthes, *R. Br.* 159
Oberonia, *Lindl.* 160
Oliganthe, *Cass.* 157
Olax, *L.* 153
Olea, *L.* 158
Omalanthus, *A. Juss.* . . . 157
Omalium trichomanoides . . 46
Opercularia, *Gærtn.* 156
—— varia, *Hook.* 151
Ophioglossum, *L.* 163
Ophiurus, *R. Br.* 162
Ophrys apifera, *Huds.* . . . 118
—— aranifera, *Huds.* . . . 118
Oplismenus, *P. Beauv.* . . . 162
Orchis latifolia, *L.* 105
—— laxiflora, *Lam.* 113
Orites, *R. Br.* 160
Orobanche major, *L.* 116
Orobus albus, *L. Suppl.* . . . 120
—— canescens, *L. Suppl.* . . 120
Orthostemon erectus, *R. Br.* . 145
Oryza, *L.* 141, 162
Osbeckia, *L.* 155
Osmorhiza brevistylis, *D.C.* . 34
Osteotheca 154
Ottelia, *Pers.* 160
Ouvirandra, *Thouars* . . 144, 161
Owenia, *F. Müll.* 147, 154
Oxalis, *L.* , ... 154

PAGE
Oxalis corniculata, *L.* 150
Oxleya, *A. Cunn.* 154
—— xanthoxyla, *A. Cunn.* . . 144
Oxycladium 147, 154
Oxylobium, *Andr.* . . . 141, 154
Oxystelma, *R. Br.* 158
Ozothamnus, *R. Br.* 157
Pachynema, *R. Br.* 152
Pæonia, *L.* 110
Panax, *L.* 156
Pandanus, *L.* . . . 140, 148, 161
—— aquaticus 144
—— spiralis, *R. Br.* . . 144, 145
Panicum, *L.* . . . 139, 145, 162
Papaver Rhœas, *L.*, var. . . 133
Pappophorum, *Schreb.* . . . 162
Parietaria, *L.* 160
Parinarium, *Aubl.* . . 141, 143, 155
Parnassia, *L.* 54, 77
—— affinis, *Hf. & T.* . . 78, 81
—— foliosa, *Hf. & T.* . . 78, 79
—— mysorensis, *Heyne* . . . 80
—— nubicola, *Wall.* . . . 78, 81
—— ovata, *Ledeb.* . . . 78, 82
—— palustris, *L.* 78, 79
—— pusilla, *Wall.* . . . 78, 79
—— subacaulis, *Kar. & Kir.* . 81
—— tenella, *Hf. & T.* . . . 80
—— Wightiana, *Wall.* . . . 80
Parnassieæ . . 54, 55, 77 *et seq.*
Parrotia, *C. A. Meyer* . . 84, 85
—— Jacquemontiana, *Dcne.* . 85
Parsonsia, *R. Br.* 158
Paspalum, *L.* 145, 162
Patersonia, *R. Br.* 161
Pavetta, *L.* 156
Pavonia, *Cav.* 153
Pemphis, *Forst.* . . . 148, 155
Pentaphragma, *Wall.* . . . 26
—— begoniæfolium, *Wall.* . . 26
Penthorum, *L.* 95
Peperomia, *Ruiz & Pav.* . . 160
Peplidium, *Delile* . . . 145, 159
Perotis, *Hort. Kew.* 162
Persoonia, *Sm.* 160
—— falcata, *R. Br.* 147
—— lanceolata, *Sm.* 152
—— tenuifolia, *R. Br.* . . . 152
—— virgata, *R. Br.* 152
Petalogyne 155
Petalostigma, *R. Br.* . . 147, 157
Petroselinum, *Hoffm.* . . . 156
—— prostratum, *D.C.* . . . 152
Phascum nitidum, *Hedw.* . . 45
Phaseolus, *L.* 155
Philadelpheæ . 54, 56, 83 *et seq.*
Philadelphus, *L.* 83
—— coronarius, *L.* 83
—— tomentosus, *Wall.* . . . 83
Philydrum, *Banks* 160

PAGE
Peracarpa, *Hf. & T.* 26
—— carnosa, *Hf. & T.* 26
Pholidia, *R. Br.* 141, 159
—— polyclada, *F. Müll.* 150
Phragmites, *Trin.* 162
Phryma leptostachya, *L.* 84
Phyllanthus, *L.* 157
Phyllota 154
—— squarrosa, *Benth.* 151
Physalis, *L.* 159
—— parviflora, *R. Br.* 143
Physcomitrium pyriforme 46
Phytolacca, *L.* 158
Picris, *L.* 157
—— angustifolia, *D.C.* 150
Picroxylon 145, 154
Piddingtonia, *D.C.* 26
—— nummularia, *Lam.* 26
Pileostegia, *Hf. & T.* 76
—— viburnoides, *Hf. & T.* 76
Pimelea, *Forst.* 147, 160
—— glauca, *R. Br.* 151
—— gracilis, *R. Br.* 151
—— microcephala, *R. Br.* 150
Pistia Stratiotes, *L.* 182
Pittosporum, *Banks & Sol.* 146, 158
Pityrodia, *R. Br.* 141, 159
Plagiotropis 155
Plantago, *L.* 159
—— debilis, *R. Br.* 151
—— major, *L.*, var. 187
Platycarpidium 156
Platycerium, *Desv.* 163
—— alcicorne, *Desv.* 151
—— Stemaria, *P. Beauv.* 181
Platylobium, *Sm.* 154
—— formosum, *Sm.* 151
Platyzoma, *R. Br.* 163
Plectranthus, *L'Hérit.* 159
—— parviflorus, *Willd.* 149
Pleurandra, *Labill.* 152
Pluchea, *Cass.* 141, 157
Plumbago, *L.* 159
Poa, *L.* 145, 162
Podocarpus, *L'Hérit.* 160
Podolepis, *Labill.* 157
Podolobium, *R. Br.* 154
Podophyllum, *L.* 84
Pogonatum nanum 45
Pogonolobus 156
Polycarpæa, *Lam.* 153
Polycarpon, *L.* 153
—— alsinifolium, *D.C.* 151
Polygala, *L.* 153, 183
—— veronica, *F. Müll.* 151
Polygonum, *L.* 160, 182
—— Cunninghami 148
—— gracile, *R. Br.* 151
—— lapathifolium, *Hort. Kew.* 150
—— plebeium, *R. Br.* 149

PAGE
Polygonum prostratum, *R. Br.* 150
—— strigosum, *R. Br.* 151
Polymeria, *R. Br.* 158
Polyosma, *Blume* 54, 57, 77
—— fragrans, *Benn.* 77
—— integrifolia, *Blume* 77
—— Wallichii, *Benn.* 77
Polypodium, *L.* 129, 163
Polytrichum aloides, *Hedw.* 45
—— alpinum, *L.* 45
—— urnigerum, *L.* 45
Pomax, *Sol.* 156
—— Solandri, *F. Müll.* 150
Ponceletia, *R. Br.* 158
—— sprengelioides, *R. Br.* 152
Poranthera, *Rudge* 157
—— microphylla, *Brongn.* 150
Portulaca, *L.* 147, 156
—— oleracea, *L.* 143
Potamogeton, *L.* 161
—— obtusifolius, *Mert. & Koch* 151
Pothos, *L.* 161
Pottia Heimii, *Furnr.* 45
—— truncata, *Brid.* 45
Pratia, *Gaudich.* 157
—— Cunninghami, *Hook. fil.* 150
Premna, *L.* 159
Prostanthera, *R. Br.* 159
—— linearis, *R. Br.* 152
Protea, *L.* 181
Pseudalangium 155
Psilotum, *Swartz* 163
Psittacoschœnus 162
Psoralea, *L.* 147, 155
—— tenax, *Lindl.* 150
Psoralina 155
Psychotria, *L.* 156
Pteris, *L.* 163
—— esculenta, *Forst.* 151
Pterostylis, *R. Br.* 160
—— concinna, *R. Br.* 152
—— mutica, *R. Br.* 152
—— ophioglossoides, *R. Br.* 152
Ptilotus, *R. Br.* 147, 159
Pultenæa, *Sm.* 154
—— retusa, *Sm.* 151
—— villosa, *Sm.* 151
Pycnosorus, *Benth.* 157
—— globosus, *Benth.* 150
Quercus Ilex, *L.* 116
Ranunculus, *L.* 152
—— lappaceus, *Sm.* 151
Raphanus Landra, *D.C.* 113
—— maritimus, *Sm.* 113
Rapuntium Wallichianum, *Presl* 29
Restio, *L.* 162
Rhagodia, *R. Br.* 160
Rhamphicarpa, *Benth.* 141, 159
Rhizophora, *L.* 148, 155
Rhodanthe, *Lindl.* 157

PAGE
Rhodiola Asiatica, *Don* . . . 103
Rhyncharrhena 158
Rhynchosia, *Lour.* . . 141, 155
Rhynchospora, *Vahl* 162
Ribes, *L.* 86
—— alpestre, *Dcne.* 86
—— desmocarpum, *Hf. & T.* . 87
—— glaciale, *Wall.* 88
—— Griffithii, *Hf. & T.* . . 88
—— Grossularia, *L.* 86
—— heterotrichum, *C. A. Mey.* 87
—— Himalense, *Royle* . . . 86
—— Himalense, *Don* . . . 89
—— laciniatum, *Hf. & T.* . . 87
—— leptostachyum, *Dcne.* . 86
—— luridum, *Hf. & T.* . . . 87
—— nigrum, *L.* 88
—— orientale, *Poir.* 87
Ribes rubrum, *L.* 89
—— Takere, *Don* 89
—— villosum, *Wall.* . . . 87
Riccia fluitans, *L.* 47
Ricinocarpus, *Desf.* 157
—— pinifolius, *Desf.* . . . 152
Riedleia, *Vent.* . . . 141, 158
Ripogonum, *Forst.* 161
Rœpera, *Spr.* 158
Rondeletia, *L.* 156
Rosaceæ 54
Rostellularia, *Nees* 159
Rottboellia, *L. fil.* . . . 145, 162
Rubiaceæ 168
Rubus, *L.* 155
—— macropodus, *Sér.* . . . 150
—— rosæfolius, *L.* 151
Ruellia, *L.* 159
—— Australis, *R. Br.* . . . 149
Rulingia 140, 158
Rumex, *L.* 160
—— Brownii, *Campd.* . . . 150
Ruppia, *L.* 161
Rutidosis, *D.C.* 157
Rytidochlamys 157
—— Mitchelli, *Sond.* . . . 150
Saccharum, *L.* 145
Salsola, *L.* 160
Salvia, *L.* 159
Salvinia, *L.* 182
Sambucus, *L.* . 156, 163, 164, 165
—— adnata, *Hook.* 180
—— Ebulus, *L.* 179
—— Gaudichaudiana, *D.C.* . 151
—— Javanica, *Blume* . . . 179
—— xanthocarpa, *F. Müll.* . 152
Santalum, *L.* 160
—— lanceolatum, *R. Br.* . . 147
Sarcocephalus esculentus, *Sab.* 183
Sarcochilus, *R. Br.* . . . 160
Sarcostemma, *R. Br.* 158
Saururus cernuus, *L.* . . . 34

PAGE
Saxifraga, *L.* 56
—— aristulata, *Hf. & T.* . . 68
—— brachypoda, *Don* . . 60, 66
—— Brunonis, *Wall.* . . 66, 68
—— capitata 122
—— cernua, *L.* . . . 58, 60, 63
—— ciliata, *Lindl.* 61
—— ciliata, *Royle* 61
—— cordigera, *Hf. & T.* . 60, 68
—— corymbosa, *Hf. & T.* . 60, 70
—— diversifolia, *Wall.* 60, 70, 79
—— evolvuloides, *Wall.* . . 67
—— filicaulis, *Wall.* . . . 66, 68
—— fimbriata, *Wall.* . . 60, 67
—— flagellaris, *Willd.* . 58, 60, 65
—— glandulosa, *Wall.* . . . 67
—— granulata, *L.* . . 58, 60, 63
—— hemisphærica, *Hf. & T.* . 62
—— hirculoides, *Dcne.* . . . 69
—— Hirculus, *L.* 58, 60, 67, 69
—— hispidula, *Don* 67
—— imbricata, *Royle* . . 60, 62
—— Jacquemontiana, *Dne.* 60, 71
—— ladanifera, *Duby* . . . 122
—— latiflora, *Hf. & T.* . . 60, 71
—— ligulata, *Wall.* . . . 60, 61
—— Lychnitis, *Hf. & T.* . . 68
—— micrantha, *Edgew.* . 64, 65
—— microphylla, *Royle* . . 72
—— Moorcroftiana, *Wall.* . . 70
—— mucronulata, *Royle* . . 65
—— nutans, *Hf. & T.* . . . 69
—— odontophylla, *Wall.* . 60, 64
—— oppositifolia, *L.* . . 58, 62
—— orientalis, *Jacq.* . . 58, 63
—— pallida, *Wall.* 65
—— palpebrata, *Hf. & T.* . 60, 67
—— parnassiæfolia, *Don* . . 70
—— pedatifolia, *Ehrh.* . . . 122
—— perpusilla, *Hf. & T.* . . 72
—— pilifera, *Hf. & T.* . . . 66
—— purpurascens, *Hf. & T.* . 61
—— ramulosa, *Wall.* . . 60, 62
—— saginoides, *Hf. & T.* . 60, 68
—— Sibirica, *L.* 58, 60
—— spinulosa, *Royle* . . . 65
—— Stella-aurea, *Hf. & T.* 60, 72
—— stenophylla, *Royle* . 60, 65
—— Stracheyi, *Hf. & T.* . 60, 61
—— strigosa, *Wall.* 64
—— umbellulata, *Hf. & T.* . 71
—— viscidula, *Hf. & T.* . . 69
Scævola, *L.* 147, 158
—— Bela Mogadam, *R. & S.* . 8
—— chloranthe, *De Vriese* . 8
—— Kœnigii, *Vahl* 4, 8
—— Lambertiana, *De Vriese* . 8
—— microcarpa, *Cav.* . . . 150
—— Plumieri, *Vahl* 4, 8
—— Senegalensis, *Presl* . . 8

PAGE
Scævola sericea, *Forst.* 4, 8
—— spinosa, *R. Br.* 150
—— suaveolens, *R. Br.* 152
—— Taccada, *Roxb.* 8
—— Thunbergii, *Eckl. & Zeyh.* 8
—— uvifera, *Stocks* 8
Schizæa, *Smith* 163
Schmidelia, *L.* 154
Schœnus, *L.* 162
Sciadophyllum, *R. Br.* 156
—— macrostachyum 140
Scirpus, *L.* 162
—— lacustris, *L.* 151
—— maritimus, *L.* 151
—— mucronatus, *L.* 151
Scleria, *L.* 162
Scolopendrium vulgare, *Sm.* . 129
Scoparia, *L.* 159
Scorzonera crispa, *D.C.* . . . 120
—— humifusa 120
Seaforthia, *R. Br.* 161
Sedgwickia cerasifolia, *Griff.* . 86
Sedum, *L.* 90, 93
—— adenotrichum, *Wall.* . . 101
—— Asiaticum, *Wall.* 103
—— atropurpureum, *Turcz.* . 98
—— azureum, *Royle* . . . 102
—— bupleuroides, *Wall.* . . . 98
—— coriaceum, *Wall.* 99
—— crassipes, *Wall.* 99
—— crenulatum, *Hf. & T.* 96, 97
—— elongatum, *Wall.* 98
—— Ewersii, *Ledeb.* 102
—— fastigiatum, *Hf. & T.* . . 98
—— Gerardianum, *Wall.* . . 102
—— heterodontum, *Hf. & T.* . 95
—— Himalayanum, *Wall.* . . 98
—— Himalense, *Don* 97
—— humile, *Hf. & T.* 99
—— hypericifolium, *Wall.* . 98
—— imbricatum, *Hf. & T.* . . 101
—— linearifolium, *Royle* . . 100
—— Moorcroftianum, *Wall.* . 92
—— multicaule, *Wall.* . 95, 102
—— pallidum, *M. Bieb.* 95, 102
—— pauciflorum, *Edgew.* . . 100
—— perpusillum, *Hf. & T.* . 103
—— quadrifidum, *Pall.* . 97, 98
—— Rhodiola, *D.C.* 95
—— rosulatum, *Edgew.* . . 101
—— rubrum, *Royle* 102
—— Stracheyi, *Hf. & T.* . . 96
—— Tibeticum, *Hf. & T.* . . 96
—— trifidum, *Wall.* 100
—— trullipetalum, *Hf. & T.* . 102
—— Wallichianum, *Hook.* . 100
Sempervivum, *L.* 90, 92
—— acuminatum, *Dcne.* . . 92
—— album, *Edgew.* 93
—— mucronatum, *Edgew.* . . 92

PAGE
Sempervivum sedoides, *Dcne.* . 93
Senecio, *L.* 157
—— rupicola, *Less. & Rich.* . 150
Serapias cordigera, *L.* . 113, 116
—— Lingua, *L.* 113, 116
—— longipetala 113
—— Oxyglottis, *Bertol.* . . 113
—— parviflora 116
—— stricta, *Welw.* 116
—— triloba, *Viv.* 113
Seringia, *Gay* 140, 153
Sersalisia, *R. Br.* 147, 158
Sesbania, *Poir.* 147, 155
Sesuvium, *L.* 141, 156
Setaria, *P. Beauv.* 162
Sida, *L.* 139, 147, 153
Siegesbeckia, *L.* 157
—— orientalis, *L.* 150
Silene conica, *L.* 123
—— conoidea, *L.* 123
Simarubeæ 145, 154
Sisymbrium Austriacum, *Jacq.* 122
Smilax, *L.* 161
Solanum, *L.* 34, 139, 159
—— aviculare, *Forst.* 151
—— nigrum, *L.* 149
—— verbascifolium, *L.* 149
Solenogyne, *Cass.* 157
—— bellioides, *Cass.* 152
Solidago, *L.* 34
Soliva, *Ruiz & Pav.* . . . 141, 157
Sonchus, *L.* 157
Sophora, *L.* 155
Sowerbæa, *Smith* 161
—— juncea, *Sm.* 152
—— sericea, *Sm.* 152
Sparganium, *L.* 161
Spathodea, *Beauv.* 147, 158, 183
Speirema, *Hf. & T.* 27
—— montanum, *Hf. & T.* . . 27
Spermacoce, *L.* 156
Sphæranthus, *L.* 157
Sphæromorphæa, *D.C.* 157
Sphagnum acutifolium, *Ehrh.* . 44
Spilanthes, *L.* . . . 141, 147, 157
Spinifex, *L.* 162
—— fragilis, *R. Br.* 148
Spiræa, *L.* 54
—— barbata, *Camb.* 74
—— triternata, *Wall.* 74
Spiranthes, *Rich.* 160
—— Australis, *Labill.* 152
Spiropodium 157
Splachnum ampullaceum, *L.* . 46
—— sphæricum, *L.* 46
Spondias, *L.* 183
Sporobolus, *R. Br.* . . . 145, 162
Stachys recta, *L.* 121, 123
Stackhousia, *Sm.* 154
—— asperococca, *Salisb.* . . . 150

PAGE
Stemodia, *L.* 159
Stemodiopsis 159
Stenocarpus, *R. Br.* 160
Stenochilus, *R. Br.* 159
Stephania, *Lour.* 141, 152
Sterculia, *L.* 153
Stipa, *L.* 162
Streptopus, *Mich.* 34
Strychnos, *L.* 147, 158
Strzeleckia 154
—— dissosperma, *F. Müll.* 146, 150
Stylidieæ 4
Stylidium, *Sw.* 139, 157
—— graminifolium, *Sm.* . . 151
—— Kunthii, *Wall.* 4, 8
—— tenellum, *Swartz* . . . 8
—— uliginosum, *Swartz* . . 4, 8
Stylostegium cæspititium, *Br. & Sch.* 45
Styphelia, *Sm.* 158
—— viridiflora, *R. Br.* 152
Suriana, *L.* 148, 153
Swainsonia, *Salisb.* 155
—— coronillifolia, *Salisb.* . . . 150
Symphyandra 5
Synostemon 157
Tabernæmontana, *L.* 158
Tacca, *L.* 161
Targionia hypophylla, *L.* . . . 47
Taverniera, *D.C.* 141, 155
Tecoma, *Juss.* 158
Tectona, *L.* 126
Tephrosia, *Pers.* 141, 155
Terminalia, *L.* . 143, 147, 148, 155
Ternatea, *Desv.* . 33, 35, 36, 37
—— vulgaris, *H. B. K.* 37
Tetracommæa 155
Tetracrypta cinnamomoides, *Gardn.* 86
Tetragonia, *L.* 156
—— expansa, *Forst.* . . . 148, 150
Tetragonolobus, *Riv.* 85
Tetranthera, *Jacqu.* 160
Tetraphis pellucida, *Hedw.* . 45
Tetraplodon mnioides, *Br. & Sch.* 46
Tetratheca, *Sm.* 158
—— ciliata, *Labill.* 151
Teucridium . . . 140, 141, 159
Teucrium, *L.* 159
—— argutum, *R. Br.* 149
Thalassia, *Banks* 161
Thermopsis, *D.C.* 84
Therogeron, *D.C.* 141, 157
Thesium, *L.* 160
—— Australe, *R. Br.* 151
Thonningia sanguinea, *Schum.* 182
Thouinia, *Poit.* 147, 154
Thyanotus, *R. Br.* 161
—— tuberosus, *R. Br.* 150
Tiarella, *L.* 57, 74
Tiarella polyphylla, *Don.* . . . 74
Tillæa, *L.* 89, 90, 156
—— pentandra, *Royle* . . . 90
—— verticillaris, *D.C.* 152
Tipularia, *Nutt.* 34
Tmesipteris, *Bernh.* 163
Tortula ruralis, *Ehrh.* 45
Tournefortia, *L.* 158
Trachymene, *Rudge* 156
—— ovata, *D.C.* 152
Tragia, *L.* 157
Tragopogon crocifolius, *L.* . . 121
Triactina, *Hf. & T.* . . . 90, 103
—— verticillata, *Hf. & T.* . . 103
Trianthema, *L.* . . . 141, 147, 156
Tribulopis, *R. Br.* 154
Tribulus, *L.* 148, 154
Trichinium, *R. Br.* 159
Trichodesma, *R. Br.* 158
Trichosanthes, *L.* 156
Trichostomum homomallum, *Br. & Sch.* 45
—— tophaceum, *Brid.* 45
Tricoryne scabra, *R. Br.* . . . 150
Trigastrotheca 156
Triglochin, *L.* 161
Trillium, *L.* 34
Triodia, *R. Br.* . . . 145, 147, 162
Triosteum, *L.* 164, 173
—— Himalayanum, *Wall.* . . 173
—— hirsutum, *Roxb.* 173
Triphasia, *Lour.* 153
—— glauca, *Lindl.* . 143, 146, 150
Triraphis, *R. Br.* . . 145, 147, 162
Tristania, *R. Br.* 156
Triumfetta, *L.* 153
—— procumbens, *Forst.* . . 148
Trochocarpa, *R. Br.* 158
—— laurina, *R. Br.* 152
Tryptomene 141, 155
Tsuru ninzin, *Thunb.* 10
Tupeia, *Cham. & Schl.* 156
Turpinia, *Vent.* 34
Tylophora, *R. Br.* 158
Typha, *L.* 144, 161
Typhonium, *Schott* . . 141, 161
Umbelliferæ 35
Umbilicus, *D.C.* 89, 91
—— luteus, *Dcne.* 91
—— Oreades, *Dcne.* 91
—— spathulatus, *Hf. & T.* . 92
Urtica, *L.* 160
Usnea barbata, *Ach.* 150
Utricularia, *L.* 159, 182
Vahlia, *Thunb.* 56, 74
—— Oldenlandiæ, *D.C.* . . 74
—— oldenlandioides, *Roxb.* . 74
—— sessiliflora, *D.C.* 74
—— silenoides, *A. D.C.* . . . 74
—— viscosa, *Roxb.* 74

PAGE
Vahlia Weldenii, *Reichb.* 74
Vallisneria, *L.* 161
Vandellia, *L.* 159
Varronia Abyssinica, *D.C.* 128
Velleya, *Sm.* 158
—— macrocalyx, *Vriese* 150
—— paradoxa, *R. Br.* 151
Ventilago, *Gærtn.* 154
Verbena, *L.* 147, 159
—— officinalis, *L.* 150
Vernonia, *L.* 157
Veronica, *L.* 159
—— calycina, *R. Br.* 151
Verticordia, *D.C.* 155
—— Cunninghami, *Schauer* 147
Viburnum, *L.* 164, 165, 174 *et seq.*
—— acuminatum, *Wall.* 176
—— Colebrookianum, *Wall.* 176
—— cordifolium, *Wall.* 175
—— coriaceum, *Blume* 178
—— corylifolium, *Hf. & T.* 174
—— cotinifolium, *Don* 174
—— erubescens, *Wall.* 177
—— fœtens, *Dcne.* 178
—— fœtidum, *Wall.* 175
—— fragrans, *Bunge* 178
—— furcatum, *Blume* 175
—— grandiflorum, *Wall.* 178
—— hebanthum, *Wight & Arn.* 179
—— integerrimum, *Wall.* 176
—— involucratum, *Wall.* 175
—— lutescens, *Blume* 176
—— Mullaha, *Ham.* 175
—— nervosum, *Don* 178
—— odoratissimum, *Ker* 177
—— polycarpum, *Wall.* 174
—— premnaceum, *Wall.* 175
—— pubigerum, *Wight & Arn.* 179
—— punctatum, *Ham.* 176
—— sambucinum, *Blume* 176
—— Simonsii, *Hf. & T.* 177
—— stellulatum, *Wall.* 174
—— Sundaicum, *Miqu.* 176
—— Tinus, *L.* 163, 164
—— Wightianum, *Wall.* 177
Villarsia, *Vent.* 158
—— parnassifolia, *Labill.* 152
Viola, *L.* 153
—— betonicifolia, *Sm.* 151
—— hederacea, *Labill.* 151
Viscum, *L.* 156
Vitex, *L.* 159
Vittadinia, *Rich.* 157
—— cuneata, *D.C.* 149
Vulpia, *Gmel.* 162

PAGE
Wahlenbergia, *Schrad.* 5, 7, 21, 78, 157
—— agrestis, *A. D.C.* 21
—— dehiscens, *A. D.C.* 21
—— gracilis, *A. D.C.* 21
—— Indica, *A. D.C.* 21
—— lavandulæfolia, *A. D.C.* 21
—— marginata, *A. D.C.* 21
—— multicaulis, *A. D.C.* 21
—— peduncularis, *A. D.C.* 22
—— perotifolia, *W. & A.* 9
—— purpurea, *A. D.C.* 13
—— quadrifida, *A. D.C.* 21
—— rotundifolia, *A. D.C.* 14
—— Roylei, *A. D.C.* 15
—— saxicola, *A. D.C.* 5
—— Sieberi, *A. D.C.* 21
—— silenoides, *A. D.C.* 21
—— thalictrifolia, *A. D.C.* 16
—— viridis, *A. D.C.* 12
Waltheria, *L.* 153
Warringtonia 148
Wedelia, *Jacq.* 147, 157
Weissia controversa, *Hedw.* 45
Westonia, *Spreng.* 141, 154
Westringia, *Sm.* 159
Wickstrœmia, *Endl.* 160
Wistaria, *Nutt.* 141, 155
Wollastonia, *D.C.* 147, 157
Woodsia, *R. Br.* 130
Wrightia, *R. Br.* 158
Xanthochymus, *Roxb.* 52
Xanthorrhœa, *Smith* 161
—— arborea, *Sm.* 150
Xanthosia, *Rudge* 156
Xanthostemon 156
—— paradoxus 147
Xerochloa, *R. Br.* 162
Xerotes, *R. Br.* 162
—— longifolia, *R. Br.* 150
Ximenia, *Plum.* 141, 153
Xylosteum asperifolium, *Dcne.* 166
—— Loureirii, *Blume* 172
—— purpurascens, *Dcne.* 169
Xyris, *L.* 162
Zehneria, *Endl.* 141, 156
Zieria, *Sm.* 154
Zizyphus, *L.* 147, 154
Zornia, *Mich.* 147, 155
Zoysia, *Willd.* 162
Zygodon Lapponicus, *Br. & Sch.* 45
—— Mougeotii, *Br. & Sch.* 45
Zygophyllum, *L.* 154
—— apiculatum, *F. Müll.* 150

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Page

MUELLER, Dr. FERDINAND, Government Botanist, Victoria, Australia.
Monograph of the *Eucalypti* of Tropical Australia; with an Arrangement for the use of Colonists according to the Structure of the Bark 81
Contributiones ad Acaciarum Australiæ Cognitionem........ 114
Dennisonia, *Barklya*, et *Laboucheria*; genera floræ Australiæ nondum cognita 157

OLIVER, DANIEL, jun., Esq., F.L.S.
The Indian Species of *Utricularia* 170

RALPH, THOMAS SHEARMAN, Esq., A.L.S.
On the Arborescent Ferns of New Zealand 163

SPRUCE, RICHARD, Esq.
On Five New Plants from Eastern Peru 191

WELWITSCH, Dr. FREDERICK.
Letters on the Vegetation of West Equinoctial Africa 150

INDEX........ 205

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Contributions to the Orchidology of India.—No. II.

By Professor LINDLEY, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

(Continued from vol. i. p. 190.)

[Read March 4th, 1858.]

DENDROBIUM, *Swartz.*

THIS great Indian genus varies extremely in the habit of its numerous species,—some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in stature by few of the Order. Like the *Oncidia* of the New World, there are some species of which the foliage is ancipitous, others having it terete, while in the majority it is in the usual flat condition. A few have no other stem than a wiry creeping rhizome; others have small conical pseudo-bulbs; many form clavate horny stems, leafy only at the summit; but the greater part produce long leafy branches. In the majority the colour of the flowers is some shade of purple; a few are destitute of all colour except green; and a rather considerable group is especially distinguishable by the rich yellow tint of their blossoms. Of such distinctions advantage has been taken in the following sketch of the entire genus, now consisting of more than 200 species, of which I have examined the larger part. In this all the species agree, that there are only four pollen-masses, nearly equal in size, and of uniform breadth at either end. On the contrary, the *Erias*, which in some cases have been mistaken for *Dendrobium*, have the pollen-masses pyriform, so that when, in the herbarium, a specimen has lost a part of its pollen-masses, as is frequently the case with *E. muscicola*, *Dalzelli*, &c., its true genus may still be determined. It is mainly because *Sarcostoma* has the pyriform pollen-masses of an *Eria*, although their number is that of *Dendrobium*, that I now hesitate to reduce it to the latter genus.

In forming the sections now proposed, it will be seen that a regular sequence of the most nearly allied forms is not wholly obtained. However desirable, indeed, such an arrangement may be in theory, it is certainly unattainable in practice in cases where great numbers of species are brought together; for the points of resemblance and difference are so various and complicated, that, like countries in a geographical map when placed in a continuous series, some must of necessity be dissevered from those to which they are conterminous in nature. Thus the *Bolbodia*, forming a natural group among each other, run into *Stachyobium* as much as into *Eudendrobium*, next which the section is placed; and such species as *D. Dalhousieanum* are much allied to the Holochrysals. It would, moreover, be desirable to collect into one subdivision such species as *D. exoisum*, *metachilinum*, *Tmesipteris*, *lycopodioides*, &c., now forming a part of *Eudendrobium*; but I do not at present see what combining characters are available for the purpose.

The following Table brings into one view the distinctions of the groups under which the annexed memoranda are collected:—

Folia verticalia (scalpellifolia) .... 1. Aporum.
—— teretia.. 2. Strongyle.
—— horizontalia,
  Caulis nullus, rhizoma tantum .... 3. Rhizobium.
  —— apice tantum 1–3-phyllus. Folia coriacea... 4. Dendrocoryne.
      a. labello continuo.
      b. labello in crinibus soluto (*Desmotrichum*).
  Caulis undique foliatus:
    Flores omnino aurei .... 5. Holochrysa.
    —— rosei aut candidi, labello tantum quandoque luteo.
      Mento nullo.. 6. Aclinia.
      —— producto:
        Flores fasciculati aut solitarii:
          a. Caule brevissimo, conico (*Bolbodium*).
          b. Caule elongato .... 7. Eudendrobium.
          Flores dense racemosi, mento elongato 8. Pedilonum.
          Flores laxe racemosi, mento brevi:
            petalis conformibus .... 9. Stachyobium.
            petalis elongatis spathulatis ....10. Ceratobium.

§ I. APORUM, *Blume.*

The ancipitous leaves clearly distinguish this group from all other Dendrobia. The genus *Oxystophyllum* differs in nothing except having only two globose pollen-masses instead of four. *D.* (Aporum) *sinuatum* of the 'Bot. Register, 1841, Misc. No. 3,' which has quite the habit of *Ox. carnosum*, seems to connect the two genera; for although it has four pollen-masses, two are much smaller than the others, as if rudimentary*.

* *Flores terminales et laterales. Caules apice sæpe aphylli.*

72. D. (A.) micranthum (*W. Griffith, in Calcutta Journal of Natural History*, iv. 376; *Ib.* v. 369).
Java, *T. Lobb.*

His erroneous description of the lip of this plant was corrected by Griffith in a later paper: the specimen in my herbarium which I refer to here differs in the lip being too broad to be called "linear-oblong"; but I have seen nothing else to which Griffith's description will apply.

73. D. (A.) Serra, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* No. 5.
Java, *T. Lobb.* in hb. Hooker.

A flower in the Hookerian Herbarium shows this to be the *Macrostomium aloifolium*, Blume, which is confirmed by one of Kuhl and Hasselt's unpublished drawings. It is, however, not the *Herba supplex quinta* of Rumphius, as I formerly suspected, the figure of that plant certainly representing *D.* (*A.*) *subteres*. According to Griffith this is also the *Dend. acinaciforme*, Roxb.

74. D. (A.) LOBBII: caulibus apice aphyllis, foliis scalpelliformibus duplo longioribus quam latis; floribus minutissimis terminalibus; sepalis recurvis; labello erecto carnoso trilobo; lobis lateralibus brevioribus unguiculato.
Borneo, forests of Labuan, *T. Lobb.*

This looks like a very small state of *D. Serra*; but the leaves are

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[*] Prof. H. G. Reichenbach reduces *Oxystophyllum* to *Dendrobium*. Neither the materials with which he has favoured me nor those in my own herbarium enable me to form a decided opinion on the subject. In fact that whole genus, if it be one, is in inextricable confusion. A fragment of Blume's *Sarcostoma*, and a drawing of the details of its structure, for which I am also indebted to my learned friend, seem to show that that genus should be preserved. The pollen-masses are represented as having long tails, and have no resemblance to Blume's figure.

more distant and rather narrower, the sepals are recurved, and the lip quite different in form. The flowers are not larger than those of the smallest *Oberonia*. The whole plant forms a tuft little more than 2 inches high.

75. D. (A.) anceps, *Wallich, Catalogue*, No. 2020.

My flowers of this are unexaminable. It cannot be the *D. anceps* of Roxburgh, which has lateral flowers only.

76. D. (A.) LUNATUM: foliis scalpelliformibus densis obtusiusculis, labello lunato ante unguem canaliculatum crista transversa instructo.
Philippines, *Cuming*.

Flowers scarcely larger than in *D.* (*A.*) *Lobbii*. The lip is quite unlike that of any other of the section.

76*b*. D. parciflorum, *Rchb. f. MSS.* (D. Jenkinsi, *W. Griffith, in Calc. Journ. N. H.* v. 367. t. 25); an Assam plant with large white terminal flowers, I have not seen.

77. D. (A.) subteres, *Griffith in Calc. Journ. N. H.* v. 370. (Herba supplex quinta species, *Rumph. Amb.* vi. t. 51. f. 2?)
Malacca, *Griffith*.

This is a very distinct plant, with the long slender leafless terminations of its shoots yellow, polished, and remarkably flexuose.

78. D. (A.) Roxburghii, *Griffith, l. c.* (Dend. Calceolum, *Roxb. Flor. Ind.* iii. 370. Herba supplex femina, *Rumph. Amb.* vi. t. 51. f. 1.)
New Guinea, *Hindes*; Amboyna, *Roxburgh*.

Judging from the account of this plant given by Griffith, it must be a very distinct plant, with "large dull-orange flowers slightly veined with dull red." The lip, he adds, is represented as almost 4-lobed, or 3-lobed with the central lobe emarginate. In my specimen, without flowers, the long leafless branches are straight, not flexuose, and the distant leaves when full-grown are thin, 1¾ inch long by $\frac{2}{10}$ of an inch wide. The figure in Rumphius makes them broader.

** *Flores laterales tantum.*

79. D. (A.) anceps, *Roxb. Flor. Ind.* 487; *Griffith in Calc. Journ. N. H.* v. 369; *Bot. Mag.* t. 3608; *Bot. Reg.* t. 1239; *Bot. Cab.* t. 1895, not of Wallich's Catalogue.
Sikkim, hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (14).

80. D. (A.) cuspidatum, *Wallich in Bot. Reg.* 1841, *Misc.* 7.
Khasija, at 2000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (14 in part); Moulmein, *T. Lobb*.

Perhaps this is not distinct from *D. anceps*, with which it is mixed in the Khasija specimens; but its long naked terminal shoots, narrower leaves, much smaller flowers, and almost flabelliform lip, seem to be sufficiently different.

81. D. (A.) EULOPHOTUM: foliis crassis scalpelliformibus obtusiusculis approximatis; labello rotundato crista maxima transversa utrinque acuta.

Mergui, *Griffith*; Java, *T. Lobb* in hb. Hooker.

Of this I have a carefully prepared drawing by Griffith. Its great transverse crest on the lip resembles nothing except what is found in *D. indivisum* of Blume; but that plant, the *Schismoceras distichum* of Presl, has terminal capitate flowers. The Java plant is rather different, the apex of the lip being deeply and widely retuse, while Griffith's plant is, according to his drawing, regularly rounded; but I see no other difference.

§ II. STRONGYLE, *Lindl. in Paxt. Fl. Gard.* i. sub t. 27.

Under this are included all the species with terete leaves. Some occur among the collections from continental India. I have one or two to add to those already on record.

82. D. UNCATUM: foliis rigidis triquetris brevibus distichis retrorsum uncatis acutis; labello obovato bilobo intra sinum obsolete tristiche papilloso.

Java, *T. Lobb* (156).

This differs from *D. subulatum* in its strongly hooked leaves, broader, more emarginate lip, and larger flowers. Nevertheless Prof. Reichenbach, who saw both in my herbarium, does not distinguish it. (See *Bonplandia*, March 1, 1857.) It is not unlike a small form of *D. subteres*.

§ III. RHIZOBIUM, *Lindl.*, *l. c.*

Of this there is no Indian species.

§ IV. DENDROCORYNE, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 53; 1847, t. 36. *Paxton*, *l. c.*

This section must be confined to the species with stems or pseudo-bulbs bearing leaves at the apex only, and always of a thick leathery structure. What I have formerly called *Desmotrichum*, only in part the same as Blume's genus of that name, have for their character the same vegetation, with a lip whose middle lobe is broken up into long threads.

* *Flores terminales. Labellum margine continuum.*

83. D. Macræi, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* No. 3. (? D. nodosum, *Dalzell in Hook. Journ.* iv. 292.)

Ceylon, *Macrae*; Nilgherries, Madras Herbarium, *J. D. H.* (27)?; Khasia, at the height of 4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (26)?

The flowers of *D. Macræi* were described as having an entire lip, upon the faith of a Cingalese native drawing. It is, however, very doubtful whether such is their structure, and I can hardly doubt that Dalzell's *D. nodosum*, of which I have examined perfect flowers out of the herbarium of my late lamented friend Dr. Stocks (No. 30), is the same plant. Its leaves, indeed, are narrower, and its pseudo-bulbs less unequal-sided, in the specimens before me. Of Dr. Hooker's No. 26, from Khasia, the flowers are unknown, but are said to be solitary and white; the leaves are not half the width of *D. Macræi*, and the pseudo-bulbs are so slender as to be scarcely distinguishable from the main stem. All are nearly allied to *D. flabellum* of Reichenbach.

84. D. PUMILUM (*Griff. Notul.* iii. p. 315); pseudobulbis clavatis tetragonis nitidis diphyllis, foliis brevibus ovato-oblongis obtusis, floribus inter squamas subsessilibus, sepalis petalisque acuminatis, mento attenuato incurvo ovario subæquali semifisso, labello unguiculato oblongo nudo dimidia superiore acuminata crispa.

Mergui, on trees, *Griffith* (24 and 1175).

Flowers small, white, sweet-scented, according to Griffith, whose description is, however, not quite exact. In habit it resembles *D. tetragonum*.

85. D. LABUANUM; pseudobulbis parvis diphyllis secus caulem arcte adpressis, foliis obtusis anguste ovalibus obtusiusculis, floribus solitariis, labello trilobo intra apicem papilloso axi elevata carnosa abrupta.

Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

This is related to *D. cymbidioides* and its allies, but the flowers are much smaller.

86. D. BRACHYPETALUM; pseudobulbis parvis monophyllis secus caulem arcte adpressis, foliis obtusis, floribus geminis subsessilibus, sepalis acuminatis, petalis acutissimis duplo brevioribus, mento brevi, labello brevi oblongo acuto bicarinato.

Java, *T. Lobb* in hb. Hooker.

A small species with flowers not larger than in an Oberonia. The short acute petals and lip are unusual.

87. D. **RABANI**; pseudobulbis subcylindraceis monophyllis secus caulem imbricatis, folio oblongo obtuso, floribus parvis sessilibus terminalibus, sepalis petalisque acutis æqualibus, mento brevi, columna bicamerata, labello basi excavato lævi lamina intus villosa medio tuberculata.
Khasia, in Mr. Raban's garden, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (25).

"Flowers small, white, sweet-scented." I have been unable to ascertain the form of the lip; but the other characters are amply sufficient to distinguish this.

** *Flores laterales. Labellum margine continuum.*

Some of the supposed species of this section are probably founded on insufficient grounds. *D. Farmeri* (Bot. Mag. t. 4659), for instance, is scarcely distinct from *D. chrysotoxum* (Bot. Reg. 1847, t. 36), although its flowers are tinged with pink, and its lip less abundantly fringed. In like manner my *D. palpebræ* (Journ. Hort. Soc. v. 38) may be a white-flowered variety of *D. Griffithianum* (Bot. Reg. xxi. 1756). The only species among the collections of Hooker and Thomson is—

88. D. densiflorum, *Wallich, Plant. As. rar.* t. 40; *Bot. Mag.* t. 3418.
Sikkim, at 1000–5000 feet of elevation, *J. D. H.* (7 and 150); Khasia at 2000–4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (7).

89. D. **EUPHLEBIUM** (*H. G. Rchb. MSS.*); caule angulato clavato basi angustato, foliis geminis membranaceis ovali-lanceolatis, flore solitario laterali, labello oblongo unguiculato concavo emarginato cordato, venis ab axi carnoso rectangulis divergentibus.
Java, T. Lobb.

A very distinct plant, remarkable for its clavate angular stem tapering to the base, and solitary lateral flower.

*** *Labelli lobus medius stuposus* (Desmotrichum).

The species hitherto known are wholly insular.

§ V. HOLOCHRYSA.

* *Fasciculata;* floribus solitariis, fasciculatis aut breviter racemosis.

In proposing now, for the first time, to collect into one group all the distichous-leaved yellow species, I have no character to rest upon except the uniformly yellow colour of all parts of the flower, a colour disappearing somewhat in *D. aureum*, whose yellow almost fades into white in the variety called *D. rhombeum*, just as that of *D. Griffithianum* disappears in its variety *Palpebræ*.

* *Flores fasciculati, aut geminati, aut in racemulis 3-4-floris.*

90. D. HOOKERIANUM; foliis ovatis acuminatis, pedunculis 3-4-floris, bracteis minutis, sepalis petalisque subæqualibus integris, labello ovato fimbriis crinitis cincto laminæ ipsæ æqualibus, ungue convoluto basi retrorsum bidentato.

Sikkim, at 1000-5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (8).

A very striking species, with flowers as large as *Dalhousieanum*, with very long shaggy fringes surrounding the labellum, which has two blood-red spots on each side above the unguis itself, furnished at the base with a double reversed tooth. There is a figure among Mr. Cathcart's drawings.

91. D. chrysanthum, *Wallich, Cat.* No. 2012; *Bot. Reg.* 1299.

Darjeeling, *Griffith*; Khasija, *Griffith*; at 3000-5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (13); Churra, *J. D. H.*; Sikkim, in hot valleys, at 2000-5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (13).

There is scarcely any variation among the numerous specimens before us. All have the broad rounded sepals and strictly fascioled flowers so characteristic of this beautiful species. *Dendrobium Paxtoni* (Bot. Reg. 1839, Misc. 56), of which I have seen no wild specimen, differs in its longer and less rounded petals, which are slightly serrated.

92. D. ochreatum, *Lindl. in Wall. Cat.* no. 7410. (D. Cambridgeanum, *Paxton, Mag. Bot.* vi. 265; *Bot. Mag.* t. 4450.)

Khasija, *Griffith*.

Prof. H. G. Reichenbach informs me that the odd stigma is at the base of the fovea stigmatica, and not at the apex beneath the rostellum as usual,—a circumstance I have not had an opportunity of observing.

Other species of this section are *aureum*, Lindl., or *heterocarpon*, Wallich, of which *D. rhombeum*, Lindl. is a white variety; *villosulum*, Wall., or *Jerdonianum*, Wight; *Ruckeri*, Lindl.; *sanguinolentum*, Id.; *rugosum* and *salaccense*, Blume; and I suppose *intermedium* and *ochroleucum*, Tijsmann.

** *Racemosa*; racemis multifloris.

93. D. moschatum, *Wall. Pl. As.* ii. p. 83.; *B. M.* t. 3837.

Khasija, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (16).

94. D. FUSCATUM; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutissimis, racemis filiformibus flexuosis, bracteis linearibus herbaceis, petalis sepalisque subæqualibus oblongis rotundatis, labello oblato cucullato retuso denticulato ciliato.

Sikkim, *Cathcart*, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (12); Khasija, at 2000-4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (12).

This remarkable plant has orange-brown sepals, and in the shape of its parts is like *D. chrysanthum*, but with ten or twelve flowers in a slender raceme. The petals are orange-yellow, as also is the lip, which has two crimson spots on each side. The flowers of the Khasija specimens are smaller than in those from Sikkim.

§ VI. Aclinia, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 320.

In retaining this supposed genus as a section of *Dendrobium*, I must at the same time observe that the species are probably Pelorias of others, although, with perhaps one exception, their parentage cannot be traced. They are all characterized by a perfect, or nearly perfect, regularity in the inner as well as outer series of floral envelopes, one result of which is the loss of the mentum, which belongs to all the other plants collected under the genus. In the case of *D. normale*, the column seems to be always triandrous; and in *D. Pseudaclinia*, there is sometimes an apparent attempt to gain that structure. It is, however, for Indian botanists to investigate this curious subject, and trace the monsters, if monsters they are, to their origin. Prof. H. G. Reichenbach has discovered that Endlicher's genus Thelychiton, founded on a terrestrial Norfolk Island plant, is one of these Aclinias. Judging from a tracing from Ferdinand Bauer's drawing in the Vienna Museum, it seems possible, perhaps probable, that this plant (*Dendrobium macropus*, H. G. Rchb.) is a Peloria of *D. elongatum*, A. Cunn. (*D. brisbanense*, H. G. Rchb.). I also much suspect my genus *Paxtonia* to be nothing more than a Peloria of *Spathoglottis spicata*.

95. D. Aclinia. (Aclinia, *Griff. Not.* iii. 320. t. 351 A. fig. 21.) Mergui, *Griffith* (809).

I can have no doubt that this is a Peloria of *D. incurvum* (*infra*, No. 133), which seems to have been gathered by Griffith in the same place on the same day. The flowers are in pedunculate divaricating secund racemes, and appear to have been white, as Griffith describes them.

96. D. Pseudaclinia. (Dend. Aclinia, *Rchb. f. in Bonpl. Oct.* 15, 1856.) Bootan, *Hort. Kew.*

This has flowered with Consul Schiller at Hamburg as well as at Kew; and Prof. Rchb. informs me that it has also been received by the same great cultivator from Manilla. It is a slender erect plant with yellow flowers, springing in pairs or singly from the sides of the stem. I have before me a sketch by Rchb. made at

Hamburg, and another of my own dated Sept. 1854, in both which the stigmatic hollow is concealed by a tooth-like elevation of its lower edge, a structure also occurring in *Thelychiton* and *D. normale*; in the Kew plant there was, moreover, a bristle on one side of this front tooth, and external to it; but Prof. Reichenbach did not find it in many fresh flowers examined by himself, nor does either the bristle or the front tooth occur in the original *Aclinia*. The meaning of these malformations opens a curious field of inquiry, to which I hope to address myself on a future occasion.

97. D. **Lawanum**; caule juniore carnoso ascendente foliis membranaceis lanceolatis acutis, florido aphyllo vaginis laxis membranaceis fere abdito, sepalis petalisque ovatis obtusiusculis, labello paulo majore conformi concavo. (Dendrochilum roseum, *Dalzell in Hooker's Journal*, iv. 291.)

On trees on the Syhadree range of mountains, *Dalzell in hb. Stocks* (31); Concan, *Law in hb. Hooker* (2).

Mr. Dalzell states that in this plant, "across the front of the column and below the orifice of the stigmatic cavity, there is a small crest terminated on each side by a deeply-coloured horn, two- or three-toothed at the apex." This seems as if we had here also some monstrous structure; but I am unable to refer the plant to any of the Eudendrobia, unless indeed *D. transparens* should claim it; and I must add, that there was nothing unusual in the column of the only flower I have had an opportunity of dissecting.

98. D. **tetrodon** (*H. G. Rchb. in litt.*); caulibus floridis tenuibus pendulis aphyllis junioribus foliis anguste lanceolatis membranaceis subobliquis, floribus geminatis, sepalis petalisque lineari-lanceolatis acutissimis, mento obsoleto, labello conformi paulo majore et obtusiore, clinandrio quadridentato.

Java, on trees at the foot of M. Salak, *Zollinger* (11).

Of this I have a good specimen from Prof. Reichenbach. It has the habit of such a plant as *D. transparens*; and there is a slight tendency to the extension of the lateral sepals at the base. Can it be a Peloria of *D. macrostachyum*? I find nothing monstrous in the column.

99. D. normale, *Falconer in Ann. Nat. Hist.* iii. 196; *Griffith, Not.* iii. 255. t. 284.

Western Himalayas; Mussooree and Landour, *Col. Vicary*; pass near Paoree in Gurwhal, at 4000–6000 feet, *T. Thomson* (17); Saharunpur, *Falconer*.

My examination of this singular plant agrees with Dr. Falconer's description. Although a monster, I am unable to indicate the species to which it may possibly belong. Suspicion points to *D. fimbriatum*; but that species seems to be quite an eastern plant, while *D. normale* has hitherto been seen only in the Western Himalayas. The late Col. Vicary informed me that the specimens which he first found, and from which Dr. Falconer's description was taken, were gathered in 1832, in the vicinity of Mussooree and Landour.

§ VII. EUDENDROBIUM, *Lindley, in Paxton's Fl. Gard.* i. sub t. 27.

I have no other change to make in the limits of this large section than the exclusion of all the species with great yellow flowers, which now stand in the first section of *Holochrysa.*

A. *Caule* 0, *v. brevissimo carnoso* (Bolbodium, *Lindl. l. c.*).

No species are among the Hookerian collections. The following are new.

100. D. SUBACAULE, *Reinwardt, MSS.*; folio parvo oblongo pedicellis geminatis breviore, sepalis petalisque acuminatis, labello nudo latiori subconformi, mento gracili recto petalis duplo longiore, ovario triptero.
Java, on the top of Mount Tidore, *Reinwardt.*

Whole plant, the vermilion flowers included, is little more than an inch high. This is the smallest of the genus.

101. D. PRASINUM; folio ovali obtuso, floribus solitariis, sepalis lanceolatis petalisque ovatis acutissimis, mento brevi obtuso, labello unguiculato auriculato rhombeo acuminato concavo nudo bilineato.
Feejee islands, 2000 feet above the sea, *Asa Gray.*

A very distinct plant, of which I only know a drawing by Agati, in the possession of my learned friend Prof. Asa Gray. The flowers are sea-green, nearly two inches in diameter. The sepals about ⅜ of an inch wide.

102. D. extinctorium, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* sub t. 1756.
Moulmein, *Griffith,* on Careya arborea, in damp places.

A true *Dendrobium,* as is shown by its pollen-masses. Pseudobulbs depressed. Peduncles filiform, erect, 2 to 3 inches long, one-flowered, with a minute bract about an inch off the ovary.

B. *Caule elongato.*

* Labello integro.

This group consists of numerous species so nearly related to each other that it is scarcely possible to find good distinctions for them. Even when seen alive in their natural state, the uncertainty is the same. "All the species," says Griffith, "with cochleate labella are nearly akin; they run into each other so much, that distinguishing marks are very difficult." (Itinerary Notes, p. 185, speaking of a form of *Dendrobium nobile* found at Panukka in Bootan.)

103. D. pulchellum, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* No. 35; *Bot. Cab.* t. 1935. (D. brevifolium, *Hort.* D. Devonianum, *Paxton, B. M.* t. 4429. D. pictum, *Griffith.*)
Khasija, *J. D. H.* (15); Bootan, *Griffith.*

I have this from Bootan from Griffith, under the name of *D. pictum*, but have failed to discover any trace of it in his Itinerary Notes.

104. D. Pierardi, *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* 3. 482.
Valleys of Sikkim, *Cathcart*; *J. D. H.* (5).

105. D. primulinum, *Lindl. in Gard. Chron.* 1858, no. 223. (D. nobile pallidiflorum, *Bot. Mag.* t. 5003.)
Hot valleys of Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (154).

Possibly this is not distinct from *D. cucullatum*, as is suggested in the work above referred to.

106. D. transparens, *Wallich, Cat.* No. 2008. (D. Henshalli, *Rchb.* f.; *Bot. Mag.* t. 4663.)
Sikkim, at 2000 feet, *J. D. H.* (153); on rocks towards Chuka, in Bootan, and near Murichom, at 3500 to 4000 feet, *Griffith.*

I am unable to distinguish the Sikkim specimens from this plant, although they are somewhat larger than such as have appeared in our gardens; there can be no doubt that it is the No. 1135 of 'Griffith's Itin. Notes,' p. 198, and Prof. Rchb. has himself pointed out the identity of his *D. Henshalli.*

107. D. amœnum, *Wallich, in Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* p. 78.
Sikkim, *Cathcart* (*Ic.*).

This is readily known by its narrow, blunt, nearly equal sepals and petals, each with a purple stain at the point.

108. D. nobile, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 24. (D. cærulescens, *Lindl. Sert. Orch.* t. 17.)
Khasija, *Griffith, J. D. H.*; Darjeeling, *Griffith*; Assam, *Id.*

Evidently variable in the size, and probably in the colours, of the flowers. It is the No. 940 of Griffith's Itin. Notes, p. 184.

109. D. Lindleyanum, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 309.
Hot valleys in Sikkim, at 1000–5000 feet of elevation, *J. D. H.* (6).

This, notwithstanding the size of the flowers, which are twice as large as in *D. nobile*, is probably a mere variety of that species.

110. D. FURCATUM (*Reinwardt*); caule gracillimo, foliis linearibus apicem versus angustatis obtusis, sepalis ovatis obtusis, petalis unguiculatis cuneatis retusis latioribus, labello lanceolato acuto nudo intra mentum rectum sepalis longiorem clausum fere abdito.
Celebes, *Reinwardt*.

A remarkable plant, which, because of the sepals almost completely united into a long chin, might be perhaps better referred to *Pedilonum*. I have only seen fragments of a stem and leaves, and a perfect flower. The broad cuneate petals are very characteristic.

111. D. DISTACHYON; foliis distichis linearibus oblique bidentatis basi latioribus, floribus solitariis, axillaribus subsessilibus, sepalis petalisque angustioribus acutis, labelli ungue lineari-elongato lamina oblata nuda.
Borneo, *Thomas Lobb*.

This and the two following resemble *D. excisum*, *revolutum*, and *metachilinum* in habit.

112. D. LYCOPODIOIDES; foliis distichis densis linearibus apice obliquis apiculatis, floribus solitariis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis carinatis pungentibus, sepalis acutissimis lateralibus latis triangularibus, petalis angustioribus minus acutis mento subrotundo, labello sessili obovato concavo apiculato lamellis 2 maximis carnosis.
Borneo; forests of Sarawak, *T. Lobb*.

Very like one of the larger *Lycopodia*. Flowers scarcely more than 2 lines long. Both this and the following are distinguished by two fleshy parallel plates almost as broad as the lip itself on which they lie.

113. D. TMESIPTERIS; foliis distichis distantibus linearibus apice obliquis, floribus solitariis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis carinatis pungentibus, sepalis acutissimis dorsali apice recurvo lateralibus antice arcuatis, petalis angustioribus acutissimis subfalcatis, mento oblongo prominente, labello sessili obovato concavo mucronato margine apicis membranaceo crispulo lamellis 2 maximis carnosis.
Borneo; forests of Sarawak, *T. Lobb*.

Very like a *Tmesipteris*. Differs from the last in the flowers being even smaller, as well as in the points above described.

114. D. SPINESCENS; caulibus erectis, foliis distantibus oblongo-lanceolatis, pedunculis oppositifoliis squamosis demum spinescentibus, sepalis labelloque oblongis obtusis, petalis conformibus triplo minoribus. (*Cymbidium spinescens*, Ic. Reinwardt.)
Java? *Reinwardt*.

Very different, in its flowers having the sepals spreading and ¼ of an inch long, from any of the allied species. According to Reinwardt's drawing, the fruit is nearly cylindrical, angular, and surmounted by the sepals, petals, lip, and column, much enlarged and become quite green. There is no specimen in the herbarium of Reinwardt.

** Labello trilobo; *calvo*.

115. D. BREVIFLORUM; fasciculo florum sessili subgloboso, sepalis petalisque duplo brevioribus carnosis obtusissimis, labello oblato nudo lobis lateralibus falcatis auriformibus intermedio truncato plica utrinque sub sinubus.
Singapore? *Herb. Loddiges*.

I know nothing like this, which flowered in 1844, in the nursery of Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are white, fleshy, with stripes of crimson spots.

116. D. stuposum, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1838, *misc.* 94.
Khasija mountains, at 2000–4000 feet of elevation, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (11).

The lip is 3-lobed, not entire as is stated in the original definition taken from an imperfect garden specimen, which led Prof. Reichenbach to suppose that his *D. sphegidoglossum* was different, —a mistake the blame for which is mine.

117. D. Blumei, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* No. 65. (Onychium fimbriatum, *Blume, Bijdr.* p. 325. Dend. planibulbe, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1843, *misc.* 70.)
Java, *Zollinger*; Manilla, *Loddiges*.

An authentic fragment from Prof. Reichenbach shows that the Manilla plant is identical with that from Java.

118. D. aqueum, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1843, *misc.* 6. t. 54; *Bot. Mag.* t. 4640. (D. album, *Wight, Ic.* t. 1645.)
Khasija hills, *T. Lobb*.

This is not to be found in the collections of Hooker and Thomson; nor have I seen any wild specimens, except a few flowers sent home by Mr. Thomas Lobb to Messrs. Veitch. These want the long hairs represented by Dr. Wight's artist, but agree perfectly with the figure in the Botanical Magazine. *D. ramosum*, an obscure plant with a slender pendulous branched stem and lanceolate acuminate leaves, is apparently near this; but the fragments of flowers before me afford little information except that the lip is broad with fine hairs on the inside near the edge.

119. D. SPATHACEUM; caulibus gracilibus erectis, foliis anguste oblongis apice oblique obtusis, bracteis linearibus membranaceis basi coloratis, sepalis petalisque æqualibus acutis mento brevi rotundato, labelli angusti lanceolati laciniis lateralibus rotundatis medio tuberculatis ad sinus plicatis intermedia duplo longiore acuta.

Sikkim, at the height of 6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (143).

A solitary specimen of this exists in Hooker's herbarium; the stems are about 6 inches long, and the flowers (apparently solitary) the size of those of *D. macrostachyum.*

120. D. SCABRILINGUE; foliis oblongis apice obtusis valde obliquis, floribus geminatis, sepalis petalisque ovalibus æqualibus, mento conico, labelli 3-lobi medio pluries canaliculati lobis lateralibus semiovatis obtusis intermedio carnoso oblongo scabro multo brevioribus.

Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

A pair of flowers and a single leaf, communicated by Messrs. Veitch, are the materials on which this very distinct species is established. Its structure is, however, so peculiar, that no doubt can exist of its perfect distinctness from any other yet known. The flowers appear to be white. The lateral sepals from the point of the mentum to their own apex are about an inch long.

121. D. TRUNCATUM; caulibus gracilibus ramosis basi ramulorum subrotundis incrassatis, foliis linearibus oblique emarginatis, floribus solitariis, sepalis petalisque ovatis acutissimis æqualibus, mento ascendente valde obtuso ovario duplo longiore, labelli laciniis lateralibus semicuneatis intermedia lineari basi unidentata.

Java, *Reinwardt, Lobb.*

I find this among Reinwardt's plants under the name of *Ophrys pubescens* of Blume; probably owing to some error in labelling, for there is no such name known to me, nor has this any structure that can be called pubescent. It is a very small-flowered slender species, closely allied to *D. tetraedre*, from which it differs in the labellum, and in the thickened bases of the branches being round or roundish oblong, not at all angular.

122. D. INVOLUTUM; caulibus teretibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis oblique obtusis, gemmis oppositifoliis conicis, sepalis petalisque lineari-lanceolatis æqualibus acuminatis apice incurvis, mento brevi acuto, labelli laciniis lateralibus acutis falcatis intermedia revoluta crispa acuminata brevioribus.

Society Islands, pendulous from the branches of trees, *Mathews.*

Flowers a quarter of an inch long, with the points of all the divisions hooked or rolled downwards.

*** Labello trilobo; *nigro-hirsutæ.*

These species are all distinguished by the presence of short black hairs on the young stems, a peculiarity which separates them from everything except *D. furcatum.*

123. D. formosum, *Roxb. Flor. Ind.* iii.; *Wallich, Pl. As.* t. 39; *Bot. Reg.* 1839, t. 64.
Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (1007); *T. Lobb* (373). Moulmein, *Griffith* (350).

124. D. INFUNDIBULUM; **foliis lanceolatis angustis acutis, sepalis lineari-oblongis, petalis oblongis obtusis triplo latioribus, mento infundibulari pedicello æquali, labelli lobis lateralibus rotundatis integris intermedio subrotundo plano serrulato emarginato.**
Moulmein, at 5000 feet on Thoung-gyun, *T. Lobb, in hb. Hooker.*

A very striking plant, intermediate between *D. formosum* and *longicornu,* having the large flowers of the former and the slender habit and narrow leaves of the latter. The lip with large round lateral lobes also distinguishes it from the former, and the large petals with a circular middle lobe to the lip and short funnel-shaped mentum from the latter.

125. D. longicornu, *Lindl. in Wall. Cat.* 1997; *Bot. Reg.* t. 1315. (D. flexuosum, *Griffith, Notul.* iii. 317. D. hirsutum, *Id.* iii. 318. t. 305.)
Khasija, *T. Lobb, Griffith*; at 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (10); Sikkim, inner valleys at 5000 feet. *J. D. H.* (10); Assam, *Griffith.*

A variable plant as to the form of the middle lobe of the lip, which is broken up into fringes in very unequal degrees, and as to the size of the flowers, which however appear to have always a membranous lip, with strong orange-coloured veins on the lateral lobes.

126. D. XANTHOPHLEBIUM (*Lindl. in Gard. Chron.* 1856, no. 196); **caule foliisque *D. longicornu*; sepalis petalisque linearibus acutis, mento brevi, labelli carnosi lobis lateralibus triangulis obtusis intermedio ovato dilatato apiculato crispo scabro : axi elevata carnosa.**
Moulmein, *T. Lobb* (176, 177).

Flowers much smaller than in the last, with quite a different, fleshy not membranous, lip. Flowers white. Lip yellow with orange-coloured veins and disk. It is cultivated by Messrs. Veitch.

127. D. ATTENUATUM; foliis linearibus gramineis patentissimis, floribus solitariis squamulis minutis obtusis, sepalis petalisque obtusiusculis, mento lineari obtuso, labelli elongati spathulati lobis lateralibus dentiformibus intermedio subrotundo margine carnoso medio subaspero tuberculis geminis linearibus.

Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

Flowers small, apparently white. Leaves long, narrow, and grassy. Stems slender, ascending, from 6 to 8 inches high.

⁂ The only other species of this section are *D. calcaratum* (Bot. Reg. 1840, misc. 218) and *D. nutans* (Gen. & Sp. Orch. No. 73), whose lip is not undivided as it was supposed to be, but lanceolate with short entire lateral lobes and a crisp, almost linear, middle part, as I learn from specimens communicated by my learned correspondent Mr. Thwaites (156).

§ VIII. PEDILONUM, *Blume.*

No continental species of this section have been observed, nor have I found among the collections examined by me anything like Roxburgh's *D. purpureum*, a Molucca plant. The following are new insular species.

128. D. AUROROSEUM (*Rchb. f. in litt.*); foliis angustis ovato-lanceolatis acutis, sepalis petalisque æquilongis acutis, mento elongato obtusissimo, labello nudo oblongo apice dilatato retuso utrinque reflexo ungue unituberculato.

Java, *T. Lobb*; *Zollinger* (231).

The oval lip, suddenly expanded into a broad apex reflexed on each side, and the extremely broad mentum, are like nothing elsewhere in this section. The flowers are the size of *D. Pierardi.*

129. D. BURSIGERUM; foliis oblongis acutis, spicis cylindraceis densifloris, sepalis petalisque acutis, mento arcuato infra apicem ventricoso, labello spathulato acuto cucullato.

Philippines, *Cuming.*

Like *D. secundum,* but flowers are not half the size, and in longer, slenderer, not secund spikes. Lip apparently white with an orange-yellow tip.

130. D. REINWARDTI; foliis anguste oblongis obtusis apiculatis, spicis densissimis brevibus, bracteis setaceis divaricatis, sepalis acutis, petalis obtusiusculis, mento duplo longiore apiculato, labello nudo angusto spathulato obtusiusculo.

Banda, *Reinwardt.*

Near *D. viridiroseum* of Rchb. f., from which it differs in its longer apiculate mentum, and in the blunt lip not at all contracted in the middle.

§ IX. STACHYOBIUM, *Lindl. in Paxton, Fl. Gard.* i. sub t. 27.

* *Labello integerrimo.*

131. D. Dalhousieanum, *Paxton, Mag. Bot.* xi. t. 145; *Bot. Reg.* 184, t. 10.
Mergui, *Griffith* (Dendr. No. 7, *Notul.* iii. 313).

An authentic specimen from Griffith shows that this fine species was described by him in the place above quoted; and thus its native country is now ascertained.

132. D. ramosissimum, *R. Wight, Ic.* 1648.
S. Concan, *Dalzell in hb. Hooker.* (*Stocks*, 52).

This is very near my *D. herbaceum* (Bot. Reg. 1840, misc. 153); but the flowers are white with a yellow lip, not white tinged with green; the lip itself is longer and more fleshy, and the flowers are considerably smaller. I have examined fresh specimens out of Mr. Bellenden Ker's garden from Dharwar.

133. D. INCURVUM; foliis angustis membranaceis oblique obtusis apiculatis, racemis oppositifoliis rectiusculis brevioribus, bracteis membranaceis uninerviis pedicellis æqualibus, sepalis angustis acutissimis antice cum mento semiaperto acuto arcuatis, petalis angustioribus, labello oblongo venoso antice serrato circa discum 2-denticulato.
Mergui, *Griffith* (808).

This is the *Dendrobium* No. 9 of Griffith's Notul. iii. 314, forming the number succeeding to that of his *Aclinia*, and apparently gathered in the same place. It has so entirely the appearance of that plant, that, as has been already observed, it is difficult to doubt that it is not the customary state of the species, notwithstanding the very different structure of the flower.

134. D. PORPHYROCHILUM; caulibus brevibus cæspitosis tetraphyllis, foliis angustis membranaceis racemis terminalibus multifloris sæpius æqualibus, bracteis setaceis ovario subæqualibus persistentibus, sepalis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis, petalis paulo brevioribus, labello breviore ovato acuto concavo lineis 3 elevatis, mento brevissimo rotundato.
Assam, *Griffith*; Khasija hills, *T. Lobb*; at 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (28).

"Sepals dirty pale yellow. Petals the same, with small red streaks at the base. Lip purple with a yellow margin."—*J. D. H.* The whole plant seems thin and membranous, and varies in height from 2 to 5 inches. It approaches the *Bolbodia*.

** *Labello trilobo.*

135. D. PANDURATUM; subacaule, foliis membranaceis acutissimis racemis filiformibus erectis brevioribus, bracteis minutis squamiformibus, sepalis petalisque linearibus acuminatis, mento recto conico semiaperto, labello æquilongi pandurato (trilobo lobis lateralibus rotundatis intermedio duplo majore crenulato apiculato).
Ceylon, *hb. Hooker.* (147); *Thwaites* (2353).

A small species almost referable to *Bolbodium.*

136. D. eriæflorum, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 316. t. 307.
Khasija, in Myrung Wood, on dry ridges, *Griffith* (1020), on rocks and dry trunks of trees at 2000–5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (18).

This forms tufts from 4 to 9 inches high. The stems are covered with great loose sheaths of fallen leaves. The flowers are in dense nodding racemes; according to Cathcart's drawing, greenish yellow with purple mentum. The lip is strongly veined and edged with purple; its side lobes regularly and sharply serrated, its middle lobe small, oblate, apiculate, and entire. It would be a beautiful species in a garden.

137. D. PYCNOSTACHYUM; caulibus laxe membranaceo-vaginatis erectis carnosis, foliis ......, racemis densis cylindraceis, bracteis setaceis rectangulis persistentibus ovario æqualibus, sepalis linearibus acuminatis, petalis minoribus, mento brevi obtuso incurvo, labelli lobis lateralibus acutis integerrimis intermedio triangulari recurvo crispo parum latioribus axi juxta sinus abrupto elevato.
Moulmein, *T. Lobb.*

Like *D. eriæflorum,* but with smaller and denser flowers and a totally different lip.

138. D. microbolbon, *Ach. Richard, Ann. Sc. n. s.* xv. t. 8. (D. humile, *R. Wight, Ic.* 1643. D. crispum, *Dalzell, in Hooker's Journal,* iv. p. 111.)
Trees in Western India, *Dalzell* (*Hb. Stocks.* 34).

There is no doubt that all three of the above plants are the same. A. Richard's figure is very formal and uncharacteristic.

139. D. denudans, *Don, Prodr.* 34.
Sikkim, in the drier valleys, at 5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (20); E. Nepál, at 4000 feet, *Id.*

This varies in height from 4 to 15 inches. In the Sikkim plant the colours are bright red on a pale yellow ground, according to a drawing by Dr. Hooker; in gardens they are much greener.

140. D. PEGUANUM; caulibus ovatis cæspitosis, foliis (linearibus?), racemis erectis densis multifloris, bracteis membranaceis acutissimis

ovario longioribus, petalis linearibus falcatis sepalis multo longioribus, mento elongato, labello longe unguiculato subrotundo cochleato axi abrupta obtusa, lobis lateralibus semicircularibus intermedio parvo triangulari crispo.

Pegu, *M'Lelland in hb. Hooker.*; Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

A very small species with short erect dense racemes. The long falcate petals are very remarkable.

141. D. SARCANTHUM; caulibus cæspitosis 3-4-phyllis, foliis angustis racemo paucifloro longioribus, bracteis (testaceis) ovario longioribus, floribus valde carnosis mento horizontali obtuso, labelli 3-partiti sagittati axi elevata truncata lobis subæqualibus lateralibus oblongis intermedio ovato.

Java, *T. Lobb*, 406, *in hb. Hooker.*

It is not certain where this curious little species was found. The whole plant is only 2 inches high with slender 3- or 4-leaved stems. The rachis is very zigzag, the flowers apparently pale yellow. I have only examined a bud, the extreme softness of which rendered it difficult to dissect.

142. D. chlorops, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1844, *Misc.* 54. (D. barbatulum, *Wight, Ic.* iii. 909.)

Concan, *Law in hb. Hooker* (21); common on trees in both Concans, in the cold season, *Stocks, in hb. Hooker.*

Flowers small, yellow tinged with green.

143. D. barbatulum, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* No. 44; *Paxton's Fl. Gard.* 502. *Ic. Xyl.*

Concan, *Law, in hb. Hooker.* (3); trees in the S. Concan, *Dalzell, in herb. Stocks.* (32).

The woodcut in Paxton's Flower Garden shows how different this species is from the last.

§ X. CERATOBIUM.

No species of this fine division has been yet seen in continental India. Of one I have a leaf 18 inches long by 14 broad, found in Borneo by Lobb, the flowers of which are unknown; and the following undescribed species occurs among Reinwardt's drawings.

144. D. BICAUDATUM (*Reinwdt.* MSS.); foliis oblongis acutis racemis horizontalibus 4-5-floris subæqualibus, petalis linearibus spathulatis erectis sepalis multo longioribus, labelli trilobi lobis lateralibus incurvis intermedio subrotundo minoribus.

Java, *Reinwardt.*

Flowers yellowish striped with green. Lip delicately marked with red transverse veins. Apparently the axis is fleshy, elevated, and extended as far as the point of the lip.

Obs.—Dendr. pumilum, Roxb. Fl. Ind. 479, is not the plant so called by Griffith, if the statement in the former work can be trusted; but the specific character and description are so much at variance, that some error of the Indian transcriber is to be suspected.

D. crepidatum, Griff. Notul. iii. p. 319, is quite different from the species so named by me. But the printed description is so confused and self-contradictory, that I have not been able to identify the species.

Prof. Reichenbach reduces the genera CADETIA, LATOURIA, and DICHOPUS to the present genus. I have examined no specimens of them.

CRYPTOCHILUS, *Wallich*.

145. C. SANGUINEA (*Id.*); calyce oblongo bis longiore quam lato laciniis acuminatis, petalis labelloque obovatis acutis, polliniis viridibus.
Khasija, Churra Punjee, *Griffith*, at an elevation of 4000–5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (200); Sikkim, *J. D. H., Cathcart.*

Flowers crimson. Capsule pyriform, strongly and equally six-ribbed.

146. C. LUTEA; calyce ovato longitudine et latitudine æqualibus laciniis triangularibus, petalis labelloque lanceolatis, polliniis luteis.
Mishmee, *Griffith*; Darjeeling, *Id.*; Sikkim, *Cathcart.*

This very distinct species occurs only among my specimens from Griffith and in Cathcart's drawings, according to which the flowers are of one uniform clear-yellow colour. Calyx much contracted at the mouth, and not at all longer than broad; petals linear-lanceolate; lip lanceolate. Pollen-masses yellow, not green as in the last. Capsule obscurely six-ribbed. I can find no trace of this remarkable plant among Griffith's descriptions or notes.

ACANTHOPHIPPIUM, *Blume*.

147. A. sylhetense, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 177. (A. ringiflorum, *Griffith, Notul.* iii. 347. *Ic.* 325.)
Sikkim, *Cathcart*; Khasija, at the elevation of 2000–3000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (198).

Flowers straw-colour, freckled with red inside.

ANTHOGONIUM, *Wallich.*

148. A. gracile, *Wall. Cat.* 7398; *Rchb. fil. in Allg. Gartenzeit,* July 1856; *Bonplandia,* Oct. 15, 1856; *Griffith, Notul.* iii. 383, *Ic.* 345. (A. Griffithi, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia.*)
Khasija, grassy places, 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (199), *Lobb;* Assam, *Griffith,*

This plant varies in the breadth of the leaves, which are sometimes 9 lines and sometimes only 2 lines wide. I can find no ground for the separation of *A. Griffithi,* whose original specimens are before me.

SPATHOGLOTTIS, *Blume.*

149. S. ixioidea, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* p. 120.
Sikkim, at an elevation of 8000–10,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (146).

"Flowers yellow." *J. D. H.*

150. S. pubescens, *Lindl.* l. c.
Khasija, *Lobb;* grassy hills at 5000–6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (145).

"Flowers yellow," *J. D. H.* I fear my Chinese *Sp. Fortuni* (Bot. Reg. 1845, t. 19) is not distinct from this, which varies greatly in the breadth of its leaves and the form of the petals.

151. S. parvifolia, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1845, sub t. 19. (S. Khasijana, *Griff. Not.* p. 323, *Ic.* t. 311. 1.
Khasija, on dry rocks near Churru, also in Assam, *Griffith.*

N. B. *Spathoglottis? trivalvis* of Wallich's Cat., No. 3742, the fruit of which alone is known, Prof. Reichenbach, jun. refers, and probably with justice, to *Acriopsis.* Griffith's *Sp. lilacina,* Not. p. 325, Ic. t. 311. 3, is *Sp. plicata;* the same author's *Sp. plicata* is *Sp. aurea.*

ARUNDINA, *Blume.*

152. A. bambusifolia, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 125.
Khasija, 2000–3000 feet, *J. D. H.* (149); hot valleys, Sikkim, *Id.*

153. A. affinis, *Griffith, Notul.* iii. 330.
Khasija, at an elevation of 3000 feet, in shady wet places, on rocks near streams, *J. D. H.* (151); Churra Punjee, *Griffith.*

"Labellum yellow inside." Very like *A. chinensis,* from which it seems to differ in having only two ragged lamellæ on the lip instead of five, the lateral and middle of which are shortest. My specimens are from Griffith himself.

154. A speciosa, *Blume*. (Cymbidium speciosum, *Hb. Reinwardt.*)
Java, *Lobb* (217); Goorgong, Assam, *Griffith*; common in rocky places in wet situations on Mt. Ophir, at the height of 2500 feet, where it is called Paddam Bhattoo, *Id.*

This is principally distinguished from *A. bambusifolia* by the terminal lobes of its lip being parallel and overlapping each other, while in *A. bambusifolia* they divaricate. *A. affinis* has smaller flowers and narrower petals. *A. densa* is much more distinct, its flowers being closely arranged, and the middle lobe of the lip almost obsolete.

NEPHELAPHYLLUM, *Blume.*

155. N. cordifolium. (Cytheris cordifolia, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 128.)
Khasija, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (147).

"Flowers pale green, striped with pale purple; lip pale purple." *J. D. H.* These specimens are much larger than Wallich's from Silhet. The plant appears to spread and creep among moss, through which the leaves and flowering stem arise. In *N. tenuiflorum*, Bl., which resembles this, the flowers are much smaller as well as more numerous, and the leaves are frequently almost truncate at the base. *N. pulchrum*, Bl., which is the *Limodorum maculatum* of Reinwardt's unpublished drawings, is much dwarfer, the scape not being longer than the leaves, which are purple beneath, clouded with varying tints of green on the upper side, and in form oval-acuminate; the flowers are straw-coloured with a purple spur and a yellow crest in the middle of an undivided lip. The genus certainly belongs to *Epidendreæ*, in the neighbourhood of *Bletia.*

EULOPHIA, *R. Br.*

156. E. bracteosa, *Lindl. in Wall. Cat.* No. 7366. (E. grandiflora, *Id. Gen. & Sp.* p. 181.)
Khasija, at 2000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (222).

Further examination has satisfied me that there is no difference between the above two supposed species. I even doubt whether there has not been some error in making *E. grandiflora* a native of Ceylon.

157. E. graminea, *Lindl.* l. c. No. 13.
Malacca, *Cuming*; Burma, at Amherst, in woods near the sea, *Griffith*; plains of Behar, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (221).

This must no longer be regarded as a Malay plant, the specimens from Behar differing in nothing except the flowers being rather smaller, with the lip less deeply 3-lobed.

158. E. inconspicua, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 349. t. 326.

This Malacca plant I have not seen. It seems to differ from the last in little beyond the processes on the labellum.

159. E. BRACHYPETALA; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, scapi vaginis 2 longis membranaceis, racemo raro secundo, sepalis erectis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis conformibus multo brevioribus, labelli trilobi venis crispulis lobis lateralibus acutis intermedio multo longiore oblongo obtuso, calcare subgloboso.

N. W. Himalaya, Gurwhal at 2000–3000 feet, *T. T.* (216).

I have not seen the pollen-masses of this plant, which might be mistaken for *Ania angustifolia.* It must be re-examined with better materials than I possess. Much like *E. Promensis*, but the lip is different.

160. E. virens, *R. Brown.*

Courtallum, *J. D. H.* (221).

161. E. herbacea, *Lindl.* l. c. (E. albiflora, *Edgeworth*, MSS.)

Himalayas, *Edgeworth, in hb. Bentham.*; Concan, *Law, in hb. Hooker.* (220).

The long green narrow sepals, the much broader and shorter petals, and the fringed veins of the lip are peculiar.

162. E. OCHREATA; foliis oblongis acutis, scapo laxe trivaginato, bracteis linearibus acuminatis ovariis longioribus, racemo cylindraceo, sepalis ovalibus acutis concavis, petalis planis latioribus, labello oblongo serrato venis omnibus fimbriatis, calcare parvo hemisphærico.

Concan, *Law, in hb. Hooker.*; Canara, *Stocks* (71).

A small-flowered species with a rather dense cylindrical raceme 4 or 5 inches long. All the parts of the flower membranous.

163. E. bicolor, *Dalzell, in Hooker's Journ.* iii. 43.

Western Ghauts, *Dalzell, in hb. Stocks.* (23); Concan, *Law, in hb. Hooker.*

Much like *E. herbacea*; but the spike is longer and more slender, and the flowers are not half the size. Moreover the spur is longer, and the middle lobe of the lip obovate with long fringes on the veins.

164. E. campestris, *Lindl.* l. c. (E. ramentacea, *Wight, Ic.* 666.)

Western India, *Jacquemont* (653 *in Herb. Mus. Par.*); plains of Rohilcund, *T. T.* (218).

Both these, especially Jacquemont's plant, are taller and more slender than Wallich's Oude specimens, but do not appear to differ otherwise.

165. E. HEMILEUCA; aphylla, vaginis 4 apice herbaceis, racemis longis laxis subsecundis, sepalis lineari-lanceolatis herbaceis, petalis latioribus planis, labelli trilobi laciniis lateralibus apice rectangulis acutis intermedia concava crispa, ramentis venarum paucis sparsis, calcare brevi conico.

Plains of Rohilcund, *T. T.* (219).

Sepals green, petals white. The lip is very membranous, with a very few scattered ramenta on the veins of the middle lobe. Next *E. campestris*.

166. E. PRATENSIS; aphylla, vaginis caulis 5 acutissimis, racemo laxo multifloro, sepalis petalisque brevioribus oblongis acutis, labello oblato 3-lobo laciniis lateralibus ovatis obtusis intermediæ ovatæ obtusæ subæqualibus venis tribus cristatis, calcare brevi conico obtuso.

Pasture lands in the Deccan, in the cold season, *Stocks* (22 bis. E. virens, *in herb. Hooker.*).

Quite a different plant from *E. virens*, to which Stocks referred it, known at sight by its short oblong sepals, still shorter petals, and obtuse 3-lobed 3-crested lip.

167. E. DENSIFLORA; aphylla, vaginis pluribus obtusis, racemo denso, bracteis inferioribus herbaceis ovario longioribus, sepalis petalisque lineari-lanceolatis his brevioribus, labelli trilobi calcare conico lobis lateralibus rotundatis intermedio ovato crispo, venis tribus fimbriatis, ovario calcaris longitudine.

Bootan, *Griffith.*

I have this by favour of the East India Company, through the good offices of Dr. Royle. It is much larger in all its parts than any other of the aphyllous section. The ovary is not at all longer than the spur.

168. E. ramentacea, *Lindl.* l. c. (not *Wight*).

Bootan, *Griffith.*

169. E. rupestris, *Lindl.* l. c.

N. W. Himalayas, *Royle, Jacquemont, Herb. Mus. Par.* (53, 47).

170. E. HASTATA; aphylla, racemis gracilibus densis multifloris, bracteis setaceis ovario brevioribus, sepalis petalisque linearibus distantibus acuminatis, labello unguiculato hastato trilobo acuminato lamellis 2 altis integris supra unguem ortis ad sinus evanescentibus, calcare brevi oblongo.

Assam, *Griffith.*

The flowers are smaller than in any other of the aphyllous species. The nearly hastate lip, the side lobes curving forwards, and the two deep lamellæ beginning above the unguis and vanishing into mere lines opposite the re-entering angles, are unlike anything else in the genus.

171. E. **STENOPETALA**; aphylla, scapo gracili 3–4-vaginato, racemo brevi, bracteis ovatis acuminatis incurvis ovario longioribus, sepalis secundis petalisque porrectis linearibus æqualibus, labello infundibulari: limbi trilobi lobis lateralibus rectangulis intermedio subrotundo crispo ramentis 3 parvis fissis sinubus oppositis, calcare elongato apice inflato, foliis hysteranthiis gramineis.

Bootan; Panukka on dry hills, *Griffith* (847, *Itinerary Notes*, p. 164).

Authentic specimens, sent me by Griffith himself, show this to be a slender plant, with a graceful scape 18 inches high, terminated by from 5 to 8 flowers, with large herbaceous bracts ending in fine points. According to Griffith's Itinerary, the flowers are purplish with darker veins; at least such seems to have been written by that lamented botanist, as far as can be judged from the wretched state of the printed text.

CORALLORHIZA, *Haller.*

172. C. **INDICA**: floribus subglobosis, sepalis petalisque oblongis æqualibus secundis obtusis, labello unguiculato concavo reflexo lamina subrotundo-quadrata utrinque medio unidentata intus nuda.

N. W. Himalaya; upper part of Hattee? *T. T.* (no number).

A solitary specimen, found by Dr. Thomson, is before me. It has no root, a stout scape a foot high with two distant close-pressed sheaths, a loose spike of 7 flowers, with linear acuminate spreading bracts, the lower of which are empty. The flowers are about ½ inch in diameter. The only flower I have been able to dissect had lost anther and pollen-masses; but I think the plant must belong to the present genus.

The leafy Corallorhizas formerly published by me I have now had better means of examining. *C. foliosa* I have redissected; and a second species, from Dr. Thomson, has proved to be in a good examinable state. In both, the pollen-masses are globular, not at all compressed, and in the latter I have found them attached to a true caudicle with its gland. It is therefore clear that they must be separated from Corallorhiza and placed near Eulophia, from which their pollen-masses distinguish them. A third species is the Siberian *Corallorhiza patens*. The alpine habits of all lead me to propose the name of *Oreorchis* for this small group.

OREORCHIS, gen. nov.

Tuberosa. *Folia* angusta radicalia plicata. *Scapi* simplices distantes vaginati, apice dense racemosi. *Sepala et petala* subæqualia secunda, lateralia basi obliqua. *Labellum* unguiculatum cum columna continuum tripartitum membranaceum intus bicarinatum. *Columna* elongata marginata, stigmate excavato. *Pollinia* 4, globosa, disjuncta, caudicula lineari, glandula carnosa.

173. O. FOLIOSA; sepalis petalisque oblongo-linearibus, labelli lobis lateralibus ovatis obtusis medianis, carinulis parallelis membranaceis. —Corallorhiza with leaves, *Lindl. in Royle's Botany of the Himalayas*, p. 362.
Mussooree, *Royle*; Lachen in Sikkim, at 11,000–12,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (213), rare.

Sepals red; labellum white dabbled with red. Tuber roundish, the size of sparrow's egg. Leaves from 5 to 15 inches long. Flowers small, somewhat secund. In my sketch of Dr. Royle's plant the lip has two distinct parallel carinulæ terminating opposite the re-entering angles of the lip: in the only imperfect flower from Sikkim which it has been possible to dissect, the carinulæ are short, broad, and acute; yet the plants are indubitably the same.

174. O. MICRANTHA; tubere foliis scapoque præcedentis, labelli lobis lateralibus filiformibus basilaribus intermedio apice lunato crispo basi appendice cochleari carnosa instructo.
N. W. Himalayas, 8000–10,000 feet; Yaklul Mountain, Kumaon, *T. T.* (214).

Habit exactly that of the last. Flowers not a quarter the size; petals broader than the sepals. Pollen-masses 4, globular, perfectly distinct, on the end of a spathulate caudicle, connected with an oblong fleshy gland. Capsules pendulous, oval, mucronate, not dehiscent in the plant before me.

175. O. PATENS; tuberibus ovatis monophyllis in rhizoma approximatis, folio (latiore), scapi vagina in medio lineari herbacea patente, labelli lobis lateralibus linearibus supra basin enatis carinulis 2 clavatis distantibus.—Corallorhiza patens, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* 535.
Siberia, *Prescott.*

Flowers intermediate in size between the two preceding; lateral lobes of the lip springing neither from the base nor above the middle, but below the middle.

CYMBIDIUM, *Sw.*

176. C. aloifolium, *Swartz*; *Wight, Ic.* 1687 ? ?
Nilgherries, *J. D. H.* (234); Sikkim, 1000–3000 feet, *J. D. H.* (228).

The racemes in the Sikkim plant are short, the flowers are rather more fleshy, and the lip shorter than in the southern form. There is however a drawing in Cathcart's collection representing a plant with leaves 2 feet long, 1¾ broad, and a raceme almost as dense as in *C. elegans*. Wight's figure resembles *C. pendulum*; but that does not seem to be a continental species. *C. erectum* (Wight, Ic. 1753) is very near this; I have not seen it.

177. C. cyperifolium, *Wallich, Cat.* No. 7353. (Cymbidium viridiflorum, *Griff. Itin. Notes*, p. 126, No. 454.)
Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (267); Bootan, *Griffith.*

The long leaves of this resemble those of some Carex; its long linear-lanceolate bracts far overtopping the flowers; and the linear distant straight lamellæ are quite peculiar.

178. C. COCHLEARE; foliis longissimis angustissimis caricinis, racemo debili multifloro, bracteis obsoletis, sepalis petalisque linearibus acuminatis, labello angusto versus apicem dilatato trilobo lamellis in cochlear semiliberum apice confluentibus.
Sikkim, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (235).

The habit is that of *C. cyperifolium*; but the bracts are almost obsolete, the very narrow sepals, petals, lip, and column are full 2 inches long, and the lamellæ of the perfectly bald lip are united into a spoon-shaped process attached by its middle. The form of the end of the lip is unknown to me.

179. C. eburneum, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1847, t. 67. (C. syringodorum, *Griff. Not.* iii. 338.)
Khasija mountains, Myrung, *Griffith.*

180. C. affine, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 336, t. 291.
Khasija hills, Surureem, *Griffith.*

It is impossible to reconcile the statements made for Griffith by his editor, without assuming that some confusion of papers has taken place. This plant, which I have from himself with his own name, is evidently that to which the second description of his *C. densiflorum* applies, and has nothing to do with the first description, which applies either to a variety of *C. elegans*, or to something very near it. The hairy middle lobe of the lip assists in distinguishing this from *C. elegans*, to which it approaches.

181. C. elegans, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 163, No. 9, *Sertum Orchidaceum*, t. 14. (Cyperorchis elegans, *Blume, Mus. Lugd. Bot.* i. 48. C. densiflorum, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 337, so far as the first description goes.)
Khasija hills, 5000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (231); Myrung, *Griffith*; Darjeeling, *Id.*; Sikkim, *Cathcart*, 5000–8000 feet, *J. D. H.* (232).

This species varies greatly in the number of orange-yellow flowers collected in its great oblong nodding racemes. In all states it is to be known by the connivent sepals and petals, and probably also by the presence of a pair of teeth near the base of the two contiguous parallel lamellæ. I must however observe, that I cannot find the latter in my specimens of *C. densiflorum*, from Griffith, although he describes them as being present.

182. C. longifolium, *D. Don*; *Lindl.*, l. c.
Sikkim, *Cathcart*; Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (230).

Flowers appear, from Cathcart's figure, to be olive-brown, with a white lip spotted with crimson. The lip is covered with down in the inside, and the appearance of the species is that of a small *C. giganteum*.

183. C. giganteum, *Wall. Cat.* No. 7355; *Bot. Mag.* 4844.
Khasija, Nunklow on trees, *Griffith*; Darjeeling, *Id.*; Sikkim, 5000–7000 feet, *J. D. H.* (227, 233).

Varies much in the size and colour of the flowers and the breadth of the leaves. Among Cathcart's drawings, one represents them as dull red on a greenish ground, with the inside of the lip streaked with red, the whole flower being about 3 inches in diameter; another, on the contrary, represents them as nearly 5 inches in diameter, with deep bright-green whole-coloured sepals and petals, and a yellowish lip, the inside of which is profusely dotted with crimson.

184. C. MICROMESON; foliis linearibus loratis basi canaliculatis rigidis racemo erecto paucifloro longioribus, perianthio membranaceo patente, labello cuneato glaberrimo basi conspicue saccato laciniis lateralibus rotundatis intermedia unguiculata oblata biloba apiculata multo minore lamellas 2 filiformes crenulatas emittente versus medium labellum evanescentes.
Khasija, *Griffith*.

For this curious species I am indebted to the East India Company, by whom it was communicated with many other of Griffith's plants, through my friend Dr. Royle. The great bag formed between the bases of the column, lip, and lateral sepals, the long lip smooth, wedge-shaped, with a very small double purple middle lobe, from which run down two smooth crenated lamellæ, disappearing before they reach the middle of the lip, are like nothing else in this genus.

185. C. chloranthum, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1843, *Misc.* 102. (C. variciferum, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia*, Oct. 15, 1856.)

This is not among the collections before me. I learn from Prof. Reichenbach himself that his name has to be cancelled.

186. C. sinense, *Willd.*
Khasija, at 1500 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (226).

This does not seem to differ from the Chinese plant.

187. C. ERYTHRÆUM; foliis angustis acutis racemis multifloris brevioribus, bracteis minutis, sepalis lanceolatis, petalis angustioribus patentissimis falcatis, labello convoluto intus tomentoso apice æqualiter trilobo laciniis rotundatis recurvis lateralibus planis intermedia crispa lamellis contiguis rectilineis pilosis apice confluentibus.
Sikkim, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (229).

"Panicle varies in length and density, flowers in size and colour. Upper and back part of column grows over stigma, and whole column very much incrassated." *J. D. H.*—From the sketches of Dr. Hooker I learn that the sepals of this fine species are spreading, oblong-lanceolate, green with dull-red broken streaks; the petals somewhat narrower, rose-coloured, and curved backwards; the lip yellow, with numerous red streaks on the outside and inside. In the dried flowers the sepals are two inches long.

188. C. lancifolium, *Hooker, Exot. Fl.* t. 51. (C. Gibsoni, *Paxton, Fl. Garden*, No. 618, *Ic. Xyl.* 301?—C. javanicum, *Blume, Bijdr.* 380.)
Khasija, at 4000–5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (139); Mishmee hills, lower ranges, *Griffith*; Sikkim, *Cathcart*; Java, *T. Lobb* (187), *Reinwardt* ("C. vaginatum").

This plant has not appeared among the Hindostan collections, but it seems to be common in the North-eastern Provinces, its track then bending downwards into the Indian Archipelago. That it exists in Java is shown by the specimens above-mentioned from T. Lobb and Reinwardt. Of the only other two Javanese Cymbids that I have seen, one is a grassy-leaved plant allied to *C. ensifolium*, the other is possibly Prof. Blume's *C. cuspidatum*; but nothing certain can be said without examining authentic specimens. *C. Gibsoni* is only a half-monstrous state of this.

CREMASTRA, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 172.

189. C. Wallichiana, *Id.* l. c.
Sikkim, at 7000 feet, *J. D. H.* (242).

Blume's figure of the Japanese *Hyacinthorchis variabilis* (Mus. Lugd. Bot. i. t. 16) differs in no respect whatever from the Indian plant, except in having a short shrivelled appendage of the lip instead of a long cucullate one. If this is really so, the species would seem to be distinct; if not, not.

CYRTOPERA, *Lindl.*

190. C. bicarinata, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 189.

Griffith's *Cymbidium*, Not. iii. 348, No. 9, is certainly this, and it is to that description, not to No. 8, that his figure 319 belongs. The description of No. 8 has nothing to do with any species of Cymbidium, Eulophia, or Cyrtopera.

191. C. CANDIDA; foliis oblongis acutis petiolo æqualibus, bracteis subulatis ovario æqualibus, sepalis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis oblongis apiculatis brevioribus duplo latioribus, labelli trilobi lobis lateralibus ovatis obtusis intermedio subrotundo crispo apiculato recurvo multo brevioribus tuberculis 2 rotundis versus basin venisque 3 majoribus carnosis elevatis.

Sikkim, *Cathcart*, *J. D. H.* (241).

Corm orbicular, covered with coarse shreds. Flowers rather before the leaves, greenish white, except the sepals, which are herbaceous. The base of the column is saccate, but the lip is merely concave. Anther fleshy, triangular, stained with crimson. In a dried state it is much like *C. tricarinata.*

192. C. fusca, *Wight, Ic.* t. 1690.

Nilgherries, *J. D. H.* (215).

Wight's figure is a good one, except that the lower half of the veins on the lip is represented as scabrous, like the upper half, while in reality it is perfectly smooth.

193. C. flava, *Lindl.* l. c. = C. Cullenii, *Wight, Ic.* 1754, no doubt.

194. C. ensiformis. (Eulophia exaltata, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia*, Feb. 15, 1857.)

Philippines, *Cuming.*

An authentic specimen, though but a single flower, from Prof. Reichenbach, enables me to identify his *E. exaltata*, which is certainly a genuine Cyrtopera. I am unable to find on the lip the elevated keels which my learned friend describes. What I find is a somewhat fleshy middle lobe, hollowed out like a spoon, and compressed between the lateral lobes. This being smaller than some other Cyrtoperas, I am obliged to change the specific name: that of *ensiformis* indicates one main feature of the species whose leaves are as long, straight, and narrow as any Iris or Gladiolus.

195. C. squalida, *Rchb. in Bonpl.* Feb. 15, 1857. (Eulophia squalida, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1841, *Misc.* 164.)

Philippines, *Cuming*; Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

I assent to the removal of this from Eulophia, although the short spur may almost as well be referred to the labellum as to the column.

196. C. MYSORENSIS; foliis oblongis petiolo longioribus, bracteis subulatis ovario æqualibus, sepalis lineari-lanceolatis carinatis apiculatis, petalis planis minoribus? labello oblongo indiviso crispo apiculato intus nudo.

Mysore, *Law in hb. Stocks.* (56).

A plant with the habit of *C. fusca*, but widely different in the structure of the lip. Owing to the bad state of my specimen, I am uncertain whether the petals are really much shorter than the sepals, or not.

197. C. SANGUINEA; aphylla, discolor, tubere crasso oblongo articulato, scapo trivaginato, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis ovario longioribus, sepalis oblongo-lanceolatis, petalis ovatis brevioribus, labello obsolete trilobo apice rotundato recurvo, anthera mucronata.

Sikkim, *Cathcart*; at 4000–5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (223 & 361).

Plant from 1 foot to more than 2 feet high, of one uniform dull-greenish crimson tint, except the lip, which is rose-colour. The petals are not much more than $\frac{2}{3}$rds the length of the very acute sepals, which are rather more than 1 inch long. The inside of the lip is free from lamellæ or other processes, but is obscurely papillose on all the veins.

There is a Cyrtopera from Sumatra with dense pyramidal racemes of dull-purple flowers among Professor DeVriese's drawings, where it is called *Cymbidium geophilum*; but I have seen no specimen. It seems to be different from this.

SACCOLABIUM, *Blume.*

198. S. guttatum, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 220.

Chittagong, *Col. Fielding*; Kamaon, in the Simai valley, *J. D. H.* (185); Sikkim, in hot valleys, *Id.* (184).

It may be doubted whether either *Saccolabium Blumei* (which is *S. Rheedii* of Wight's Ic.), or *S. macrostachyum* (Sertum, Orch. t. 47), are distinct from this common species, notwithstanding the difference in the form of the middle lobe of their lip and some other circumstances. At least I have from Java a plant gathered by Mr. T. Lobb, which combines the præmorse leaves of *S. guttatum* with the short spike and retuse lip of *S. Blumei*.

199. S. GURWALICUM; subacaule, radicibus maximis compressis, foliis canaliculatis distichis truncatis spicis simplicibus longioribus, sepalis petalisque obtusis, labelli calcare late conico rotundato compresso

intus hirto lamina carnosa concava unguiculata subtriloba, fructu ovali brevi trialato ligneo.

Gurwhal, N.W. Himalaya, at 3000 feet of elevation, *T. Thomson* (181); Gunai valley, Kamaon, *Id.* (185).

A very distinct plant, nearly allied to *S. guttatum*. The raceme in my specimen is not more than 3 inches long, and very dense; the lateral sepals are considerably larger than the petals and dorsal sepal. The ripe fruit is not above a quarter the size of that of *S. guttatum*, almost exactly oval, and much harder.

200. S. calceolare, *Lindl.* l. c.; *Griff. Notul.* iii. 356. t. 334. (Vanda pulchella, *Wight, Ic.* t. 1671.)

Base of Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (187); Sikkim, in hot valleys, *Id.* (187), *Cathcart*; Java, *T. Lobb.* (339.)

A most variable plant, constant in little except the extremely acuminate unequal-sided points of the leaves. The middle lobe of the lip is sometimes a mere ciliated rim, sometimes a deep triangular fringed plate, and occasionally quite entire. The leaves vary in breadth from ⅓th of an inch, as in Griffith's figure, to ⅔ths, as in Hooker's Khasija specimens. The Java plant has the leaves less unequal at the end, and acuminate, and appears to be smaller than the Indian forms, one of my specimens not being more than ¼ inch high. In all cases the flowers would seem to be spotted, with the sepals and petals fleshy and oblong.

201. S. obliquum, *Lindl.* l. c.

Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (189).

A careful examination of flowers in spirits does not enable me to point out any important distinction between this and *S. calceolare*; so that the broad leaves with very blunt ends afford the only available specific character. Dr. Hooker writes on his label, "flowers exactly as in 188 (*S. calceolare*), but larger and whiter." The sepals and petals appear to be also narrower.

202. S. intermedium, *Griff.* MSS. (Sacc. no. 4, *Griff. Not.* iii. 357).

Khasija hills: Moosmai, Oct. 1835, *Griffith.*

I have this from the author. It is much like *S. calceolare*, but is more caulescent and more fleshy, with scarcely any appearance of a second lobe on the thin extremely acuminate end. The flowers are not half the size, with much narrower sepals and petals. The lip is, moreover, almost exactly hemispherical. It seems distinct.

203. S. acutifolium, *Lindl.* l. c. (S. denticulatum, *Paxton, Mag. Bot.* vii. 145; *Bot. Mag.* t. 4772.—Saccolabium, *Griff. Itin. Not.* p. 46, no. 713; *Notul.* iii. t. 333.)

Sikkim, *Cathcart*; at 5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (367); Khasija, *Griffith.*

This has numerous flowers on long stalks at the end of a stout peduncle; and the very fleshy leaves are convex and acute. It is also quite different from *S. calceolare* in its decidedly caulescent habit. The flowers are whole-coloured, yellowish-brown, unspotted, with the lamina of the lip broad, triangular, and marked with a circular collection of crimson spots in the very disk. Griffith's plant is a narrow-leaved small state, as compared with the Sikkim form, which has twenty flowers at the end of a stout peduncle 2½ inches long. I have seen no specimen; and the Indian drawing, after which the definition in the Gen. & Sp. was prepared, seems to have been misunderstood.

No Indian collection yet examined by me has contained a plant that answers to the account of *S. dasypogon*.

204. S. micranthum, *Lindl.* l. c.
Bootan, *Griffith*; Mergui, *Id.*

205. S niveum, *Lindl*, l. c.
Ceylon, *Thwaites*, in the Hewahette district.

206. S. gemmatum, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1838, *misc.* 88; *Rchb. fil. in Bonplandia*, Oct. 15, 1856.
Sikkim, at 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (209); Ceylon, *Gardner, in hb. Hooker.* (872).

This has much the appearance of the last; but the petals are short and obtuse, the leaves much broader, the racemes longer, and the flowers blood-red, except the lamina of the lip, which is white, with the two lateral short lobes greenish, succulent, and resembling oblong glands. The flowers are scentless (*J. D. H.*). I have it from Griffith without locality.

207. S. PACHYGLOSSUM; foliis semiteretibus spicis paniculatis subæqualibus, sepalis carinatis oblongo-linearibus apice secundis, petalis linearibus, labelli calcare oblongo leviter arcuato limbo carnoso unguiculato apice dilatato plano-subrotundo dorso convexo.
Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

Flowers not half as large as in the two last, which it much resembles. Sepals remarkably fleshy, narrow, with their points recurved, while from between the laterals projects the lamina of the labellum in the form of a minute spoon.

208. S. RAMULOSUM; caulescens ramosum, foliis semiteretibus angustissimis recurvis, floribus (minutis) paniculatis clausis carnosis, sepalis oblongis carinatis, petalis brevioribus retusis, labello apice plano-convexo calcare oblongo.—*Schœnorchis paniculata*, Blume, Bijdr. 362.
Java, *De Vriese.*

This wants the peculiar column of Schœnorchis, and is in no respect distinguishable from Saccolabium. The leaves seem to vary much in size.

209. S. CHIONANTHUM; foliis teretibus recurvis spicis simplicibus æqualibus, floribus (minutis) carnosis, sepalis obtuse carinatis petalisque minoribus apiculatis, labello apice appendice plano-convexa triangulari instructo calcare horizontali oblongo, anthera apice lineari elongata erecta.—*Schœnorchis micrantha*, Blume, *l. c.*
Java, *Reinwardt*.

Like the last, this is quite without the essential character of Schœnorchis. The whole plant is only 4 or 5 inches long, with minute snow-white flowers.

210. S. ampullaceum, *Lindl. in Sert. Orch.* t. 17. (S. rubrum, *Id. Gen. & Sp.* no. 11.—Aerides ampullaceum, *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* iii. 476.)
Sikkim, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (196).

The flowers are rather larger than in Wallich's specimens. *S. miniatum* (Bot. Reg. 1848, t. 58) differs in little except colour, varying greatly in the size of its flowers.

211. S. brevifolium, *Lindl.* l. c. no. 27.
Ceylon, *Thwaites* (488.—S. virescens, *Gardner* MSS.), *Gardner* (871).

The form sent from Ceylon by Thwaites appears to be identical with the original plant, except in having the flowers green instead of red.

212. S. gracile, *Lindl.* l. c.
Ceylon, *Gardner* (869); Hautane, *Champion*.

213. S. PALLENS (*Cathcart*, MSS.); caulibus longis pendulis ramosis radicantibus, foliis carnosis loratis oblique obtusis, racemis axillaribus laxis flexuosis foliis brevioribus, sepalis petalisque oblongis æqualibus, calcare cornuto duplo longiore, limbi 3-lobi laciniis parvis subæqualibus lateralibus rotundatis intermedia acuta.
Sikkim, *Cathcart*.

I have seen no specimen of what seems a very distinct and handsome species; the above description is taken from a figure of Mr. Cathcart. The plant is represented as having branches 9 inches long, protruding strong free flexible roots as long or longer than themselves, leaves 8 inches, and loose zigzag racemes 4–5 inches. The flowers are whitish, with a pink line in the middle of each sepal and petal, and on the outside of the long curved spur. It is very near the next species; but the flowers are much larger, and the middle lobe of the lip, instead of being as long as the spur, is merely a triangular point.

214. S. Wightianum, *Lindl.* l. c.; *Wight, Ic.* t. 917. (Aerides radicosum, *A. Rich. in Ann. Sc.* 2 ser. xv. p. 65, t. 1. fig. C.
Courtallum, *Wight* (907); Nilgherries, *Perrottet* (75 *Herb. Mus. Par.*); Khasija, *T. Lobb.*

Like the last, except in the circumstances already mentioned. In my specimen the lip has sharp lateral triangular lobes, and a middle one acute, rather fleshy towards the base, but thin and slightly crenulate above the middle. A. Richard's plant, which came from the neighbourhood of Ootacamund, is certainly to be referred here.

215. S. DISTICHUM; caulibus elongatis filiformibus, foliis lanceolatis setaceo-acuminatis distichis, pedunculis paucifloris terminalibus et axillaribus, sepalis petalisque oblongis carnosissimis, labello calceolari lobo medio semicirculari membranaceo acuto disco didymo carnoso.
Sikkim, 6000–8000 feet, *J. D. H.* (206); Khasija, 5000–6000 feet, *Id.* (83).

A very peculiar species, probably most nearly allied to *S. acutifolium*, and remarkable for its long weak stems and fleshy distichous leaves about an inch long. The middle lobe of the lip is not exterior to the two others, and it has a remarkable glandular convex double disk.

216. S. ringens, *Lindl.* l. c., is S. rubrum, *Wight, Ic.* t. 1673, a good figure, but not the plant of the Genera and Species Orch.

217. S. VIRIDIFLORUM; acaule, foliis (2) oblongis planis obtusis emarginatis, pedunculo laterali bivaginato paucifloro foliis multo breviore, sepalis petalisque unguiculatis obtusis, labello ovali nudo calcare infundibulari incurvo æquali. Micropera viridiflora, *Dalzell, in Hooker's Journal*, iii. 282.
Western India, *Dalzell, in hb. Hooker.*

Very near *Œceoclades pusilla*, but with much shorter spikes, and fleshy, not membranous, flowers. This *Œ. pusilla*, with *flexuosa, paniculata* (*Sacc. parvulum*, m.), and perhaps *tenera*, are Saccolabia, while others are certainly *Angræca*; and it is probable that *Œ. maculata* is the only plant to which the generic name will attach.

Note.—The *Sarcanthus roseus*, Wight, Ic. 1685, and *filiformis*, Ic. 1684, are certainly species of this genus, and perhaps not distinct from each other. I have seen no specimens.

Saccolabium papillosum of the same author, Ic. 1672, is not *Acampe papillosa*, nor do I recognize it.

PODOCHILUS, *Blume.*

218. P. densiflorus, *Bl. Rumphia*, iv. p. 43.
Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

219. P. lucescens, *Blume, Bijdr.* 295, t. 12.
Borneo, in Sarawak, *T. Lobb.*

The unguiculate labellum, with a pair of appendages at its base, and the absence of all cohesion between the labellum and lateral sepals, are characters at variance with the usual structure of this genus; and yet it is the original typical species.

220. P. cultratus, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 234.
Sikkim, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (1); Assam, *Griffith, Masters.*

It is remarkable that all the specimens examined by me continue to be without flowers.

221. P. microphyllus, *Lindl.* l. c.
Khasija, at 3000 feet, *J. D. H.* (84); Penang, *Gaudichaud.*

Blume's *P. scalpellifolius*, which I have not seen, if accurately dissected by his artist, differs in the lip being linear, not broad at the base, and cordate; and in the sepals being almost wholly united, like some species of Tæniophyllum. In general appearance it is undistinguishable from this.

Note.—Blume's *Cryptoglottis serpyllifolia*, which I have from T. Lobb, gathered in Borneo, is only a Podochilus with an excessive development of the lateral sepals into a long spur: the basal processes of the lip are analogous to those of *Podochilus lucescens.*

CAMAROTIS, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 219.

222. C. purpurea, *Lindl.* l. c. Sertum Orch. t. 19.
E. Bengal, Chittagong, and base of Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (186).

223. C. pallida. (Micropera pallida, *Lindl.* l. c.)

This is not among the collections recently placed in my hands. It is undoubtedly nothing more than a Camarotis.

224. C. PHILIPPINENSIS; folio oblongo oblique obtuso, racemis arcuatis multifloris, sepalis lateralibus liberis labello suppositis, labello subtriangulari saccato-cucullato apice carnoso tridentato incurvo.
Philippines, *Cuming.*

Flowers larger than in either of the former, somewhat triangular in the bud, apparently fleshy. There is no adhesion between the sepals and labellum, as in *C. purpurea* and *pallida*, on which account the generic character requires to be modified; and the same is the case in my *Saccolabium fasciculatum*, as Prof. Reichenbach has suggested, if indeed the leaves and loose flowers of that species really belong to the same plant.

MICROPERA, *Dalzell.*

225. **M. maculata,** *Dalzell, in Hooker's Journal,* iii. 282.

On trees near Tulkut, in the Western Ghauts, in lat. 16° N., *Dalzell, in hb. Stocks.* (25).

I have already stated that my genus Micropera must be reduced to Camarotis. The present plant, which seems not to be referable to any known genus, may as well, however, retain the name. Mr. Dallzell's account of it is good as far as it goes, describing correctly the very curious lip, which looks like a side saddle with two horns instead of one,—the pouch, into which there is an opening only between the horns, being almost concealed by the lamina, which hangs down in the manner of saddle-flaps. The column, which Mr. Dalzell does not mention, falls back, is small, short, semiterete, with a vertical rostellum pointing downwards, and dividing into a pair of broad scissor-like blades. Upon this lies a great oblong gland, to which is attached an obovate channeled membranous caudicula.

N.B. *Micropera viridiflora,* Dalzell, is *Saccolabium viridiflorum,* No. 217.

STEREOCHILUS, n. gen.

Acaulis. *Folia* lorata, apice obliqua. *Racemi* laterales, laxi, flexuosi, pauciflori (hirti). *Sepala* et *petala* subæqualia patentissima, lateralibus labello leviter adnatis. *Labellum* solidum, carnosum, sacciforme, facie superiore concava basi bicorni. *Columna* recta, teres, basi haud producta, rostello horizontali subulato. *Pollinia* 4, oblonga, omnino distincta, caudicula setacea, glandula minutissima.

This genus is near Camarotis, from which it differs in its solid bag-shaped lip with a pair of horns at the base, in its setaceous caudicula, and in the 4 oblong pollen-masses being perfectly distinct from each other.

226. **S. hirtus.**

Khasija, at 5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (177).

Leaves narrow, rather more than 4 inches long by ⅜ths wide. Racemes 7–8-flowered. Flowers less than ½ an inch in diameter, free from the coarse short hairs that clothe the ovary and pedicels.

SCHŒNORCHIS, *Blume.*

227. **S. juncifolia,** *Blume,*

Seems to be the only species, if the genus is characterized by the two long erect filiform processes of the column. Otherwise there is nothing sufficient to distinguish the genus from Saccolabium, to which *Schœnorchis paniculata* and *S. micrantha* certainly belong.

SARCANTHUS, *Lindley*.

228. S. peninsularis, *Dalzell, in Hook. Journ.* iii. 343. (S. pauciflorus, *Wight, Ic.* 1747).

Western India, *Dalzell*; Malabar, on trees, *Jerdon* (*Wight*).

Specimens of this from Dalzell occur in Stocks's Herbarium now at Kew; and I also have it in a very young state from Dr. Wight, whose figure is by no means so good as usual. (Wight's three other Sarcanthi belong to Saccolabium.) Griffith's *Sarcanthus secundus*, Not. iii. 363, t. 336, from Suddyah in the Mishmee hills, seems to be this, which, if so, will no longer be merely a western plant.

229. S. pallidus, *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1840, *misc.* 185. (S. tricolor, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia.*—Saccolabium racemiferum, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 224, no. 24.)

Khasija, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (178), also found in Mr. Raban's garden, E. Nepal, *J. D. H.* (*id.*).

This differs in no respect whatever from the garden plant. Prof. Reichenbach's synonym is derived from a communication from that learned Orchidologist.

COTTONIA, *R. Wight, Ic.* no. 1755.

230. C. macrostachya, *Wight*, l. c. (Vanda peduncularis, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 216.)

S. Concan, *Dalzell, in hb. Stocks.* (4).

231. C. Championi, *Lindl. in Hook. Journal,* vii. p. 35.

Khasija, at 3000–4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (190).

This seems to be in no respect different from the plant found by Champion on Victoria Peak in Hong Kong, and thus affords another remarkable instance of epiphytal Orchids occurring in stations widely remote, without, as far as we at present know, any intervening locality.

UNCIFERA, gen. nov.

Caulescens. *Folia* disticha, subcarnosa. *Racemi* densi, oppositifolii. *Sepala* libera, erecta, obtuse carinata, æqualia. *Petala* paulo minora, retusa. *Labellum* infundibulare, in calcar retrorsum uncatum vacuum productum, membranaceum leviter trilobum, apice carnosum. *Columna* teres, decurva, apice dilatata, biauris, area stigmatica horizontali prona. *Anthera* apice membranacea, elongata, bidentata. *Caudicula* maxima, cartilaginea deorsum canaliculata supra medium dilatata, apice in falcem obtusam contracta cujus acies labellum respicit. *Pol-*

linia 4, arctissime geminata, æqualia, aciei falcis per ligulas 2 elasticas adnata. *Glandula* longissima, cartilaginea, sagittata.

232. U. OBTUSIFOLIA; foliis latis loratis obtusis oblique bilobis, petalis 3-veniis, labelli margine utrinque 1-dentato apice retrorsum bidentato, calcare apice inflato.

Base of Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (194).

Flowers twice as large as in the following.

233. U. ACUMINATA; foliis lanceolatis oblique acuminatis obtusis petalorum venis 3 cis apicem evanescentibus, labelli 3-lobi lobis lateralibus rotundatis intermedio brevi tereti carnoso obtuso, calcare acuminato.

Assam and Khasija, *Griffith*; base of Khasija, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (193).

Flowers much smaller than in the last. Spur of lip tapering to the point. Petals 3-veined, as in *U. obtusifolia*; but the veins stop short of the blunt end, instead of running out.

Of this very curious genus the two species exactly agree in their column and its parts, although so different in the details of the petals and lip. I know of no parallel to the terete column, bent down till the stigma is brought into a horizonal position, looking down as it were into the spur; or to the singular caudicle, which after expanding laterally from its narrow point, and bending down its sides so as to form an arch over the anther-bed, which is here the apparent back of the column, suddenly contracts into a process like a billhook, the edge of which faces the front and bears the pollen-masses. The abruptly hooked lip, which has suggested the name, is itself unlike anything among Indian Orchids.

ANGRÆCUM, *Thouars*.

The only Indian species that I have seen of this African genus is the following:—

234. A. ZEYLANICUM; subacaule, foliis lanceolato-loratis lobo altero apicis elongato subfalcato, racemis filiformibus paucifloris duplo longioribus, sepalis petalisque acuminatis æqualibus, labello cochleato acuminato calcare horizontali clavato.

Ceylon, at Narawelle, *Champion*.

Very like *A. caulescens*; but the leaves are broad, 10 inches long, with one of the terminal lobes much longer than the other, and the spur not inflated at the point. I have not seen the column in an examinable state.

AERIDES, *Loureiro*.

235. A. Wightianum, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 238. (A. testaceum, *Id.* —Vanda parviflora, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1844, *misc.* 57.)

Ceylon, Tangalle, *Champion*; Concan, *Law, in hb. Hooker*. (183).

236. A. cylindricum, *Lindl.* l. c.; *Wight, Ic.* 1744; *Bot. Mag.* 4982.
Nilgherries, *J. D. H.* (210); Sikkim, at 5000 feet, *Id.* (210).

237. A. tæniale, *Lindl.* l. c. (Aerides carnosum, *Griff. Not.* t. 338 A.)
Bootan, *Griffith*; Khasija mountains, up to 3000 feet, *J. D. H.* & *T. T.* (191).

"Flowers pale lilac," *J. D. H.* In the Khasija specimens the leaves are from 4 to 5 inches long, and 1 to 1½ inch broad.

238. A. affine, *Wallich, Cat.* no. 7316; *Sertum Orch.* t. 15; *Bot. Mag.* t. 4049, bad. (A. roseum, *Loddiges*; *Paxton, Fl. Gard.* t. 60.—A. trigonum, *Klotzsch, fide Rchb. f.*)
Plains of E. Bengal and Assam, *J. D. H.* & *T. T.* (185); Assam and Bootan, *Griffith.*

Among the many specimens I have seen, flowers have occurred in drooping and upright racemes, deep crimson and pale rose, with the lip and other parts acute or obtuse, all which are therefore marks of one and the same variable species.

239. A. odoratum, *Loureiro.*
Base of Khasija, up to 2000 feet, *J. D. H.* & *T. T.* (182); Garden of Saharunpore, *Id.*; Sikkim, in low valleys, *J. D. H.*

240. A. crispum, *Lindl. Gen.* & *Sp. Orch.* p. 239; *Bot. Reg.* 1842, t. 55; *Bot. Mag.* t. 4427. (A. Brookei, *Bateman, in B. R.* 1841, *misc.* 116.—Saccolabium speciosum, *Wight, Ic.* t. 1674.)
Concan, *Law, in hb. Hooker.* (268); *Dalzell, in hb. Stocks.* (75).

Several varieties of this beautiful plant are in our gardens. The flowers in *A. Brookei* are rather smaller than usual.

241. A. Lindleyanum, *Wight, Ic.* t. 1677.
"On clefts of rocks bordering the Kartairy falls below Kaitie; also on rocky clefts on a high hill over Coonoor, flowering nearly the whole year," *R. Wight*; Nilgherries, *T. T.* (208).

One of the finest of its order, the flowers being larger than in either *A. crispum* or *falcatum*, and in larger more branching panicles. For this reason the localities given by Wight are stated exactly, in the hope that some collector may send it home. In front of the opening into the spur stands a pair of large curved tubercles, which have not been observed in *A. crispum.*

242. A. difforme, *Wallich, in Lindl. Gen.* & *Sp.* 242.
Khasija, at 3000–4000 feet, *J. D. H.* & *T. T.* (204), *Griffith.*

This, which is the plant that Wallich had before him, seems to differ from the following in having smaller flowers, with the middle lobe of the lip only 2-lobed, the basal ones longer and a little undulated, and the leaves more tapering to the base. This I learn in part from careful dissection, and in part from one of

Dr. Hooker's admirable sketches. The Sikkim plant may therefore be defined thus:—

243. A. HYSTRIX; foliis oblongis, petalis linearibus, labelli lobis lateralibus planis intermedio trilobo fimbriato apice recurvo brevioribus.
Sikkim, at 4000–5000 feet elevation, *J. D. H.* (204).

The flowers are yellow with crimson streaks along the sepals and petals; the middle lobe of the lip, which is deeply fringed and crimson, consists of two lateral lobes diverging at the base, and converging upwards over a circular recurved middle lobe.

244. A. decumbens, *Griff. Not.* iii. t. 320, a Burmese plant, seems to be a true Aerides; but I have seen no specimen.

VANDA, *R. Brown.*

To the species described in '*Folia orchidacea,*' the following fine addition to the section FIELDIA has to be added:—

245. V. UNDULATA; foliis distichis obtusis bilobis pedunculo apice paucifloro triplo brevioribus, sepalis petalisque recurvis membranaceis lineari-lanceolatis undulatis, labello breviore carnoso cochleato in laminam linearem acutam sub apice tuberculatam producto.
Sikkim, *Cathcart, Ic.*

The whole habit is that of *V. spathulata* and *cærulescens*. The flowers are fully two inches in diameter, with thin white sepals and petals tinged with pink, and a yellow fleshy lip fasciated internally with red lines. I have only seen a drawing prepared by Mr. Cathcart's artists.

TÆNIOPHYLLUM, *Blume.*

246. T. ALWISII; minutissimum, spica pauciflora erecta, bracteis carinatis triangulis, perianthii laciniis omnibus connatis acutis conformibus, calcare hemisphærico, polliniis pyriformibus in glandulam sessilibus.
On the branch of a Symplocos, Ceylon, *De Alwiz.*

The smallest Orchid I know, the flat roots not being more than 1¼ inch long, and the stem, including flowers, ¼ inch. The whole plant is pale green, even the flowers having no other colour. Mr. Thwaites, who sent me a drawing of it (and I have seen nothing more), proposed to call it *Alwisia minuta*, after his excellent native draughtsman, who was the first to discover it; and if the figures in Blume and the Xenia represent the invariable characters of Tæniophyllum, this and *Dendrobium algosum* of Reinwardt's MSS. ought to be distinguished; but Prof. Reichenbach, jun., who has had the opportunity of examining Tæniophylla, assures me that this is one, and I possess no materials on which to form an opinion for myself.

CHILOSCHISTA, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 219.

247. C. usneoides, *Id.*; *Wight, Ic.* 1741.
Sikkim, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (192).

According to Cathcart's drawings, the caudicula is short and broad, with a large semicircular gland, not subulate with a minute gland, as represented by both Wallich's and Wight's artists. The plant seems to be constantly leafless.

ACERAS, *R. Br.*

248. A. angustifolia, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* p. 282.
Khasija, 5000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (280); N.W. Himalaya, 5000–8000 feet, *T. T.*; Sikkim, in hot valleys, *J. D. H.*

Flowers green, in a very long slender spike.

HERMINIUM, *R. Br.*

249. H. monorchis, *Id.*
N.W. Himalaya, 8000–12,000 feet, *T. T.* (263); Nutra, W. Thibet, 11,000 feet, *Id.*

250. H. congestum, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* p. 305. (H. unalaschkense, *Rchb. f. Orch. Fl. Germ.* p. 107, t. 65, excluding the syn. of Platanthera Schischmareffiana.)
Sikkim, 11,000–12,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (265).

Differs from *H. monorchis* in its erect blunt obovate-lanceolate leaves and entire lip.

SATYRIUM, *Swartz.*

The first knowledge we had of the existence in India of this African genus was derived from the collections of Buchanan Hamilton, from which, in the year 1824, David Don published his *Satyrium nepalense*. In 1838 I became aware of the existence of two others, and described them under the names of *S. Wightianum* and *ciliatum*. Three years later Achille Richard described three others from the Nilgherry collections of Perrottet,—*Perrottetianum*, *albiflorum*, and *pallidum*. Authentic specimens of all these are before me, together with a considerable number from various parts of India, among which is a fine series from Drs. Hooker and Thomson. These materials show, not only that the genus Satyrium abounds in individuals, but that it is subject to very great differences of stature, foliage, and inflorescence. I think, however, the three species admitted in 1838 are to be distinctly recognized; but the Nilgherry plants of Achille Richard are not distinguishable from *S. nepalense*, not even his *S. pallidum*, said to have yellow flowers, which is probably a mistake.

The original *S. nepalense* is distinctly known by its somewhat lax inflorescence, large coloured bracts, and spurs as long as the ovary, or longer. The two others have very short spurs. Of these, *S. ciliatum* has a thin inflorescence like that of *S. nepalense* itself; *S. Wightianum* has a very dense inflorescence; both are much dwarfer than *S. nepalense*. The specimens under my examination may be arranged thus:—

251. S. Nepalense. *D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep.* 26; *Wight, Ic.* 929. (S. Perrottetianum, *Ach. Rich. Ann. Sc.* ser. 2. xv. 76; *Wight, Ic.* 1716. —S. albiflorum, *A. Rich.* l. c.; *Wight, Ic.* 1717. S. pallidum, *A. Rich.* l. c.).
Sikkim, 7000–12,000 feet, stout, like Gymnadenia, *J. D. H.* (259); Ceylon, *Macrae* (9); Nilgherries, *Wight, Perrottet* (193, *hb. Mus. Par.*); Mysore, *Stocks* (53); Khasija, *Griffith, Lobb*, 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (259); N. W. Himalayas, *T. T.*

S. Perrottetianum is merely a gigantic state of the species, while *S. pallidum* is its starved form; not, however, the most so, for the old specimens sent from Nepal by Wallich among his earliest collections are still more attenuated.

252. S. Wightianum, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* p. 340; *Wight, Ic.* 1718.
Nilgherries, *Perrottet* (191 & 850 *in hb. Mus. Par.*), *Wight*; Khasija, *Lobb.*

A much dwarfer plant than the preceding, with two broad radical leaves suddenly changing to about two great inflated herbaceous sheaths, and an extremely dense blunt spike. Flowers "rubri aut coccinei" according to Perrottet, pink according to Wight, and smaller than in *S. nepalense.*

253. S. ciliatum, *Lindl.* l. c.
Sikkim, 7000–12,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (259); Bootan, grassy sward above Tongsa, 10,000 feet, *Griffith.*

The very short spurs of this are so different from the long attenuated ones of *S. nepalense*, that I think it must be distinct. Moreover it is a smaller plant with 2–3 spreading herbaceous distant sheaths, but little inflated. In the original specimen the bracts are large and herbaceous, in those from Bootan much smaller and deflexed, the plant varying like *S. nepalense* in that respect.

DIPLOMERIS, *D. Don.*

254. D. pulchella, *Id.*
Khasija, *Griffith*, 2000–4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (256).

Flowers pale straw-colour or nearly white, variable in size. Spur green.

POGONIA, *Jussieu.*

255. P. flabelliformis, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* 415.
Concan, *Law, in hb. Hooker.* (350); near Dharwar, *Stocks, in hb. Hooker.* (68); Mysore, *Id.* (54).

It is probable that Blume's *Rophostemon concolor* should be referred to this species.

256. P. carinata, *Lindl.* l. c.; *Wight, Ic.* t. 1720. (Pogonia 2, *Griffith, Notul.* iii. 377, *Ic.* 345.)

I have never seen this plant, which appears to be perfectly distinguished by its stout habit, very large tubers, and lip acute and shaggy within, instead of being nearly naked and rounded at the point. Griffith's Pogonia No. 2 is evidently the same; of his Pogonia No. 1, which seems to be near *P. Juliana,* but distinct, I have seen no specimen.

ERIA, *Lindley, in Bot. Reg.* 904.

This genus, like Dendrobium, consists of species extremely dissimilar in habit, and must now receive several supposed genera, created by different authors before the limits could be definitely settled. These are *Conchidium* and *Xiphosium* of Griffith, *Tylostylis, Mycaranthes, Cylindrolobus,* and *Trichotosia* of Blume, and my own *Bryobium* and *Trichosma.* But although no longer admissible as genera, the species collected under these names are for the most part convenient sections.

The careful study of a very large quantity of materials leads me to propose the following classification. In the first place, the species of Griffith's CONCHIDIUM, analogous to the small Stachyobia in Dendrobium, are readily known by their thin leaves, almost stemless habit, and smooth flowers; such stem as they form is merely a depressed pseudobulb covered by the bases of the leaves. Then follow the species with true fleshy pseudobulbs and nothing more, separable into large-flowered woolly species (DENDROLIRIUM), large-flowered naked species (XIPHOSIUM), large-flowered woolly species with an unguiculate flat roundish lip (TYLOSTYLIS), and small-flowered woolly species (MYCARANTHES), in which the fleshy pseudobulb is sometimes exchanged for a slender cylindrical stem like that of Trichosma. Next to these stands TRICHOSMA itself, with its long slender 2-leaved stems, large smooth flowers, and fleshy anther. Another group, HYMENERIA, includes the species with thin sepals and petals, which are usually naked, and short fleshy stems having a few leaves towards the top. The remainder are truly caulescent; among these, four well-marked subdivisions may be formed; viz. Eriura, remarkable for a tuft or two of wool on the axis of the lip, Trichotosia with coarse shaggy racemes, Cylindrolobus, with 1- or 2-flowered peduncles clothed with smooth coloured membranous bracts below the flowers, and finally Urostachya, which includes the species that will go into none of the preceding sections.

§ I. Conchidium, *Griffith*.

This group bears the closest analogy to the second section of Stachyobium among Dendrobia, like it, consisting of small stemless species, with round or depressed pseudo-bulbs, membranous leaves, and flowers solitary or in few-flowered racemes, for the most part very minute. To this last, however, *E. braccata* and *Lichenora* are exceptions. In *E. pusilla*, *microchilos*, and others, four of the pollen-masses are rudimentary and easily overlooked: in *muscicola* and *microchilos*, indeed, I have only succeeded in finding four; but their form, tapering downwards into a point, seems to be a safe mark to separate them from the minute Dendrobia.

257. **E. braccata.** (Dendrobium braccatum, *L. O.* p. 75.—Eria reticosa, *Wight, Ic.* 1637.—Eria uniflora, *Dalzell in Hooker's Journal*, iv. 111.)
Ceylon, *Macrae, Gardner* (859), *Thwaites* (2356); Horton plains, *Champion* (Eria velifera, *R. W.*); Nilgherries, *Wight*; common on trees in the Western Ghauts, in the rainy season, *Stocks* (24).

When this was first published I had been unable to examine the pollen-masses. It varies in the size of the flowers; those from the Western Ghauts, preserved among Stocks's plants, are four times as large as the Cingalese, with much more acuminate sepals and petals.

258. **E. Lichenora.** (Lichenora Jerdoniana, *Wight, Ic.* 1738.)
Malabar mountains, *Wight*.

This remarkable plant is certainly not different from Eria.

259. **E. nana,** *Ach. Rich. in Ann. Sc. Nat.* ser. ii. xv. 19.
Nilgherries, *A. Richard, Wight* (171, 172).

My authentic specimens from A. Richard are identical with Wight's 171. His 172 is somewhat different, with flowers as large as those in Richard's very bad figure of his *Dendrobium microbolbon*, which looks as if it had been made up from the leaves and flowers of *E. nana*, while the dissections belonged to another plant. The thin broad obovate leaves of this have, however, no resemblance to Richard's figure.

260. E. MUSCICOLA; **foliis binis lanceolatis basi angustatis scapo apice bifloro æqualibus, bracteis cucullatis membranaceis cuspide herbaceo flore breviore, sepalis petalisque lineari-lanceolatis æqualibus ascendentibus, labello lanceolato canaliculato dorso pubescente.**

Dendrobium muscicola, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* 75.

Ceylon, *Champion*, *Gardner* (853).

I can only find 4 pyriform pollen-masses in the single flower at my disposal. The whole plant not more than 2 inches high. Flowers resemble those of *Eria nana* on a very small scale. Since it has never been found among collections from the N. of India, it is probable that the old locality "Nepal," was erroneous.

261. E. microchilos. (Dendrobium microchilos, *Dalzell, in Hooker's Journ.* iii. 345.)

On Mango trees in Western Bengal, *Dalzell*, *Stocks* (28).

I have this as *D. fimbriatum* of Dalzell, out of Stocks's herbarium; it is certainly distinct from that plant, although very much like it. The flowers are smaller, more fleshy; and the lip is slightly unguiculate, then irregularly widened and thick-edged, after which it contracts into a thin-edged acute apex. Only two pairs of pollen-masses could be found in the flowers I dissected. The tubercles at the base of the lip, spoken of by Mr. Dalzell, I have not succeeded in finding.

262. E. Dalzelli. (Dendrobium Dalzelli, *Hooker, Journ. Bot.* iv. 292. Dendr. fimbriatum, *Dalzell*, l. c.—Dendr. filiforme, *Wight, Ic.* 1642.)

Western Ghauts, on trees, *Dalzell*; hollow trees in the ruins, *Stocks* (27); Concan, *Law* (*hb. Hooker.* 166, 91); Bombay Presidency, *Dalzell* (*hb. Hooker.* 167).

I am not surprised at Mr. Dalzell's having taken this for *E. microchilos*, as he tells us was the case; for the two are exceedingly similar, as is indeed shown by so accurate an observer as Stocks having given the name of *microchilos* to specimens now before me. The flowers are, however, rather larger and less fleshy; the lip is membranous, ovate-lanceolate, and distinctly serrulate towards the point. As to the marginal glands of the sepals, which gave rise to the name *fimbriatum*, they are very evanescent, and I suspect sometimes altogether absent. They are hardly discoverable in Mr. Law's Concan specimens. Imperfect specimens from Ceylon (2353 Hb. Hooker.) probably belong here. Of the eight pollen-masses, four are quite rudimentary.

263. E. ARTICULATA; **pseudobulbis oblongis in catenæ speciem articulatis, foliis ......, scapo setaceo flexuoso 5–7-floro, bracteis ovatis cucullatis, petalis acutis multo brevioribus.**

Ceylon, *Mrs. General Walker* (*hb. Hooker.*); *Gardner.*

Of this singular plant I have a fragment from Gardner, and several are preserved in the Hookerian herbarium, but all without leaves. The pseudobulbs are oblong shrivelled bodies, jointed into a sort of chain or necklace. The flowers are very small and with no elongation of the sepals. Neither lip nor pollen-masses are known to me.

264. E. pusilla. (Conchidium pusillum, *Griffith, Not.* 321. t. cccx.—Phreatia uniflora, *Wight, Ic.* t. 1734.).
Khasija, *Griffith*; Churra Punjee, *Id.* (666).

This, the original Conchidium, has not eight equal pollen-masses, as is represented in the figure of Wight's artist, but they are even more unequal in size than is shown in Griffith's plate. It is not in the Khasija collections formed by Hooker and Thomson.

265. E. sinica. (Conchidium sinicum, *Lindl. in Hooker's Journ.*)
Hong Kong, *Champion* (278).

Differs from the last in the sepals and petals not being acuminate, in the lip being serrated; the scape is both 1-flowered and 2-flowered. I fear, not distinct from the Khasija species.

§ II. DENDROLIRIUM, *Blume.*

If we collect into one group all the large-flowered woolly species with pseudobulbs only, an assemblage will be formed both natural and obvious, to which Blume's happy name of Dendrolirium may be applied. Some terete-leaved plants can hardly indeed be said to form pseudobulbs; but their leaves fall eventually from the summit of very short stems altogether analogous to pseudobulbs, although unlike in form. Two divisions are effected by taking into account the form of the leaves.

A. *Leaves flat and broad.*

266. E. ornata, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 66. (E. armeniaca, *Id. Bot. Reg.* 1841, t. 42.)
Moulmein, *Griffith*; Khasija, at 2000 feet, *J. D. H.* (66); Java, *T. Lobb* (219); Philippines, *Cuming.*

267. E. ABRIDOSTACHYA (*Rchb. f. in litt.*); folio lanceolato-oblongo coriaceo, racemo cylindraceo multifloro ferrugineo-tomentoso, bracteis minutis, mento elongato obtuso rectiusculo, labello lanceolato acuto nudo medio involuto basi concavo.
Batavia, *Loddiges, in hort.*

I learn from Prof. Reichenbach that this is among Zollinger's unpublished Java plants. It resembles what I suppose to be the *Dendrolirium sulcatum* of Blume, but is very much more densely tomentose.

268. E. flava, *Lindl. in Wall. Cat.* 1973.
Sikkim, hot valleys, 1000-2000 feet, *J. D. H.* (63).
β. RUBIDA; floribus minoribus, petalis virescentibus, labelli lobis lateralibus rotundatis.
• Sikkim, *Cathcart.*

The type of this plant is the *Dendrobium pubescens* of Sir W. Hooker, well figured and described in the 'Exotic Flora,' t. 124. It is important to observe this, if we are to determine to which of the other nearly-allied woolly species the name belongs. In that plant the lip has scarcely any hairs on the inner surface, and the lateral lobes are extremely short, which is the case with the plants above quoted. The variety β is only known from a native figure; and the account given of it must be judged of accordingly. It looks different, especially as the pollen-masses seem to be long and tapering, not roundish, and plano-convex.

269. E. ELONGATA; pseudobulbis ovalibus, foliis lato-lanceolatis coriaceis acuminatis basi angustatis, racemo niveo lanato elongato distantifloro, bracteis ovatis acutis lævibus dorso lanatis, petalis ovalibus subtrinerviis, labelli lobis lateralibus scabro-tomentosis intermedio subcuneato multo brevioribus rotundatis, clinandrio alte marginato.—(E. flava, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 301.)
Burma; Moulmein, on trees in damp woods, *Griffith* (346); in woods at Zimjaik, *Id.* (347); Moulmein, *T. Lobb.*

As in *E. flava*, the clinandrium is surrounded by a membrane, which in this species is remarkably deep; the lip has rounded lobes, clothed inside with coarse, scattered felt, and the middle lobe has two obscure raised lines as well as a distinct middle line. That it is perfectly distinct from the last is certain; but it varies in the form of its lip, the 346 of Griffith having the lateral lobes rather acute and falcate instead of rounded, and the middle lobe larger, with a more distinct superficial lamella in the middle.

270. E. lanata, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 301.
Mergui, *Griffith* (810).

So much is this in habit like the Sikkim *Eria flava*, that it may be easily mistaken for it; but its petals are linear lanceolate-acuminate, and the long narrow lip has a quadrate cuspidate middle lobe, a long isthmus, and a narrowly wedge-shaped hypochilium with small rounded lobes and three distinct elevated distant ribs. The pseudobulbs are ovate, not oval.

B. *Leaves terete or very narrow.*

271. E. pannea, *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1842, *misc.* 79. (E. teretifolia, *Griff. Not.* iii. 298, t. 300. fig. 2; *Itinerary*, 202, no. 1185.)

Bootan, at 3600 feet, on Gordonia, *Griffith*; Khasija, at 2000 feet, and Sikkim, on rocks in hot valleys, *J. D. H.* (62); *T. Lobb.*

A long creeping slender rhizome bears, at intervals of 2 to 4 inches, very short woolly stems, each furnished with from one to four terete fleshy leaves, varying in length from 1 to 6 inches and more, the longest belonging to the Khasija plant. Griffith's figure is thus far bad, that I do not find in his own specimens the lip anything like so wavy as he represents it. I have a very similar plant collected in Borneo? by T. Lobb, with very short one-leaved pseudobulbs that touch each other, and leaves more linear; but my solitary flower does not bear examination.

272. E. SICARIA; pseudobulbis oblongis 1-2-phyllis, foliis linearibus carnosis acutissimis semiteretibus, racemis lanatis lateralibus multifloris folio multo brevioribus, bracteis ovatis patentibus intus glabris, floribus albo lanatis, labello .... apice convexo apiculato.

Mergui; Tharapown, in woods, *Griffith.*

"*Folia* carnosa, linearia. *Sepala* extus albovelutina, intus cum petalis viridescentia, lateralia maxima purpureo lineata et notata. *Labellum* albofuscum, intus brunneum disco calloso." *Griffith, MSS.*

Very like a narrow-leaved *Eria flava.* Leaves about 6 inches long, resembling slender stilettos, but tapering at the base into a furrowed petiole. My flowers give no more information.

§ III. XIPHOSIUM, *Griff.*

Although this supposed genus is undoubtedly an Eria, it may form a section sufficiently distinguished by its large smooth flowers and distinctly-formed pseudo-bulbs. It only differs from Dendroliria in the flowers not being woolly.

273. E. rosea, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* t. 978.

Hong Kong, *Champion* (275).

This certainly differs from the next, with which I formerly confounded it, in its broad blunt lip with the lower half much wider than the upper.

274. E. carinata, *Gibson, in Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* v. 365. (Xiphosium acuminatum, *Griffith,* l. c. c. *ic.*; *Itin. Not.* 78, no. 1153; *Notul.* iii. 332, t. 316.—E. rosea, *Wall. Cat.* 7409.)

Khasija, *Griffith*; Sylhet, *Wallich.*

Differs from the last in having the sepals, petals, and lip acuminate, the middle lobe of the latter being as wide as the hypochil.

which has two continuous, not interrupted, rugose elevated lines. Not among the collections of Hooker and Thomson.

275. E. SCABRILINGUIS; **pseudobulbis ovatis sulcatis, foliis binis oblongo-lanceolatis trinerviis, racemo oblongo erecto densifloro, labelli trilobi aspero-cristati lobis lateralibus brevibus acutis intermedio rotundato.**

Sikkim, *ic. Cathcart.*

Flowers pale green. Lip deep violet. I have seen no specimen of either this or the next.

276. E. VITTATA; **pseudobulbis oblongis, foliis binis oblongo-lanceolatis 5-nerviis, racemo oblongo elongato pendulo densifloro, labello oblongo costis 3 elevatis marginibusque crispis.**

Sikkim, *ic. Cathcart.*

Flowers larger than in the last, pale green with crimson stripes; lip the same colour, but paler.

§ IV. TYLOSTYLIS, *Blume, Fl. Jav.* p. vi. (Callostylis, *Id. Bijdr.* 340.)

The long slender curved column and unguiculate roundish undivided lip of these plants make it convenient to place them in a section by themselves, especially considering their peculiar inflorescence, consisting of flat round woolly horizontal bracts.

277. E. pulchella, *Lindl. in Wall. Cat.* no. 7407; *Bot. Reg.* 1841. *misc.* 106.

Malacca, *Cuming.*

This is possibly the *Callostylis rigida* of Blume's Tabellen, 74; but if so, the figure is a bad one.

278. E. DISCOLOR; **pseudobulbo in caulem subarticulatum extenso, labello oblongo subcordato acuto glabro concolore.**

Sikkim; Glen Cathcart, 3000–4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (168).

I have seen no flower of this, and therefore trust to one of Mr. Cathcart's drawings, and a solitary specimen of the stem and leaves. It is much like the last; but the lip appears to be longer than broad, as well as whole-coloured and smooth, while in *E. pulchella* it is broader than long, yellow with a small purple disk, and conspicuously tomentose.

§ V. MYCARANTHES, *Blume.*

The only species figured by Blume, *M. latifolia*, is an Eriura. Whether his *M. obliterata* and *lobata* belong to the same section is uncertain, nothing being known about them. With me, the species are only the following, easily known by their dense spikes of small woolly flowers, the lateral sepals of which have scarcely any obliquity.

279. E. **stricta**, *Lindl. Coll. Bot.* t. 41 B. (E. secundiflora, *W. Grif. Not.* iii. 302. t. 301.—Mycaranthes stricta, *Lo.* 63; *Wight, Ic.* 1733.)
On the Naga hills, on a species of Gordonia at the elevation of 3500 feet, *W. Griffith*; Darjeeling, *Id.*; Malacca, *Id.* fide cl. *Wight*; Sikkim, at 3000 feet, and Khasija, at 4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (59).

280. E. **retusa**, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia, March* 1, 1857. (Phreatia retusa, *Lindl. Orch.* p. 64.—Dendrolirium retusum, *Blume, Bijdr.* 351.—Bryobium pubescens, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1838, *misc.* no. 145.)
Java, *Zollinger*.

The extrication of this synonymy is due to Prof. Rchb. fil.

281. E. **MERGUENSIS**; caulibus cæspitosis carnosis clavatis, foliis papyraceis oblongis basi angustatis apice obliquis uncinulatis, spicis lateralibus elongatis griseo-tomentosis pedunculo evaginulato, floribus (minimis) pilosis, labello trilobo infra isthmum transverse lamellato.
Mergui, *Griffith* (1034); Moulmein, *Lobb*.

Something like a small specimen of *E. stricta*; but the stems are fleshy and clavate, the flowers much smaller and not secund, and the lip quite different.

§ VI. TRICHOSMA, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1842, t. 21.

Now that the limits of the genus Eria begin to be understood, I must admit that Prof. Reichenbach is right in reducing to its ranks my genus Trichosma, notwithstanding its very peculiar habit. It will now, therefore, stand as a section, distinguished by its great fleshy anther and long slender 2-leaved stems, resembling those of a gigantic Pleurothallis.

282. E. **suavis**. (Trichosma suavis, *Lindl.* l. c.—Eria cylindripoda, *Griff. Notul.* iii. 299.)
Khasija, *Griffith* (1013, 1258); *J. D. H. & T. T.* (144); Sikkim at 5000-6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (144).

§ VII. HYMENERIA.

This name is proposed for all those species which, to a fleshy somewhat shapeless stem with a few thin leaves, add a many-flowered inflorescence that is smooth or nearly so. Possibly it might be subdivided into those with a dense inflorescence like *E. convallarioides* and *pumila*, and such as have the thin racemes of *E. bractescens*.

283. E. convallarioides, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch.* p. 70; *Bot. Reg.* 1841. t. 62, 1847, t. 63.

Khasija, *Griffith*; at 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (60); Sikkim, at 5000 feet, *Id.*, valleys 3000–4000 feet, *Id.*

Varies in the colour of the flowers, and in their size.

284. E. excavata, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 67.

This differs from *E. alba* chiefly in having the middle lobe of the lip cordate, acute, ribbed, and much smaller than the middle lobes which are broad, falcate, and acute.

285. E. alba, *Lindl.* l. c. p. 67.

a. Lip white.

Sikkim; Darjeeling, in valleys at 3000–4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (142).

β. Lip yellow.

Sikkim, 4000–5000 feet, *J. D. H.* (68); Mussooree, *Edgeworth.*

In *β* the lateral lobes of the lip are shorter and blunter than in *a*, and the leaves are thinner and more acuminate.

286. E. LINEATA; foliis oblongis subcoriaceis acutis, racemis multifloris, bracteis ovalibus membranaceis reflexis, ovario tomentoso, sepalis ovatis subsecundis, labelli lobo medio subrotundo retuso plano lateralibus obtusis minoribus, axi lineis 3 crassis elevatis ad isthmum evanescentibus.

Java, *hort.* (*Veitch*); Continent of India, *hort.*

This is very like *E. alba a*, and may be a variety; but the flowers are dirty yellow with distinct purple stripes, not white, and are much smaller, the leaves are twice as broad and more coriaceous, and the dull purple blunt lateral lobes of the lip are not wider than the yellow almost 3-toothed middle lobe. It is a garden plant of doubtful origin.

287. E. obesa, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 68. (Eria Lindleyana, *Griff. Not.* iii. 300.)

Moulmein and Mergui, *Griffith.*

I have no doubt about the correctness of this identification, notwithstanding that in Griffith's Notulæ it is said to be 554 of his Mergui herbarium, for I have from himself a drawing, made in Moulmein in February 1834, and a specimen from Mergui numbered 374, which agree with his description. Neither Wallich's bad old specimens, nor that from Griffith, have any leaves. He states them to be "lanceolata v. ovato-lanceolata integerrima glabra venosa apice recta v. torta." By a typographical error in the Botanical Register, the stems are said to be 27 instead of 2½ inches long. There is a variety with larger flowers and the lower half of the lip very gradually passing into the upper, formerly named by me *E. trilophota*, which has been found in Moulmein by Lobb as well as by Griffith (no. 870), and is now in cultivation as a Java and even Borneo species, but probably without foundation. The flowers are pure white with a lemon-coloured lip, marked by three longitudinal purple elevated lines.

288. E. affinis, *Griff. Not.* iii. 297.
Burma, *Griffith* (1074).

This is remarkable for a very long narrow cuneate lip, with two small acute teeth (or lobes) at the base of a roundish ovate acute terminal lobe; it has also two converging principal veins slightly raised above the surface into a thin narrow edge, interrupted in the middle. The mentum is long, narrow, and obscurely 2-lobed.

289. E. pulchella, *Griff. Not.* iii. 297.
Mergui (1055), and on trees in Moulmein (345), *Griffith*.

Resembles *E. bractescens*; but the stems are 3 or 4 inches long and cylindrical, the flowers are yellow, and the lip has three continuous elevated lines, of which the two lateral are shorter and clavate.

290. E. pubescens, *Wight. Ic.* t. 1634.
Khasija, *Lobb*.

The lateral veins of the lip rise into short vertical plates near both the points and the base.

291. E. MYSORENSIS; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis conduplicatis nervosis racemis paulo longioribus, ovario pubescente, bracteis ovalibus acutis reflexis glabris, sepalis petalisque acuminatis, labello unguiculato subcordato oblongo acuto juxta basin dilatatam pandurato omnino lævi.
Mysore, *Law*. (Cœlogyne, *Hb. Stocks*. 70.)

292. E. GRAMINIFOLIA; caule elongato vaginis membranaceis laxe vaginato, foliis lineari-lanceolatis gramineis nervosis, racemis tomentosis multo brevioribus, bracteis ovatis reflexis glabris, sepalis ovatis acutis mento brevi, petalis linearibus, labello hastato lobis lateralibus truncatis brevioribus intermedio subrotundo acuto, lamellis 2 oblique transversis bidentatis infra isthmum, ungue lato canaliculato.
Darjeeling, *Griffith*.

293. E. SPHÆROCHILA; caulibus brevibus imbricatis ovatis, foliis lato-lanceolatis membranaceis undulatis racemis tomentosis longioribus, bracteis linearibus acutis erectis, sepalis tomentosis ovatis subæqualibus acutis, petalis conformibus, labelli sessilis lobo intermedio subrepando rotundato venis varicosis lateralibus auriculiformibus.
Khasija, 4000–6000 feet, *J. D. H.* (68).

Like *E. alba* in general appearance, but wholly different in the details of its flowers.

There is also, under the number 68 in Hooker and Thomson's Herbarium, a plant from Gurwhal and Khasija, which is quite different from this, and which may be my *E. acervata*, notwithstanding some discrepancies.

294. E. Dillwynii, *Bot. Mag.* t. 4163, is certainly *E. bractescens* in a state of great vigour.

295. E. ringens, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia*, is *E. ovata*, Bot. Reg. 1844, sub t. 29.

§ VIII. ERIURA.

Under this name may be collected the species having small flowers more or less woolly, very large lateral sepals, and a lip flat at the base, furfuraceous in the axis, with a woolly tubercle at the apex and base, or at least at the apex. *E. javensis*, *abbreviata*, and *Sonkaris*, Rchb. f., together with the following, are all at present known with certainty.

296. E. paniculata, *Lindl. in Wall. Pl. as Rar.* i. 32. t. 36.
Sikkim, 10,000 feet, *J. D. H.* (67); rocks near Sarapanee, *Griffith* (1152).

297. E. obliqua. (Mycaranthes obliqua, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1840, *misc.* 184.)
Singapore, *Cuming, in hort.*

This differs from *E. bifalcis* in the form of the lip and in the presence of a large tumour at the base of the furfuraceous axis.

298. E. MONOSTACHYA; foliis longissimis coriaceis gramineis canaliculatis, racemis longis cylindraceis tomentosis, labelli quadrilobi laciniis triangularibus acutis apicalibus minoribus, lamellis 2 triangularibus aristatis infra isthmum, tuberculis axeos 3 quorum tertium ultra apicem protrusum.
Mount Gembolo, in the east of Java, *Zollinger* (53).

I have this from Prof. Rchb. as *Eria paniculata*, from which it differs in its long cylindrical racemes, and the presence of two sharp-pointed triangular plates below the lateral incisions of the lip, as well as in the other characters above described.

299. E. REINWARDTII; foliis distichis linearibus rigidis apice obliquis acutis, racemo solitario tenui sessili multifloro, labelli quadrilobi basi et apice tuberculati laciniis lateralibus obtusis planis terminalibus subcrispis minoribus.
Java, *hb. Reinwardt.* (*Cymbidium parviflorum*).

Leaves 5 or 6 inches long, somewhat distichous. Spike 4 inches long, terminal, sessile, with small reflexed bracts nearly as long as the ovary.

300. E. BIFALCIS; foliis linearibus coriaceis obtusis apice valde obliquis, spica araneosa dissitiflora simplici terminali, floribus albo-tomentosis, labello cuneato 3-lobo laciniis lateralibus falcatis intermedia oblata tridentata, tuberculo apicis maximo inflexo baseos obsoleto.
Borneo, *T. Lobb.*

In habit much like *E. Reinwardtii*, but not more than 5 or 6 inches high. Flowers the size of *E. obliqua.*

301. E. SCLEROPHYLLA; foliis patentibus duris lanceolatis distichis apice acutissimis obliquis, racemis pluribus elongatis terminalibus albo-tomentosis, labelli cuneati lobis lateralibus acutissimis intermedio a lata basi lineari apice dilatato cuspidato, tuberculo apicis maximo baseos erecto foveato, lamella lineari a quoque isthmo decurrente apice libera.
Java, *Junghuhn* (279).

Much like *E. paniculata*; but the leaves are shorter, broader, and more spreading, and the lip wholly different. No. 300 of Junghuhn seems to be the same, but is only in fruit.

Mycaranthes latifolia, Blume, may also belong to this section.

§ IX. TRICHOTOSIA, *Blume.*

This supposed genus differs in nothing whatever from Eria. It may only stand as a section, with a caulescent habit and flowers covered with coarse ferruginous hairs. The surface and degree of division of the lip offer no available mark of recognition. All the species are conspicuous for the long brown hair that clothes the stem and leaves.

302. E. biflora. (Trichotosia biflora, *Griffith, Not.* iii. 331. t. 315.)
Malacca; on rocks and trees, Goondong Toondook, Mount Ophir, *Griffith.*

Near *E. annulata*, Bl., from which its excessively shaggy lip distinguishes it, as well as the want of the long glabrous recurved bracts of that species.

303. E. PULVINATA; villosissima, caulibus brevibus ascendentibus, foliis ovatis, pedunculis unifloris, sepalis hirsutis in cornu obtusum basi productis ovario æquale, petalis linearibus sepalo dorsali æqualibus, labello obovato emarginato intus piloso infra apicem pulvinato.
Mergui, *Griffith*, no. 2, Aug. 17, 1834.

I only know this from a drawing by Griffith, who represents it as having whitish solitary flowers, with an obcordate-spathulate lip, hairy and speckled with red inside, and a tuft of longer hairs below the apex. The clinandrium is also shown to be 4-lobed. It is probably the same as one of T. Lobb's plants distributed as coming from Borneo, but I suspect from Moulmein, of which

I have an imperfect specimen. In that plant the petals are acute, spathulate, and bordered with brown near the points, and the leaves are linear lanceolate, and much less hairy.

304. E. LEIOPHYLLA; caule ferrugineo tomentoso apice glabro diphyllo vaginis 2 membranaceis oppositis in medio, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis glabris, spica brevissima uniflora (?) arcte tomentosa, bracteis truncatis, labello rhombeo carnoso glabro obtuso basi convexo.
Borneo; on trees, Sarawak, at the height of 2700 feet, *T. Lobb.*

My specimen is nearly glabrous except the inflorescence. The stem is terete, 2-leaved, with a long brown sheath at the base, and a pair of smaller opposite membranous ones in the middle. The lip seems to be deep crimson.

305. E. annulata, *Bl. Mus. Lugd.* ii. 184.

A unique specimen from Sikkim comes near this species; but the flowers are very old. The leaves are broad and hairy, and filled with large masses of calcareous concretions.

306. E. ferruginea, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1839, t. 35.
E. Bengal; Jyntea mountains, at the height of 4000 feet, *J. D. H.* (65); Khasija, *Griffith.*

307. E. VULPINA (*Rchb. f.*); molliter ferrugineo-villosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis papyraceis obsolete nervosis, spica multiflora recta lanata, bracteis ovatis recurvis, floribus distantibus mento rotundato, petalis linearibus brevioribus ciliatis, labello carnoso glabro laciniis lateralibus dentiformibus intermedia rotundata.
Philippines, *Cuming.*

This is the plant hastily referred to in the Botanical Register (1845, t. 2) under *E. vestita*; but a more careful examination shows it to be quite distinct in its straight, not flexuose rachis, ovate not acuminate bracts, round, not elongated chin, short ciliated, not long smooth petals, and in the whole superficies of the lip, which appears to want the hairs and lamellæ of *E. vestita.* I have not been able to observe the tubercle seen at the base of the limb by my learned friend *Rchb. f.*; but the lip is so fleshy and compressed when dry, that I may have missed it.

308. E. CAPITELLATA; caulibus ad insertionem foliorum juniorum ferrugineo-hirtis, foliis carnosis anguste lanceolatis acuminatis glabriusculis, spicis brevibus densifloris, sepalis lateralibus ovatis, labello concavo carnoso ovato apice decurvo sub lente tomentoso infra apicem convexo.
Java, *T. Lobb* (253).

Until I received a specimen of the real *E. annulata*, I mistook this for it. There are, however, these differences: the leaves are twice as broad and much less acuminate; the spikes are so dense as to be almost ovate; the lateral sepals are not acuminate; the lip is more rounded at the point and without the raised median line, instead of which there is only a slight convexity above with a corresponding concavity below. The *linea verruculosa*, ascribed by Blume to his *E. annulata*, does not exist in Zollinger's no. 15 of his second collection, which I take for that species; but there is a distinct elevated even midrib, with a slightly raised line on either side.

§ X. CYLINDROLOBUS, *Blume, Fl. Jav. præf.* vi. (Ceratium, *Id. Bijdr.* 341.)

There is nothing in the structure of the plants of this section, as far as I am acquainted with them, that corresponds with the character proposed by Prof. Blume in his *Mus. Lugd. Bat.* ii. 182. Undoubtedly a protuberance at the foot of the column does sometimes occur, but it affords no sectional mark; for if it exists in *E. nutans*, it is not to be found in *E. Khasiana*, which is only distinguishable upon careful examination; and it is a mere rudiment in *E. bicolor*, another very closely allied species. The siliquose fruit is of as little importance. I think, however, that the section may be conveniently adopted for all the caulescent species whose flowers, whether lateral or terminal, are solitary or in pairs, and arise from among empty coloured bracts. Such is the principle upon which the following have been collected.

A. *Flowers terminal.*

309. E. TRUNCATA; foliis 3 lanceolatis terminalibus apice subæqualibus, floribus geminis ovario tomentoso, sepalis oblongis obtusis, petalis subæqualibus antrorsum arcuatis, labello carnoso truncato lineâ media tenui elevata infra apicem triplici.

Moulmein, on Shoung-gyen at the height of 5000 feet, *T. Lobb.*

"Flowers white." The lip has two small ovate lateral lobes; but the middle lobe is obsolete, appearing only in the form of a broad line lying between the side lobes.

310. E. pauciflora, *Wight. Ic.* t. 1636.

Khasija hills, *T. Lobb*; Nilgherries, *Wight.*

Wight's figure of this is unusually good. The withered reflexed sheath at the base of the last joint of the stem seems to be characteristic of the species.

311. E. bicolor. (Dendrobium bicolor, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 90.)

Ceylon, *Thwaites* (2761).

I have been favoured by Mr. Thwaites with a sketch of this, showing it to be a true Eria. The pollen-masses were previously unknown to me. A re-examination of the old fragments in my herbarium has shown the lip to be much like that of *Eria pauciflora*, as represented in Wight's plate, but with a shorter middle lobe. There is a small orange-coloured process at the base of the column. The surface of the middle lobe of the lip is rather pulverulent.

312. E. nutans. *Lindl. Bot. Reg.* 1840, *misc.* 196.
Singapore, *Cuming in hort. Loddiges.*

In this plant there is a large tubercle on the foot of the column, which is very short.

313. E. KHASIANA; foliis binis (?) lanceolatis acutis, floribus geminis glabris, sepalis petalisque subæqualibus, labello obovato laciniis lateralibus membranaceis obtusis subfalcatis incurvis intermedia oblata carnosa lamella tomentosa in medio lineisque 2 truncatis secus axin pulverulentum, columnæ pede omnino nudo.
Khasija, *Griffith.*

Much like *E. nutans* and *pauciflora*, but entirely different in the form of the lip.

B. *Flowers lateral.*

314. E. clavicaulis, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1840, *misc.* 219.
Khasija, at 4000–5000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (9).

The specimens in hb. Hooker. are not in flower, so that some uncertainty attends this species. It approaches the last section in having the leaves at the end only of the stem; and the flowers are almost terminal.

315. E. mucronata, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1842, *misc.* 27.
Philippines, *Cuming.*

Blume's *E. elongata* seems to be near this; but in my plant the little tuft of hairs at the base of the lip cannot be called "tuberculum dilatatum dense glanduloso-fimbriatum." Among De Vriese's Sumatra drawings is a "Dendrobium macranthum," with large solitary white flowers, very short lower sepals, and violet spreading bracts, which may be this *Eria elongata*. What appears to be the same plant exists in the Hookerian herbarium, collected in Tobie Island by Barclay.

316. E. brachystachya, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia.*
Philippines, *Cuming.*

In this, which is perhaps a variety of the last, there is a small truncated tubercle on the foot of the column.

317. E. VALIDA; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis coriaceis apice valde obliquis obtusis, pedunculis bifloris bracteis ovatis erectis papyraceis cucullatis, floribus glabris, sepalis lateralibus ovatis dorsali petalisque 3-nerviis oblongo-linearibus, labelli lobo intermedio oblongo rotundato margine papilloso lateralibus duplo brevioribus acutis sinubus rotundatis apertis, lineis tribus clavatis apice divergentibus infra isthmum.
Java, *T. Lobb* (205).

A stout erect plant, with a stem half an inch in diameter, and leaves 6 inches long. I can find no tubercle on the foot of the column; nor can I identify it with any of Blume's plants.

318. E. APOROIDES; foliis brevibus obtusis acinaciformibus equitantibus, pedunculis unifloris, bracteis linearibus obtusis carnosis, floribus glabris, sepalis petalisque ovatis obtusis, labello acute 3-lobo lobo intermedio majore carnoso.
Philippines, *Cuming*.

This has very much the appearance of the plant figured by Adolphe Brongniart as *Aporum incrassatum* (Duperrey, t. 42 B); but the lip is 3-lobed, not entire.

§ XI. UROSTACHYA.

The caulescent species with numerous leaves, and long racemes or panicles of flowers, without the woolly lip-appendages of § ERIURA, form a natural group which may be conveniently placed apart from others. The flowers, with the exception of *E. bambusifolia*, are very small and densely arranged.

319. E. floribunda, *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 20.
Java, *hb. Junghuhn* (307); Mergui, *Griffith*.

Of this *E. leucostachya* of the Hort. Soc. Journ. III. xv. and xvi. is, as was then suggested, a mere variety.

320. E. micrantha, *Lindl. Gen. and Sp. Orch.* p. 68.
Java, *Lobb* (314).

The *Octomeria racemosa* of Kuhl and Hasselt seems, from a tracing sent me by Prof. Reichenbach, to be this plant, which is very like *E. floribunda*, but with smaller flowers, and with the lip-auricles perfectly lateral and not intralabellar.

321. E. PACHYSTACHYA; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis nervosis, spicis densissimis elongatis glabris, bracteis squamiformibus reflexis, floribus (minutis) tomentosis mento elongato incurvo, petalis glabris linearibus obtusis falcatis sepalis brevioribus, labello sessili oblongo acuto lævi.
Java, *Junghuhn* (298).

322. E. RETROFLEXA; foliis anguste oblongis spicis tenuibus duplo

longioribus, bracteis oblongis glabris retroflexis, floribus glabris, sepalis petalis labelloque subæqualibus ovatis acutis.

Philippines, *Cuming.*

The lateral sepals are very little oblique, and the lip is scarcely distinguishable except in being more fleshy; it is quite destitute of all superficial processes.

323. E. BAMBUSIFOLIA; **foliis oblongis acuminatis nervosis paniculis terminalibus laxis tomentosis multifloris subæqualibus, sepalis ovatis obtusis tomentosis, petalis obovatis acutis, labello ovato plano glabro inappendiculato apice dilatato.**

Khasija, *Griffith*; at 2000 feet, *Mr. Simons, in hb. Hooker.* (64).

I have no species very nearly allied to this, whose great leaves resembling a Bamboo, and loose tomentose terminal panicles as much as 10 inches long, are very peculiar.

PHREATIA, *Lindl. Gen. & Sp.* p. 63.

Prof. Reichenbach has detected the identity of Plexaure, *Endlicher*, with this well-marked genus. But he has referred it to Eria, to which I must withhold assent. The bifid somewhat cartilaginous rostellum, which led Endlicher to refer the genus to Neottieæ, appears to afford an absolute mark of distinction, especially when accompanied, as in this case, by a very peculiar and scarcely mistakeable habit. Blume refers *Phreatia elegans* to Thelasis (*Mus. Lugd. Bat.* ii. p. 187), for reasons which I am unable to appreciate. No two genera can be more wholly distinct. In Hooker and Thomson's herbarium one species only occurs; but a few may be added from other sources, in addition to those described by Prof. Reichenbach.

324. **Phreatia elegans,** *Lindl.* l. c. (Thelasis elegans, *Blume, Mus. Lugd.* ii. 187.)

Khasija, 4000 feet, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (93).

325. PH. MYOSURUS; **foliis membranaceis late loratis planis apice obliquis cuspidatis basi equitantibus, spicis elongatis folio multo longioribus, floribus subverticillatis, bracteis fuscis acuminatis floribus longioribus, labello cuneato juxta apicem biplicato quasi trilobo.** (Eria [Phreatia] myosurus, *Rchb. f. in Bonplandia,* March 1, 1857.)

Java, *Lobb* (166 *in hb. Hooker.*).

The largest of the genus except A. Richard's two "Oberonias," *gladiata* and *micrantha*, which Professor Reichenbach has pointed out to be Phreatias. *O. micrantha* especially seems very near this; but the bracts are represented as being much shorter than even the pedicels. Flowers very small, hardly longer than the cinnamon-brown bracts, and arranged in a somewhat verticillate manner. The lip is so dilated and folded near the end as to seem to be 3-lobed.—Possibly A. Brongniart's *Oxyanthera micrantha* may be this; but if so, the inflorescence is taken from another plant, perhaps the Thelasis, which furnished his magnified dissections (as Prof. Reichenbach has pointed out to me in conversation). My learned friend's definition of his *Eria myosurus* appears to have been taken from an incomplete specimen, for which reason the above specific character is now proposed.

326. Ph. minutiflora; foliis linearibus coriaceis recurvis equitantibus obtusis spicis tenuibus æqualibus, bracteis triangulo-setaceis, labello obovato concavo.

Borneo, *Lobb.*

Leaves about 2 inches long. Flowers the smallest in the genus, in an erect very slender spike. Bracts brown, setaceous, broad at the base.

327. Ph. microtidis; foliis linearibus coriaceis equitantibus apice acutis recurvis spicis densis angulatis æqualibus, bracteis floribus brevioribus, labello orbiculari concavo basi pandurato.

Java, *Lobb.*

Much like a pigmy *Microtis*, the whole plant not exceeding 2 inches in height. Blume's *Dendrolirium pusillum*, formerly referred by me to Phreatia (Gen. & Sp. p. 64), seems to be rather an Appendicula, and can have nothing to do with the present species.

328. Ph. tahitensis; folio oblongo coriaceo plano oblique bilobo spicæ densæ multifloræ æquali, scapo trivaginato, mento oblongo obtuso, labelli acuti rhombei longe unguiculati angulis lateralibus runcinatis, bracteis oblongis herbaceis acutis canaliculatis florum longitudine.

Tahiti, *Bidwill.*

Plant between 3 and 4 inches high, of which 1½ inch is occupied by a dense spike whose flowers are the largest in the genus, measuring in their dried state nearly ⅛th of an inch in length. The lateral sepals are extended into a long blunt chin, which probably led M. Reichenbach to remark, that "here the genera Phreatia and Eria run together." But the cartilaginous bifid rostellum of the former genus is perhaps more strongly marked in this than in any other species.

Thelasis, *Blume.*

The extremely short characters assigned by Prof. Blume, both in his 'Bijdragen,' and in his recent 'Museum Lugd. Bat.,' to the species of this curious genus, render all attempts at identifying his plants almost hopeless—especially since, in the latter work, he has referred to the genus so wholly different a plant as *Phreatia elegans*. The only species known at present on the continent of India itself, furnishes some addition to the perplexity that surrounds the genus.

329. Th. pygmæa. (Euproboscis pygmæa, *Griffith, in Calcutta Journal of Nat. Hist.* v. 372. t. 26; *Wight. Ic.* t. 1732, not 1733.)
Khasija hills, *Griffith, Lobb*; at 2000–4000 feet elevation, flowers white, *J. D. H. & T. T.* (29).

Griffith's figure of his *Euproboscis pygmæa*, in the Calcutta Journal, is sufficient for the identification of this plant, which seems to be common on the Khasija mountains. In that work the name *E. Griffithii*, quoted by Prof. Reichenbach (Bonplandia, Feb. 15, 1857), does not occur. Prof. Blume refers it to his *Th. capitata* which differs in having a "spica densa ovoidea deinde cylindrica," and an ovate obtuse lip, a description that in no way applies to this. Dr. Wight's figure is a good one, but from a small specimen whose flowers are in a state of Peloria. The name *pygmæa* is objectionable, for there are specimens before me as much as 8 inches high; it must however stand. A Thelasis from Hong Kong, sent by Dr. Hance (287), appears to be either this or *Th. triptera*; but my specimens are not good enough for positive determination.

330. Th. ochreata; folio coriaceo lorato obtuso canaliculato basi squama maxima laxa truncata stipato, scapo foliis duplo breviore vaginis maximis laxis truncatis baseos binis medii solitaria, spica densissima bracteis reflexis acutis amplexicaulibus duris concavis, ovario obovato, sepalis alte carinatis supremo galeato, labello ovato obtuso.
Borneo; low forests of Sarawak, *T. Lobb.*

I should have thought that this might have been Blume's *Th. capitata*, judging from his latest definition; but Prof. Reichenbach, who has carefully examined that plant, describes the leaves as cuneate and equally 2-lobed; and the sepals entirely without carinæ. The leaves are a foot long when full-grown.

I have two or three more species of the genus, but until some authentic evidence concerning Blume's plants reaches me, I cannot venture to name them.

A Note upon Pseudocentrum, a New Genus of *Orchidaceæ*.

By Prof. Lindley, F.R.S.

[Read March 4th, 1858.]

Among the numerous collections of Peruvian Orchids which have been communicated to me from time to time by my excellent correspondent Professor Jameson, there is one possessing so very extraordinary a structure that it seems worthy of being brought separately under the notice of the Society, although nothing more is known of it than that it is a terrestrial plant from the valley of Lloa, a couple of spikes of flowers having alone reached me.

These spikes are dense, erect, cylindrical, 10 inches long, and very slightly coated with minute distant hairs. A thin lanceolate three-veined bract supports each flower, reaching beyond the summit of the ovary. The flowers themselves are not unlike, in general appearance, those of a minute *Aconitum lycoctonum*, being furnished with what seems at first sight to be a slender curved galea many times longer than the limb; but upon dissection this galea proves to consist of the two lateral sepals excessively produced at their base and forming a sheath, within which the labellum lies concealed. Thus far there is nothing in the structure to which a parallel may not be found elsewhere, as in Dendrobium, Bifrenaria, Comparettia, and especially in Pelexia, a genus to which the plant before us is nearly allied. But when the labellum is examined, it is found to be extended within the fold of the lateral sepals, not in the form of a spur arising from its base, but in that of a long slender channeled body proceeding from its point, the base of the labellum being acutely hastate. In other words, the labellum is sessile, hastate, 3-lobed, with the middle lobe extremely long, linear, channeled, and directed upwards between the sepals which conceal it. In this manner the appearance of a spur is produced without recourse being had to the arrangement which occurs in every other genus of this large order, hitherto described; for which reason I propose the name PSEUDOCENTRUM, to which the following technical character may be added:—

PSEUDOCENTRUM (Genus Neottiearum Pelexiæ affine). Herba terrestris;......... *Spica* elongata, densa, striata, cylindracea. *Ovarium* rectum. *Sepalum* anticum parvum, lanceolatum, patens; lateralia dorsalia, multo majora, triangularia, basi in canalem longum ascendentem arcuatum obtusum producta. *Petala* lineari-lanceolata, apice recurva, sepalo antico breviora. *Labellum* membranaceum, sessile, trilobum; lobis lateralibus acutis hastam referentibus, intermedio lineari, canaliculato, intra canalem sepalinum incluso eique æquali. *Columna* nana, semiteres; stigmate depresso marginato, rostello acuminato. *Anthera* dorsalis apiculata, bilocularis (?); *pollinia* 4, pulverea, lateralia majora glandula parva oblonga.

Sp. 1. *Pseudocentrum macrostachyum*. Peru, *Jameson*.

Synopsis of *Legnotideæ*, a tribe of *Rhizophoraceæ*.

By George Bentham, Esq., F.L.S

[Read March 4th, 1858.]

Among the plants of the great East Indian collection distributed by the late Dr. Wallich, is one from Heyne's Peninsular Herbarium, entered in the catalogue under the number 6320 as *Blepharistemma corymbosum*, Benth. I have no recollection nor any record of having ever given it that name, and I feel certain that I never examined it. The specimen which I received from Dr. Wallich in 1832 has remained ever since unnamed in my herbarium, but meeting with it accidentally a short time since, and ascertaining that it bore a name supposed to have been given by myself, I have been led to examine it in detail, and to pass in review the allied genera forming the small but interesting group of *Legnotideæ*, a tribe of *Rhizophoraceæ*. Although most of these genera have been well described by Arnott, Blume, Korthals, Asa Gray and others, yet as they have not all been brought together in a comparative form, I am induced to lay before the Linnean Society a short synopsis of the tribe.

The *Legnotideæ* agree with the true *Rhizophoreæ* in their opposite undivided leaves with interpetiolar stipules, their axillary inflorescence, valvately lobed calyx, perigynous petals often fringed or divided at the top and folded over the anthers in the bud, their perigynous definite stamens with versatile 2-celled anthers, their several-celled ovary with two or more collateral or clustered pendulous ovules in each cell (rarely one-celled by the disappearance of the dissepiments between the placentas), and in their simple style with a capitate or discoid stigma, either entire or radiating into as many lobes as placentas. The chief difference consists in the seed, which in the true *Rhizophoreæ* is exalbuminous, the embryo germinating and forcing its radicle through the pericarp whilst still adherent to the tree; whereas in the *Legnotideæ* the embryo is imbedded in a fleshy albumen. In the true *Rhizophoreæ* the seed-bearing part of the ovary is inferior or adnate to the base of the calyx; in the *Legnotideæ* it is either inferior, or superior and free with the exception of the broad base.

With regard to the affinities of *Legnotideæ* as illustrating those of *Rhizophoraceæ*, there is little to add to those suggested by R. Brown in the Appendix to Tuckey's 'Congo,' p. 437, and confirmed by subsequent observers,—a general affinity with *Cunoniaceæ* and with *Lythraceæ*. With the former, *Legnotideæ* agree in their opposite leaves with interpetiolar stipules, their valvate calyx, and in many respects in the general arrangement of the parts of the flower; but differ in inflorescence, in the æstivation of the petals, in the more complete consolidation of the styles (although in the latter respect they agree with *Broussaisia*), and in the pendulous collateral or clustered ovules. With *Lythraceæ* they agree more generally in habit and inflorescence, in the æstivation of the calyx, and completely consolidated styles; and where the ovary is free, it is often enclosed in the base of the calyx, as in *Lythraceæ*; they differ, however, in their dotted leaves, interpetiolar stipules, in the æstivation of the petals and insertion of the ovules, and in their albuminous seeds. The arrangement of the petals and stamens is also somewhat different, even in the genera which have the ovary free, as in *Lythraceæ*. In the latter order, the disk which bears the petals and stamens is so completely combined with the calyx-tube as scarcely to thicken it, or form any perceptible border at its edge, where the petals are inserted close among the calyx-teeth, and the stamens are usually inserted more or less irregularly lower down on the inner face of the disk. In *Legnotideæ*, the disk, whether very short in the base of the calyx-tube, or lining the tube up to the teeth or lobes, is always very perceptible, and sometimes thick and fleshy; its margin is usually more or less prominent, either as an entire or crenate ring, or as a short cup-shaped tube round the ovary; the stamens are usually inserted either on the margin, or more frequently just below the margin on the outside, and the petals outside the stamens at the base of the disk, that is, in the angle which the free part of the disk makes with the calyx-tube. It is probably this disk which induced Dr. Wallich originally to consider the *Gynotroches* as a species of *Microtropis* among *Celastrineæ*.

The fringed and t[illegible]tals of most *Legnotideæ* have perhaps some analogy to th[illegible]upled petals of *Lythraceæ*; the manner in which they are [illegible]d over the larger stamens, or over all the anthers, has some analogy to the hooded petals of *Rhamnaceæ*, which enclose the anthers in the bud; but there is very little other affinity with that order. So the opposite dotted leaves or the inflorescence give a general resemblance, without much affinity, to *Myrtaceæ* and *Memecyleæ*.

The fringed petals of Gardner's *Anstrutheria* had induced him to refer that plant to *Elæocarpeæ*; but that and the valvate calyx are almost the only characters in which the *Legnotideæ* coincide with that tribe; still less can I see any affinity between *Legnotideæ* and *Loganiaceæ*, near which Lindley places them in his 'Vegetable Kingdom.' The free petals and their æstivation, the stamens inserted on a perigynous disk, not in the tube of an essentially gamopetalous corolla, the placentation and other points, appear to me to remove them far away from any of the orders between which the *Loganiaceæ* form the connecting link.

The number of genera of *Legnotideæ* now known is nine; but as they most of them consist of only one or two species, and some are but imperfectly known, it is probable that a better acquaintance with the flora of their chief geographical area—across tropical Africa, through the Mascarene Islands, Ceylon and the Indian Archipelago to tropical Australia,—may enable their future consolidation into natural groups. Of these genera, three, *Carallia*, *Pellacalyx* and *Haplopetalum*, have the seed-bearing part of the ovary and fruit completely adnate or inferior; three, *Gynotroches*, *Crossostyles* and *Anstrutheria*, have the ovary superior, but attached by a broad base to the broadly turbinate calyx-tube; and the remaining three, *Blepharistemma*, *Dactylopetalum* and *Cassipourea*, have the ovary much less dilated at the base, quite free within a campanulate or ovoid calyx, as in *Lythraceæ*.

CARALLIA.

This genus, originally established by Roxburgh, has been more accurately described in detail by Blume, Mus. Bot. vol. i. p. 128. He shows that although the fruit is often by abortion one-celled and one-seeded, the ovary is divided into 4 or rarely 3 or 5 cells with 2 pendulous ovules in each; not one-celled, as stated in Arnott's observations, 'Ann. Nat. Hist.' i. p. 371, in consequence probably of Roxburgh's having so described one of his species. Blume also first described the al[illegible]seeds of *Carallia* with a curved embryo, which I have verif[illegible]different specimens of *C. integerrima*, and in the *C. lanceæfo*[illegible]o, as far as I could tell in a not quite ripe fruit.

With regard to the species of *Carallia*, they have evidently been much multiplied. There is one very common one, extending from Ceylon and the Indian Peninsula to Khasiya, China, the Indian Archipelago and north-west Australia. The leaves in the Cingalese specimens are often all obovate and very obtuse; in some Chinese and Philippine Island ones, narrow-oblong and acuminate; in the majority of specimens from the greater part of the area, oval-elliptical, with or without a short acumen; but in each district these forms appear to pass gradually one into the other, and sometimes on the same specimen. The leaves are generally quite entire; occasionally some may be found with a few very small teeth towards the extremity, but never toothed all round, as in the *C. lanceæfolia*. I have therefore no hesitation in considering this as the *C. integerrima*, DC., to which I would refer the *C. zeylanica*, *corymbosa* and *sinensis* of Arnott, *C. timorensis*, Bl., *C. octopetala*, F. Muell. (the parts of the flower are often in eights in the Indian specimens), and *Pootia cereopsifolia*, Miq.

C. lanceæfolia, Roxb., is only known to me from specimens from the Calcutta Garden and one or two from Sylhet. It appears well distinguished by the leaves being regularly serrulate all round, and, as far as I have seen, by a more pear-shaped fruit, which appears to ripen generally more than one seed. The leaves are usually considerably broader than those figured by Wight from Roxburgh's drawing. The *C. confinis*, Bl., is evidently closely allied to this species, if not identical with it. *C. symmetria*, Bl., appears to be a form of *C. integerrima* with the leaves slightly toothed at the top.

C. lucida, Roxb., appears to me to be in some respects a made-up species, resulting perhaps in a confusion between *C. integerrima* and *C. lanceæfolia*. The specimens originally sent from the Calcutta Garden as *C. lucida* belong to the broader-leaved forms of *C. lanceæfolia*, although I have not seen any quite so broad as those figured in Roxburgh's 'Coromandel Plants' and in Wight's 'Icones.' Both these figures are taken from Roxburgh's drawings, the work probably of a native artist; and, as is so frequently the case, more or less made up, as is evidenced by the venation of the leaves, so different from that of any *Carallia*. I should therefore be disposed either entirely to reject *C. lucida*, or to consider it merely as an ill-represented variety of *C. lanceæfolia*.

C. celebica, Bl., judging from Borneo specimens which agree with his description, is a distinct species with looser inflorescence, much larger flowers, &c.

C. cuspidata, Bl., and *C. multiflora*, Bl., both from Borneo, but unknown to me, appear from his description to be both of them good species.

Baraldeia, Dup. Thou., is considered by R. Brown, and after him by other botanists, as a species of *Carallia*. It is unknown to me: the Hookerian herbarium, although now rich in Madagascar plants, contains, as far as I can find, no Legnotideous species from that island.

PELLACALYX.

Of the single species known of this genus, *P. axillaris*, Korth., I have seen specimens from Penang, from Phillips's Collection, formerly in the Horticultural Society's herbarium, and among Griffith's Malacca plants. To Korthals's detailed and accurate description I have only to add that the seed, as in *Gynotroches*, is small, ovoid, with a crustaceous testa, and a straight cylindrical embryo in the centre of the albumen. The genus is quite distinct both from *Carallia* and *Haplopetalum* in the form of the calyx and the clustered ovules, as well as in habit and other characters.

HAPLOPETALUM.

I have seen no specimens of this plant; but A. Gray's elaborate description and beautiful plate in the 'Botany of the American Exploring Expedition' are sufficient to characterize it in every respect, excepting the fruit, which is unknown. The habit, inflorescence and flowers are those of *Gynotroches*, except that the petals are sessile and entire, the ovary inferior with a central axis, but not divided into cells, probably from the disappearance of the dissepiments after a very early stage, and that there are but two collateral ovules to each cell.

GYNOTROCHES.

This genus was originally established by Blume in his 'Bijdragen,' but having been referred to *Guttiferæ*, it was very naturally overlooked by Arnott, when describing his *Dryptopetalum*. Blume has subsequently, in his 'Museum Botanicum,' established the generic identity of these two plants, which indeed are probably but one species, not uncommon in the Indian Archipelago. The length of the pedicels and number of parts of the ovary and stigmata vary equally in the Javanese, the Penang, and the Malacca specimens. Blume's third species, however, with minute, almost sessile flowers, from Borneo and Sumatra, is probably distinct. As a genus they differ from *Cassipourea* (of which they have the inflorescence and most of the characters) by the small deeply-cleft calyx, the ovules 4, not 2 only, to each cell of the capsule, and by the terete embryo. As in *Blepharistemma*, the flowers of the common species are to a certain degree diœcious; in some specimens the ovary is slender and empty, whilst the petals and stamens are very fully developed; in others the ovaries are complete and the petals and stamens more or less reduced. This gives to different specimens a very different aspect, and may explain the differences which induced A. Gray to describe as distinct his *G. reticulata* from

Singapore, where, amongst other places, Dr. Wallich gathered the original species.

There are some slight inaccuracies in Blume's dissections of *Gynotroches*. The disk is very incorrectly represented, and in fig. N+, one stamen is inserted outside, and another inside of it; in fact, the filaments are united at their very base into a narrow ring just outside the crenulated margin of the very short disk, whilst the petals are inserted outside the staminal ring. In figs. I+ and N+, the seeds are shown as attached by their lower instead of their upper end. So in fig. O+, the hilum should be represented as near the upper broad extremity, and the upper slender end of the embryo should be the entire radicle, the lower and thicker end being split into the two cotyledons.

CROSSOSTYLES.

Forster's detailed description of his *Crossostyles biflora*, published by Guillemin in his 'Zephyritis Taitensis' (Ann. Sc. Nat. Par. sér. 2. vii. p. 353), enabled Asa Gray to recognize it in the plant which he has figured and described in detail in the Botany of the American Exploring Expedition.' Unfortunately these specimens were in some respects imperfect, and the seed has not yet been described. I have, however, little hesitation in referring to the same genus, as a second species, some fruiting specimens collected on the Feejee Islands by Dr. Harvey, differing from the *C. biflora* chiefly in the smaller narrow leaves and in the reduced number of parts of the pistil. The remains of the stamens show that their insertion and numbers were about the same as in *C. biflora*; but there is nothing to indicate the presence or absence of the *nectaries* of Foster, or *sterile stamens* of A. Gray, so peculiarly characteristic of this genus. It is not stated by either, whether they are precisely in the same ring as the stamens, or a little withinside of them. If the latter supposition be correct, they probably represent, not sterile stamens, but the teeth of the disk, which are more or less prominent within the stamens in several *Legnotideæ*. If really alternating with the stamens in the same verticil, there is nothing in the slightest degree analogous to them in any other genus. The seed of *Crossostyles Harveyi* has an embryo much nearer to that of *Cassipourea* than that of *Gynotroches*.

ANSTRUTHERIA.

This genus was originally proposed by Dupetit Thouars in his 'Genera Nova Madagascariensia,' under the name of *Richæia*. It has since, however, at the suggestion of R. Brown (in the Appendix to Tuckey's 'Congo'), been reduced by DeCandolle in his 'Prodromus' to *Cassipourea*; and I described as such, in the 'Niger Flora,' a West African species, which, as I there mentioned, may not improbably be the Congo *Cassipourea* referred to by R. Brown. In the mean time Gardner met with a plant in Ceylon, which he did not immediately recognize as belonging to this group, but conceived to be allied in its fimbriate petals to *Elæocarpeæ*. He accordingly described and figured it in the 'Calcutta Journal' as a new genus of that order, under the name of *Anstrutheria*. Subsequently Major Champion, in a note addressed to Dr. Gardner in 1849, pointed out its relation to *Cassipourea*, and in the Hookerian herbarium it is identified generically with *Richæia* both by Sir W. Hooker and by Planchon. Under these circumstances, the genus, if maintained as distinct from *Cassipourea*, should have retained Dupetit Thouars' name of *Richæia*, were it not that it may be considered as too close, both in sound and derivation, to the previously published *Richea* in *Epacrideæ*. Its union with *Cassipourea* can only be effected with propriety, in the present state of our acquaintance with these plants, by uniting into one genus all the *Legnotideæ* with a free or superior ovarium, from *Gynotroches* to *Cassipourea*. If that view be adopted, the six genera here characterized may be considered as so many sections, and *Anstrutheria* will still be the name to be preferred, whether for a section or a genus. The three species it comprises are evidently closely allied to each other. I have seen abundance of good specimens of the Ceylonese one, which varies with broadly ovate, almost membranous leaves, or much narrower and more coriaceous ones. From the latter form, the West African specimens, which I have in fruit only, and in very young bud, appear scarcely to differ, except in the size of the flowers, which appear to have been considerably smaller; and I have seen no specimen of the Madagascar one. I am therefore quite unable to give at present any distinctive diagnosis of the three species, if such they be.

BLEPHARISTEMMA.

The history of the name and original specimen of the only species constituting this genus has been already given. It was also collected in the Indian Peninsula by Hochstetter, and has been distributed with his Canara plants under the name of *Dryptopetalum membranaceum*, Miq. It is, however, much nearer related to *Cassipourea* than to *Gynotroches*; it scarcely differs indeed from the American *Cassipoureas* except in habit and inflorescence, in its almost diœcious flowers, and in the rather more dilated stigma. Still the habit is so distinct, that it cannot be joined with *Cassipourea*, unless, as before mentioned, the whole six genera are united into one. The leaves appear to be deciduous, and have none of the coriaceous texture which all other *Rhizophoreæ* acquire, at least when full-grown; the loose cymes are like those of several *Lythrarieæ*. The perigynous disk is cupular, as in *Cassipourea*, but much more developed.

DACTYLOPETALUM.

This genus is founded on a single specimen gathered on the island of Nossi-bé, off the north-west coast of Madagascar, by Boivin. With the habit, inflorescence, and most of the characters of the American *Cassipoureas*, I could not include it in that genus on account of the structure of the ovary, which has no dissepiments and only two pairs of pendulous ovules round the central axis, and the stamens are only twice the number of the petals. The fruit is unknown.

CASSIPOUREA.

This genus must remain restricted to the three tropical American species enumerated in DeCandolle's 'Prodromus.' Additional specimens have proved to me that the *C. serrata* I described among Schomburgk's plants was founded on a specimen of *C. macrophylla* with remarkably toothed leaves, and the *C. quadrilocularis* of Spruce's plants belongs also to the same species, which, as well as the two others, occurs occasionally with four instead of three cells to the ovary. The number of stamens varies in all the species, either four times or five times that of the petals; and in one specimen only of the *C. elliptica*, the one figured in Hooker's 'Icones,' vol. iii. t. 280, does it appear to be generally (but not always ?) three times that of the petals.

The genus *Anisophyllum*, Don, or *Tetracarpæa* of Gardner, which I had formerly considered rather as an anomalous *Rhizophoracea* than as a *Hamamelidea*, certainly differs essentially from the former in its alternate leaves, its inflorescence, and more divided styles. Its immediate affinities must, however, remain uncertain until the whole group of small orders clustered round the *Saxifragaceæ* shall have been more carefully reviewed.

The following is the more technical synopsis of the genera and species:—

RHIZOPHORACEARUM tribus 2ª LEGNOTIDEÆ.

Semina albuminosa ante germinationem caduca. Flores quam in *Rhizophoreis* veris vulgo minores. Inflorescentia axillaris, floribus nunc fasciculatis sessilibus v. breviter pedicellatis, nunc in cymas pedunculatas di-tri-chotomas dispositis. Bracteæ ad ramificationes v. ad basin pedicellorum parvæ concavæ, juniores sæpe in cupulam connatæ, per anthesin persistentes v. caducæ. Stamina quæ sepalis opposita in alabastro cum petalis alternant; cætera æstivatione petalis involuta, 1, 2, 3 v. 4 intra quodque petalum. Stigma plus minus peltato-dilatatum (nisi in *Cassipoureis* nonnullis) integrum crenatum v. radiato-lobatum, crenis v. lobis tot quot ovarii loculis.

§ 1. *Ovarii parte ovulifera adnata.*

1. CARALLIA. Calyx supra ovarium campanulatus, lobis brevibus. Stamina numero petalorum dupla. Ovula gemina. Inflorescentia cymosa.

2. PELLACALYX. Calyx supra ovarium campanulatus, lobis brevibus. Stamina numero petalorum dupla. Ovula fasciculata. Pedicelli fasciculati.

3. HAPLOPETALUM. Calyx usque ad ovarium partitus. Stamina numero petalorum quadrupla (v. quintupla?). Ovula gemina. Pedicelli fasciculati.

§ 2. *Ovarium liberum, lata basi calycis tubo turbinato impositum.*

4. GYNOTROCHES. Stamina numero petalorum dupla. Ovula quaterna. Pedicelli fasciculati.

5. CROSSOSTYLES. Stamina numero petalorum quadrupla (v. quintupla?). Ovula gemina. Pedunculi subcymoso-pauciflori. (Discus perigynus lobatus?)

6. ANSTRUTHERIA. Stamina numero petalorum quadrupla (v. quintupla?). Ovula gemina. Pedicelli subfasciculati. Discus perigynus integer v. crenulatus.

§ 3. *Ovarium basi minus dilatatum, in fundo calycis campanulati liberum.*

7. BLEPHARISTEMMA. Stamina numero petalorum dupla. Ovula in ovarii loculis gemina. Inflorescentia cymosa.

8. DACTYLOPETALUM. Stamina numero petalorum dupla. Ovula in placentis ovarii non septati gemina. Pedicelli (brevissimi) fasciculati.

9. CASSIPOUREA. Stamina numero petalorum quadrupla v. quintupla (rarius tripla). Ovula in ovarii loculis gemina. Pedicelli brevissimi fasciculati.

I. CARALLIA, *Roxb.*

Calycis tubus supra ovarium campanulatus, lobis 5–8 brevibus. Discus staminifer usque ad apicem tubi adnatus. Petala tot quot calycis lobi, unguiculata, orbiculata, subserrata v. apice lacera. Stamina numero petalorum dupla, circa disci marginem crenulatum inserta. Ovarii pars ovulifera calyci adnata, 4- (rarius 3- v. 5-) locularis. Ovula in loculis gemina. Fructus abortu sæpius unilocularis, 1-oligospermus. Semen globoso-reniforme, ad hilum impressum. Embryo intra albumen copiosum teres curvatus.—Cymæ pedunculatæ sæpius trichotomæ.

1. C. INTEGERRIMA (*DC. Prod.* iii. p. 33); foliis integerrimis v. versus apicem rarius serrulatis, obovatis ellipticis v. oblongis, floribus 6–8-meris ad ramulos cymarum capitato-sessilibus.—*C. ceylanica, corymbosa et sinensis*, Arn. in Tayl. Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. i. p. 371. *C. timorensis*, Bl. Mus. Bot. vol. i. p. 128, ex. char. *C. octopetala*, F. Muell. Pl. Austr. Trop. Occid. *Pootia cereopsifolia*, Miq. Pl. Hochst.

Hab. in Indiæ orientalis sylvis frequens. In ins. Ceylon, *Walker, Gardner*, n. 278; *Kelaart, Thwaites*, n. 1963 et 1964; in Peninsula circa Quilon, *Wight*, n. 2447; in Concan, *Law*; prope Bombay, *Dalzell*; in Terra Canara, *Hochstetter*, n. 307 et 307*a*; in Khasiya, *Griffith*; Sillet, *Hooker* et *Thomson, Wallich Cat.* n. 4880; Sikhim, *Hooker*; in China australi, in ins. Hong Kong, *Champion*; in ins. Philippinis, *Cuming*, n. 1066 et 1027; Mergui et Moolmeyn, *Griffith*; Rangoon, *Maclellan*; (Java et Timor?); in Australia tropica ad Brunswick Bay et York Sound, *Cunningham*; Macadam's Range et Upper Roper River, *F. Mueller*.

Magnopere variat foliorum forma, in speciminibus plerisque Ceylonensibus obovata sunt v. obovali-oblonga obtusissima v. retusa, nonnunquam tamen Indicis omnino similia v. intermedia; in his sæpius ampliora ovali-elliptica obtusa v. plus minus obtuse acuminata, rarius late obovata, v. anguste oblonga; in Sinensibus et præsertim in Philippinensibus pleraque angustiora et longius acuminata, sed in his etiam occurrunt folia Indicis similia; specimina Orientalia et Australasica omnino Indicis similia. Flores etiam magnitudine variant (interdum abortu semi-dioici?). Calyx vulgo circa 2 lin. longus. Cymæ subcorymbosæ ramis brevibus crassis, floribus densius laxiusve depresso-capitatis. Bacca vulgo globosa monosperma, rarius dispermam vidi. Specimina tamen fructifera haud multa vidi.

C. *symmetria*, Bl. Mus. Bot. vol. i. p. 130, e Java, ex descriptione non differre videtur a speciminibus *C. integerrimæ* foliis apice dentatis.

2. C. CUSPIDATA, *Bl. l. c.* p. 129, e Borneo, ex charactere suo affinis videtur formis angustifoliis *C. integerrimæ*, sed diversa floribus minoribus.

3. C. LANCEÆFOLIA (*Roxb. Fl. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 481; *Wight, Ic.* vol. iii. t. 604); foliis ellipticis oblongisve regulariter serrulatis, floribus 6–8-meris ad ramulos cymarum subcapitato-sessilibus, petalis reniformibus crenulatis.—*C. confinis*, Bl. Mus. Bot. vol. i. p. 129?

Hab. In Sumatra, *Roxburgh*. Specimina quæ vidi omnia ex horto botanico Calcuttensi.

A *C. integerrima* differt imprimis foliis a basi ad apicem regulariter crenulato-serrulatis. Bacca etiam major videtur, turbinato-globosa, 2–3-sperma. Flores iis *C. integerrimæ* similes, minus tamen conferti.

C. lucida, Roxb. Pl. Corom. vol. iii. t. 211, et in Wight, Icon. vol. iii. t. 605 (cujus specimina sicca vidi e horto Calcuttensi) videtur *C. lanceæfoliæ* forma latifolia male depicta.

4. C. CELEBICA (*Bl. Mus. Bot.* vol. i. p. 131, ex charact.); foliis ellipticis oblongisve serrulatis, floribus in cymis trichotomis subpedicellatis, petalis late cordatis fimbriatis.

Hab. (In ins. Celebes, *Blume*), in Labuan, ins. Borneo, *Motley*.

Species bene distincta. Flores 3 lin. longi. Calycis lobi latiusculi tubo breviores. Pedicelli breves et crassi, sed sæpius distincti. Fructus non vidi.

5. C. CALYCINA; foliis ovatis ellipticisve integerrimis, pedunculis longiuscule dichotomis, petalis late cordatis fimbriatis.

Hab. in ins. Ceylon, *Thwaites*, n. 3458.

Ramus adest dichotomus, ad nodos leviter incrassatus. Folia pleraque bipollicaria, breviter acuminata, coriacea. Cymæ quam in *C. celebica* magis elongatæ, pedunculo bis terve bifido, floribus alaribus nullis. Flores fere 4 lin. longi, angustiores quam in *C. celebica*; calycis laciniæ 4, lanceolatæ, crassæ, tubo turbinato sublongiores. Discus parti tubi liberæ brevissime adnatus. Petala lata subreniformia, insigniter fimbriata. Ovarium 4-loculare. Stigma 4-crenatum.—Specimen unicum vidi, floribus paucis, quorum unicum tantum examinavi.

6. C. MULTIFLORA, *Bl. l. c.* p. 131, e Borneo, a me non visa, differre dicitur a *C. celebica* corymbis magis ramosis multifloris, floribus minoribus.

7. C. BARALDEIA, *Arn. in Ann. Nat. Hist.* vol. i. p. 371. Baraldeia, *Dup. Thou. Gen. Nov. Madag.* p. 24, e Madagascaria, quam non vidi, distinguitur imprimis floribus 5-meris, nec ut in præcedentibus 6–8-meris.

Diatoma brachiata, Lour. Fl. Cochinch. p. 296, ab auctoribus verosimiliter haud immerito ad *Caralliam* relata, a *C. integerrima* differre videtur petalis ut in *C. celebica* fimbriatis. Specimina nulla vidi.

II. PELLACALYX, *Korth.*

Calycis tubus supra ovarium campanulatus, lobis 5–6 brevibus. Discus staminifer usque ad apicem tubi adnatus. Petala tot quot calycis lobi, apice lacera. Stamina numero petalorum dupla, circa disci marginem crenulatum inserta. Ovarii pars ovulifera calyci adnata, 5- (rarius 6-?) locularis. Ovula in loculis plurima (8–12) fasciculata. Fructus subglobosus, carnosus, calycis limbo coronatus. Semina parva ovoidea. Embryo in albuminis axi rectus teres, cotyledonibus vix radicula latioribus.—Pedicelli axillares fasciculati.

Species unica.

P. AXILLARIS, *Korth. in Van der Hoeven et De Vriese, Tijdschr.* vol. iii. p. 20. t. 2.

Hab. in ins. Penang, *Phillipps*; in Malacca, *Griffith.*

Folia oblonga acuminata 4–5-pollicaria supra scabriuscula subtus pube stellata rufescentia. Bacca 3–4 lin. diametro, tubo calycis 2½ lin. longo coronata. Dentes breves reflexo-patentes. Semina iis *Gynotrochis* similia v. paullo majora.

III. HAPLOPETALUM, *A. Gray.*

Calyx fere ad ovarium 4-partitus. Petala 4 subsessilia integerrima. Stamina numero petalorum 4-pla (v. 5-pla?) ad marginem disci brevissimi inserta. Ovarii pars ovulifera calyci adnata, 1-locularis. Ovula 8–10 e columna centrali geminatim appensa. Fructus ignotus.—Pedicelli axillares fasciculati.

Species unica.

H. RICHEI, *A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Explor. Exped.* vol. i. p. 608. t. 76.

Hab. in insulis Feejee.

Habitus folia et flores parvi *Gynotrochis axillaris.*

IV. GYNOTROCHES, *Bl.*

Calycis tubus brevissime turbinatus limbus 4–5-partitus. Petala tot quot calycis laciniæ unguiculata apice lacera. Stamina numero petalorum dupla, disco brevissimo crenulato inserta. Ovarium superum, lata basi calyci impositum, 4–6-loculare. Ovula in loculis 4, fasciculata. Bacca ovoideo-globosa, indehiscens. Semina parva, ovoidea. Embryo in albuminis axi rectus teres, cotyledonibus vix radicula latioribus.—Pedicelli ad axillas fasciculati.

1. G. AXILLARIS (*Bl. Mus. Bot.* vol. i. p. 127. t. xxxi.); pedicellis calyce longioribus. *Dryptopetalum coriaceum*, Arn. in Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. i. p. 372. *Microtropis coriacea*, Wall. Cat. n. 4338. *Gynotroches Dryptopetalum*, Bl. Mus. Bot. vol. i. p. 127. *G. reticulata*, A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Explor. Exped. vol. i. p. 607, ex descr.

Hab. in sylvis montanis Archipelagi Indici, *Blume, Seemann*; in ins. Penang et Singapore, *Wall. Cat.* n. 4338 et 8457; in Malacca, *Griffith, Cuming,* n. 2367; ad Moulmeyn, *Lobb.*

Folia oblonga v. elliptica acuminata, 2–5 poll. longa coriacea reticulato-venosa. Flores in axillis numerosi parvi, brevius longiusve pedicellati, calyce circa 1 lin. longo, abortu subdioici; masculi staminibus petalisque perfectis, ovario sæpius tenui vacuo, stigmate haud dilatato; fœmineo-hermaphroditi longius pedicellati, petalis staminibusque sæpe minoribus his interdum effœtis, stigmate radiato-lobato. Bacca 1½–2 lin. diametro pleiosperma.

2. G. **MICRANTHA**, *Bl. Mus. Bot.* vol. i. p. 128, a me non visa, a præcedente differre dicitur floribus minutissimis subsessilibus.

Hab. in Borneo et Sumatra (*Blume*).

V. CROSSOSTYLES, *Forst.*

Calycis tubus brevissime turbinatus, limbus 4–5-partitus. Petala tot quot calycis laciniæ unguiculata, apice lacera. Stamina numero petalorum quadrupla (v. quintupla?) disco brevissimo inserta; filamenta brevia totidem cum staminibus alternantia (an disci laciniæ? an stamina sterilia?). Ovarium superum basi latissima calyci impositum, 5–12-loculare. Ovula in loculis gemina. Fructus carnosus subglobosus in valvulas septicide tardius dehiscens. Semina ovoidea. Embryo in albuminis axi rectus, radicula tereti, cotyledonibus anguste ovatis.—Pedunculi axillares bi–pluri-flori, floribus pedicellatis.

Petala et filamenta sterilia in sola *C. biflora* observata. Semina in *C. Harveyi*.

1. C. **BIFLORA** (*Forst.*; *Guillem. Zeph. Tait. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Par.* ser. 2. vol. vii. p. 354; *A. Gray, Bot. Amer. Explor. Exped.* vol. i. p. 610. t. 77); foliis amplis obovatis, gynæcio sub-12-mero.

Hab. in insula Societatis Raietea (*Forster*); in Tutuila insularum Samoa (*Amer. Explor. Exped.*).

Folia 4–7 poll. longa, 2–3 poll. lata. Pedunculi 3–4 lin. longi, pedicellis 2–3 (rarius 4) unifloris v. rarius 3-floris.

2. C. **HARVEYI**; foliis ovali- v. oblongo-ellipticis, gynæcio 5–7-mero.

Hab. in insulis Feejee, *Harvey*.

Arbor? glabra, ramulis ad nodos incrassatis. Folia petiolata, obtusa, coriacea, 2–2½-pollicaria. Pedunculi 2–3 lin. longi petiolo subbreviores, sæpius ad axillas solitarii biflori. Pedicelli pedunculo subæquales. Bracteæ caducæ. Calycis fructiferi tubus late et brevissime turbinatus, laciniis crassis reflexis 2 lin. longis. Discus in calyce fructifero fere obliteratus. Staminum vestigia supersunt numero laciniarum quadrupla, filamento brevi, antheris oblongis. Capsula baccans circa 4 lin. diametro 5–7-locularis, stylo brevi stigmate 5–7-radiato coronata, maturitate valvulis 5–7 crasso-carnosis dehiscens. Semina axi persistenti appensa, ovoidea, duplo fere majora quam in *Gynotrochi*.

VI. ANSTRUTHERIA, *Gardn.*

Calycis tubus brevissime turbinatus, limbus 4–5-partitus. Petala tot quot calycis laciniæ unguiculata apice lacera. Stamina numero petalorum quadrupla (v. quintupla?) disco brevissimo inserta; filamentis nullis interjectis. Ovarium superum basi lata calyci impositum, 3- (rarius 4-) loculare. Ovula in loculis gemina. Fructus carnosus subglobosus in valvulas crassas demum septicide dehiscens. Semina ovoidea. Embryo in albuminis axi rectus, cotyledonibus late ovatis.—Pedicelli axillares solitarii v. pauci. Bracteæ quam in *Cassipourea* crassiores, juniores in cupulam connatæ calycem basi amplectentes, demum apertæ v. caducæ.

Species v. formæ tres, patria diversa inter se tamen valde affines, et specimina ad diagnoses conficiendas adhuc non sufficiunt.

1. A. CEYLANICA, *Arn. in Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* vol. vi. p. 344. t. 4.
Hab. in ins. Ceylon, *Klein, Walker, Gardner, Champion, Thwaites, &c.*
Folia variant nunc late ovata tenuiora, nunc ovali-elliptica magis coriacea.

2. A. AFRICANA. *Cassipourea africana,* Benth. in Hook. Fl. Nig. p. 341. *C. congoensis,* Br. ex DC. Prod. vol. iii. p. 34?.
Hab. in Africa tropica occidentali, *Vogel.*
Specimina fructifera tantum vidi cum alabastris junioribus; simillima sunt iis e Ceylonensium foliis angustis coriaceis donatis, flores tamen multo minores videntur.

3. A. MADAGASCARIENSIS. *Cassipourea madagascariensis,* DC. Prod. vol. iii. p. 34. *Richæia,* Dup. Thou. Gen. Nov. Madag. p. 25.
Hab. in Madagascaria, *Dupetit Thouars.*
Species a me non visa.

VII. BLEPHARISTEMMA, *Wall.*

Calyx ovoideus, breviter 4-lobus. Petala in fundo calycis circa discum inserta, unguiculata, apice lacera. Stamina numero petalorum dupla, disco cupulato apice crenato inserta. Ovarium in fundo calycis liberum obovoideum 3-loculare, ovulis in quoque loculo geminis. Fructus ignotus.—Cymæ pedunculatæ axillares corymboso-multifloræ. Flores abortu subdioici.

Species unica.

B. CORYMBOSUM, *Wall. Cat.* n. 6320. *Dryptopetalum membranaceum,* Miq. in Pl. Hohenack. n. 713.
Hab. In Indiæ Orientalis Peninsula, *Herb. Heyne*; in Terra Canara prope Pellitschery, *Hohenacker.*
Frutex?, excepta inflorescentia gemmisve novellis glaber. Folia opposita petiolata, ovali-elliptica v. oblonga acuminata, irregulariter sinuato-

crenata, basi acuta v. rotundata, 4–5 poll. longa, 1½–2½ poll. lata, membranacea, penninervia. Stipulæ interpetiolares lanceolatæ membranaceæ pubescentes, 2–3 lin. longæ, caducissimæ. Cymæ ad axillas v. ad basin innovationum oppositæ, pedunculo semipollicari fultæ, 2–3-chotomæ, floribus 20–30 et ultra. Pedicelli circa lineam longi. Calyx ovoideo-campanulatus, 1½ lin. longus, crassiusculus, superne extus minute hirtellus, lobis vix ad tertiam partem attingentibus. Petala marium calyce duplo longiora. Stamina paullo breviora uti petalorum ungues ciliata. Discus ¾ lin. longus, a calyce fere omnino liber, apice 8-dentatus. Ovarium angustum vacuum stylo brevi. Petala in floribus fœmineis breviora. Stamina minora antheris parvis (effœtis?). Discus minor, sæpe fissus. Ovarium obtuse subtrigonum. Stylus calyce longior, stigmate obsolete trilobo.

VIII. DACTYLOPETALUM, *Benth.*

Calyx campanulatus breviter 5-lobus. Petala in fundo calycis circa discum inserta, unguiculata, apice lacera. Stamina numero petalorum dupla disco cupulato leviter crenato inserta. Ovarium in fundo calycis liberum uniloculare, ovulis 4, per paria circa axin pendulis. Fructus ignotus.—Flores in axillis glomerati subsessiles.

Species unica.

DACTYLOPETALUM SESSILIFLORUM.

Hab. In ins. Nossi-bé, *Boivin.*

Arbor? glabra. Stipulæ breves, caducæ. Folia petiolata oblongo-elliptica, breviter acuminata, integerrima, 3–4-pollicaria, coriacea. Flores ad axillas conferti subsessiles, ut videtur ebracteati. Calyx vix 2 lin. longus, lobis obtusis. Petala paullo longiora, uti stamina glabra, apice in lobos circa 5 digitatim fissa. Discus quam in *Blepharistemmate* brevior. Stigma vix dilatatum.

IX. CASSIPOUREA, *Aubl.*

Calyx campanulatus, breviter 4–5-lobus. Petala in fundo calycis circa discum inserta, unguiculata, apice profunde fimbriato-lacera. Stamina numero petalorum 4–5-pla (rarius tripla), disco cupulato apice vix crenulato inserta. Ovarium in fundo calycis liberum ovoideum v. globosum 3-loculare (rarius 4-loculare), ovulis in quoque loculo geminis. Stigma vix dilatatum. Fructus carnosulus ovoideus in valvulas carnosulas septicide subdehiscens.—Flores in axillis glomerati, sessiles v. breviter pedicellati. Species tres, omnes Americanæ, in Prodromo Candollii enumeratæ, inter se valde affines sunt.

1. C. ELLIPTICA (*Poir. Dict. Suppl.* vol. ii. p. 131; *Hook. Ic.* vol. iii. t. 280); foliis ovatis ellipticisve integerrimis, floribus distincte pedicellatis.

Hab. in insulis Americæ æquinoctialis; in ins. Jamaica, *Purdie*; Dominica, *Imray*; S^{ti} Vincentii, *Anderson*, *Guilding*; et in America centrali prope Chagres, *Fendler*, n. 191; in ins. Coyba Novæ Grenadæ, *Seemann*.

Folia vulgo basi magis angustata quam in sequentibus. Calyx 2 lin. longus.

2. C. GUIANENSIS (*Aubl. Pl. Gui.* vol. i. p. 529. t. 211); foliis ovatis ellipticisve integerrimis, floribus subsessilibus.

Hab. in Guiana Anglica, *Hancock*, *Rob. Schomburgk*, coll. ii. n. 84 et 853; *Rich. Schomburgk*, n. 32 et 1473; in Cayenne, *Martin*; in Surinamo, *Hostmann*, n. 1170.

Folia basi sæpius obtusa, rarius acuta, petiolo brevi nunc brevissimo. Calyx circa 1½ lin. longus.

3. C. MACROPHYLLA (*DC. Prod.* vol. iii. p. 34); foliis ellipticis oblongisve superne hinc inde repando-dentatis, floribus subsessilibus. *C. serrata*, Benth. in Hook. Journ. vol. ii. p. 223, et *C. quadrilocularis*, Benth. in Spruce, Pl. Exs.

Hab. in Guiana Anglica ad flumina Essequebo et Rupununy, *Rob. Schomburgk*, coll. i. n. 527; in Brasilia boreali ad flumina Amazonum et Rio Negro, *Martius*, *Spruce*.

Folia vulgo 4–6-pollicaria, hinc inde tamen iis *C. guianensis* similia. Flores quam in præcedentibus majores. Calyx 2¼ lin. longus.

Notice of the Re-discovery of the Genus *Asteranthos*, Desf., by Mr. Spruce. By GEORGE BENTHAM, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read April 1st, 1858.]

THE plant, of which I here exhibit a specimen, has excited much interest, as well from its close relationship to the African *Napoleona*, as from the uncertainty of the origin of the only specimen hitherto known. This specimen, or rather fragment, was part of a herbarium brought from Portugal to the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris in the commencement of the present century, and which contained, together with several plants from the Brazilian provinces of Pernambuco and Rio Negro, others from Angola in Africa. From this fragment, consisting of a branch with two leaves and a few loose flowers, Turpin made up the figure in the 'Annales du Muséum,' and Desfontaines drew up his description. Adrien de Jussieu afterwards dissected one of the loose buds, and as the result showed a great affinity to the *Napoleona* and to no other plant known, it was supposed that the *Asteranthos* also was probably African, but had been misplaced into the Brazilian portion of the above-mentioned herbarium, by some confusion in sorting it, either in Portugal or on its arrival in Paris. Mr. Spruce, however, has now proved that its Brazilian origin was perfectly correct. He found it in great abundance on the banks

of the Guainia, the name given to the Guainiu above its confluence with the Casiquiare, and also on the Atabapo, an affluent of the Orenoco below its junction with the Casiquiare. He describes it as a tree of 30 or 40 feet in height, with slender branches, and handsome, very highly scented, yellow flowers. He found the number of folds of the corolla to vary from 22 to 26; I have counted 28 in some flowers; and in a loose corolla which he found floating very far down the Rio Negro there are 35.

Adrien de Jussieu (Ann. Sc. Nat. iii. 2. p. 227) states that, in the bud he examined, he found a 5-celled ovary with three or four pendulous ovules in each. In the flowers I have examined I find six cells, corresponding to the six raised ribs of the base of the style described by Desfontaines. The four pendulous ovules in each cell are precisely as in *Napoleona*.

There being no fruit with these specimens, they add but little to what was already known as bearing on the much-disputed question of the affinities of these plants. I cannot enter into Jussieu's views of their proximity to *Sapotaceæ*; but it appears to me that everything confirms Lindley's views of their affinity with *Myrtaceæ*. Indeed if we include in that family the *Barringtonieæ* and *Lecythideæ*, we can scarcely exclude *Asteranthos*. The tendency to the union of the petals and stamens in concentric rings may be traced in several plants of the group.

Monograph of the *Eucalypti* of Tropical Australia; with an Arrangement for the use of Colonists according to the Structure of the Bark*. By Dr. FERDINAND MUELLER, Government Botanist, Victoria, Australia. Communicated by Dr. J. D. HOOKER, V.P.R.S., F.L.S.

[Read February 18, 1858.]

CONSPECTUS EUCALYPTORUM AUSTRALIÆ INTERTROPICÆ ET SUBTROPICÆ.

I. *Folia alterna, latitudine conspicue longiora.*

§ 1. *Valvæ prorsus exsertæ.*

1. *E. tereticornis.* Operculum conico-subulatum.
2. *E. rostrata.* Operculum hemisphæricum, rostratum.
3. *E. brevifolia.* Operculum hemisphæricum, muticum.

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* The accompanying MS. has been compared with the specimens from Dr. Mueller and A. Cunningham in the Hookerian Herbarium, by Mr. Allan Black, Curator of the Herbarium, who has added some habitats and notes.—J. D. H.

4. *E. patellaris.* Operculum patellare, umbonatum.
5. *E. exserta.* Operculum conicum, obtusum.

§ 2. *Valvæ semiexsertæ.*

6. *E. signata.* Operculum hemisphæricum; fructus semiglobosus.
7. *E. hemilampra.* Operculum elongato-conicum; fructus turbinatus.
8. *E. semicorticata.* Operculum acuminatum; fructus semiglobosus.
9. *E. leptophleba.* Operculum ...... ; fructus semiovatus.
10. *E. microtheca.* Operculum ...... ; fructus minutus, semiovatus.
11. *E. fibrosa.* Operculum tenui-conicum; fructus semiglobosus.
12. *E. crebra.* Operculum semiovatum; fructus semiovatus.

§ 3. *Valvæ omnino inclusæ.*

13. *E. variegata.* Operculum hemisphæricum; fructus semiovatus.
14. *E. tessellaris.* Operculum patellare; fructus semiovatus.
15. *E. polycarpa.* Operculum ...... ; fructus oblongo-ovatus.
16. *E. terminalis.* Operculum ...... ; fructus subcampanulatus.
17. *E. dichromophloia.* Operculum semiovatum; fructus urceolatus.
18. *E. trachyphloia.* Operculum ...... ; fructus semiovatus.
19. *E. bicolor.* Operculum hemisphæricum, ecostatum; fructus semiovatus.
20. *E. ptychocarpa.* Operculum hemisphæricum, costatum; fructus subcampanulatus.
21. *E. aurantiaca.* Operculum hemisphæricum, costatum; fructus urceolari-campanulatus.
22. *E. phœnicea.* Operculum ...... ; fructus urceolaris, ecostatus.

§ 4. *Species fructu ignoto.*

23. *E. citriodora.* Operculum hemisphæricum?
24. *E. tectifica.* Operculum acuminatum.

II. *Folia alterna, latitudine vix aut paulo longiora.*

25. *E. populnea.*

III. *Folia opposita vel subopposita, latitudine vix aut paulo longiora.*

§ 1. *Valvæ prorsus exsertæ.*

26. *E. platyphylla.*

§ 2. *Valvæ semiexsertæ.*

27. *E. melanophloia.*

§ 3. *Valvæ omnino inclusæ.*

28. *E. latifolia.* Operculum ...... ; fructus subcampanulatus.
29. *E. aspera.* Operculum ...... ; fructus minuti, subcampanulati.
30. *E. ferruginea.* Operculum ...... ; fructus globoso-ovati.
31. *E. melissiodora.* Operculum conico-hemisphæricum; fructus campanulati.

§ 4. *Species fructu incognito.*

32. *E. bigalerita.* Operculum duplex.
33. *E. floribunda.* Operculum patellare.

IV. *Folia opposita, latitudine conspicue longiora.*

34. *E. tetrodonta.*

V. *Sectio dubia.*

35. *E. brachyandra.*
36. *E. clavigera*, A. Cunn.
37. *E. odontocarpa.*
38. *E. pachyphylla.*

I. *Folia alterna, latitudine conspicue longiora.*

§ 1. *Valvæ prorsus exsertæ.*

1. EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS (*Smith in Trans. Linn. Soc.* iii. 284). E. subulata (*All. Cunn, ex Schauer in Walp. Rep. Bot. Syst.* ii. 924). Excelsa, ramulis tenuibus teretiusculis, foliis alternis longiuscule petiolatis elongato-lanceolatis subfalcatis concoloribus vix nitidulis pellucide punctatis penniveniis, vena longitudinali a margine remota, umbellis 4–6-floris, pedunculis axillaribus lateralibusque solitariis pedicellos longitudine excedentibus angulosis, calycis ecostati *operculo conico-subulato subcurvato* tubi hemisphærici longitudinem pluries excedente, *capsulæ* semisuperæ subglobosæ quadriloculatæ *valvis alte exsertis* deltoideis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In montosis planitiebusque Australiæ orientalis usque ad flumen Burdekin. Anth. vere. (Brisbane River, *Frazer*, in hb. Hook.)

Arbor trunco utplurimum recto, cortice undique cinereo lævi in stratis tenuibus fuscescentibus secedente. *Folia* longitudine inter 3 et 7″ varia, inferne 6–10‴ lata, in apicem longe sensimque angustata, breviter in petiolum decurrentia. *Calycis* tubus 1‴ parum excedens. *Filamenta* albida. *Operculum* pallidum circiter semunciale. *Capsula* ad ⅓ exserta, fere 3‴ metiens.

Huic *E. rostrata*, Schlecht. et *E. acuminata*, Hook. proximæ, et forsan nonnisi varietatis valore diversæ.

2. EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA (*Schlechtendal! in Linnæa*, xx. p. 655. E. acuminata, *Hook.! in Mitchell, Trop. Austral.* p. 390). Arborea, ramulis tenuibus apice angulatis, foliis alternis modice petiolatis elongato- vel falcato-lanceolatis opacis prominenter penniveniis pellucide punctatis, vena peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus solitariis 5–7-floris, pedicellis calycis tubo subduplo longioribus pedunculo conspicue brevioribus quocum tenuibus angulatis, calycis tubo hemisphærico ecostato, *operculo semigloboso conico- vel subulato-acuminato*, fructibus quadriloculatis, *valvis omnino exsertis*, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In Australia tropica et subtropica secus rivulos, circum paludes lacusque, nec minus in pratis tempore pluviali inundatis fere ubique abunde occurrens. Anth. æstate.

Arbor mediocris vel gigantea, ramulis pendulis. *Cortex* præter trunci basin cæsio- vel albido-cinereus lævis rudimentis strati superi fuscescentis secedentis tenuibus interdum parce obtectus. *Folia* tenuicoriacea, pleraque 5–8″ longa, inferne 6–10‴ lata, in apicem longe angustata. *Calycis* tubus sesquilinearis. *Operculi* acumen longitudine et forma varians sed potius subito quam (in *E. tereticorni*) sensim protrudens. *Stamina* albida. *Capsula* circiter 3‴ metiens.

Adnot. Operculi acumen nonnunquam rudimento operculi alteri inclusum.

"Yarra-tree," *Mitch. Trop. Austr.* passim. "Flooded Gum-tree," *Leichhardt's Overland Exp.* et colonorum passim. "Red Gum-tree" inhabitantium coloniæ South Australia.

3. **Eucalyptus brevifolia.** Arborea v. fruticosa, ramulis teretiusculis, foliis alternis angusto- vel ovato-lanceolatis parum curvatis acutis vel sensim acuminatis modice petiolatis subtiliter penniveniis epunctatis, vena peripherica a margine vix remota, umbellis axillaribus paucifloris, pedunculis petiolo brevioribus obscure angulatis, calycis tubo semiovato vel hemisphærico lævi pedicellum duplo excedente operculi semiglobosi mutici longitudinem vix superante, *capsula semi-exserta* 3- raro 4-loculata vertice hemisphærica stylo mucronata, valvis paulo infra marginem insertis, seminibus clathratis apteris.

Hab. In eremis terræ tabularis ad flumina Victoria et Sturt's Creek, in plaga Arnheim's Land et circum sinum Carpentaria. Anth. vere.

Frutex elatior vel arbor minor rarius mediocris, cortice lævi albido-cinerascenti. *Ramuli* fulvi. *Folia* pleraque 2–3″ longa, ½–1″ lata. *Pedunculi* 3–4‴ longi. *Calycis* tubus longitudine 1½–3‴ varians, fructifer hemisphæricus. *Semina* ⅔–1‴ longa ovata concavo-convexa fusca.

Variat floribus duplo minoribus.

4. **Eucalyptus patellaris.** Arborea, ramulis teretiusculis apice vix angulatis, foliis alternis modice petiolatis angusto-lanceolatis subfalcatis longe acutatis parce pellucide punctatis nitidulis subtiliter venosis, vena peripherica margini subcontigua, umbellis terminalibus axillaribusque 3–7-floris geminis vel pluribus paniculatis, pedunculo teretiusculo pedicellis angulatis paulo vel duplo longiore, *calycis tubo campanulato* pedicellum longitudine æquante *operculum patellare umbonatum* duplo excedente, capsulæ quadriloculatæ *valvis prorsus exsertis.*

Hab. Ad rivulos exsiccantes fluvii Roper. Anth. æstate.

Arbor elatior, habitu *E. microthecæ*. *Cortex* sordide canus rugosus et rimulosus in trunco ramisque persistens. *Folia* 3–6″ longa, ½–1″ lata. *Pedunculi* unciales vel breviores. *Calycis* tubus circiter 4‴

longus viridulus. *Operculum* fuscescens coriaceum. *Valvæ* margini calycis adnatæ.

5. **Eucalyptus exserta.** Arborea, ramulis tenuibus angulatis, foliis alternis angusto-lanceolatis elongatis leniter curvatis modice petiolatis acuminatis opacis pellucide punctatis subtilissime penniveniis, vena peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus lateralibusque solitariis 3–7-floris, petiolo pedunculum angulatum superante, calyce breviter pedicellato, *operculo conico* obtusiusculo calycis tubum hemisphæricum indistincte costatum duplo excedente, *capsula globosa* 3–5-loculata *semisupera, valvis alte exsertis*, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In pratis minus fertilibus ad fluvium Burnett. Anth. Jan., Febr.

Arbor mediocris vel minor, cortice in trunco ramisque persistente cinereofusco rugoso et rimoso, extus frustuloso, intus subfibroso. *Folia* 3–6" longa, 4–8''' lata. *Pedunculi* 3–5''' longi. *Capsula* circiter 3''' metiens, valvis brevibus deltoideis supra calycis marginem orientibus. *Fructus* igitur non dissimilis ei *E. rostratæ*. *Semina* angulata subtilissime rugulosa fertilia nigrescentia.

Quoad corticis structuram inter arbores Eucalyptorum "Bloodwood-" et "Stringy-bark-trees" vocatas quasi medium tenet, notis specificis ad *E. fibrosam* approximans.

§ 2. *Valvæ semiexsertæ.*

6. **Eucalyptus signata.** Arborea, ramulis apice angulatis, foliis alternis elongato-lanceolatis falcatis modice petiolatis longe acuminatis opacis prominenter venosis pellucide punctatis, *venis erecto-patentibus*: peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus et lateralibus 6–10-floris, pedicellis angulatis pedunculo compresso bis terve brevioribus calycem ecostatum vix excedentibus, calycis tubo operculum hemisphæricum apiculatum longitudine duplo superante turbinato, *fructibus parvis hemisphæricis* quadriloculatis vertice planis, valvis vix exsertis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In collibus et montibus graminosis sylvaticis ad flumen Brisbane. (*Macarthur*, Sydney Woods, Paris Exhib. No. 163, in hb. Hook.) Anth. Nov., Dec.

Arbor elata, "Spotted Gum-tree" in plagis ad Moreton Bay vocata, *trunco* cum ramis lævi e cæsio et albido vel livido *variegato* lineisque flexuosis signato. *Folia* 3–6" longa, ⅔–1⅓" lata venis angulo acutiore patentibus percursa. *Pedunculi* 5–9''' longi. *Stamina* albida ad 2''' longa. *Operculum* circiter 1''' altum, interdum obtusum raro acuminatum. *Fructus* circiter 2⅓''' longi.

7. **Eucalyptus hemilampra.** Arborea, ramulis compresso-tetragonis, *foliis* alternis modice petiolatis curvato-lanceolatis sensim acuminatis pellucide punctatis subtilissime venosis *supra nitentibus, subtus pallidioribus opacis*, vena longitudinali a margine remotiuscula, umbellis 5–7-floris axillaribus lateralibusque solitariis, pedunculo compresso petiolum æquante pedicellis angulosis longiore, calycis

tubo late obconico paucicostato, *operculo elongato-conico* acuto *recto* tubi longitudinem ter quaterve excedente ecostato, fructibus subturbinatis quinqueloculatis vertice convexis, valvis semiexsertis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. Ad rivulos torrentesque sylvaticos secus partes fluvii Brisbane superiores. Anth. Dec., Jan.

Arbor procera, trunco ramisque cinereis lævibus. *Folia* 4–5 poll. longa, inferne ¾–1⅓" lata. *Pedunculi* ½–1" longi. *Pedicelli* calycis tubo modo longiores modo breviores. *Operculum* semunciale sordide flavidum. *Filamenta* albida ad ⅓" longa. *Fructus* vix 3‴ longi apice non contracti.

E. tereticorni similis, foliis quoque *E. citriodoræ.*

8. EUCALYPTUS SEMICORTICATA. Arborea, ramulis angulatis, foliis alternis lanceolatis subfalcatis modice petiolatis sensim acuminatis opacis subtilissime venosis imperforatis, vena peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus et lateralibus solitariis 5–8-floris, pedicellis angulatis pedunculo compresso bis terve brevioribus calycis tubo vix longioribus, operculo acuminato calycis tubum semiovatum ecostatum æquante, fructibus hemisphæricis 3–4-loculatis vertice planis, valvis brevissime exsertis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In nemoribus montium fertiliorum ad flumen Brisbane. (Illawarra, *Macarthur,* Sydney Woods, in Paris Exhib. No. 88, hb. Hook.) Anth. æstate.

Arbor procera, "Blackbut" colonorum. *Cortice trunci* extus *nigrocinereo* intus fusco fibroso, *ramis* denudatis *albidis lævibus. Folia* 2½–4" longa, 7–10‴ lata. *Pedunculi* 6–10‴ longi. *Operculum* 2‴ longum semiovatum subrostratum. *Fructus* 3–4‴ longi. *Semina* fusca 1‴ longa angulata subtilissime punctulato-rugulosa.

E. persicifolia, Lodd. non Schl., huc forsan pertinet ex nomine vernaculari "Blackbut" ad hanc a Cunninghamio citato.

9. EUCALYPTUS LEPTOPHLEBA. Arborea, ramulis inferne teretiusculis superne angulatis lævibus, foliis alternis modice petiolatis falcato-lanceolatis epunctatis subtilissime venosis, vena peripherica a margine parum remota, umbellis axillaribus terminalibusque 3–5-floris geminis ternis vel paniculatis, pedunculis angulatis; generali cæteris longiore, pedicellis calycis tubo semiovato brevioribus, *fructibus semiovatis ecostatis* 4–5-loculatis, *valvis subinclusis* deltoideis acuminatis infra marginem insertis.

Hab. In pratis ad flumen Gilbert. Anth. æstate.

Arbor mediocris vel major, cortice sordide cano rugoso et rimuloso in trunco ramisque persistente. *Folia* pleraque 3–5" longa, ad 1" lata. *Pedunculi* primarii petiolos æquantes vel superantes. *Pedicelli* calycis tubo varie breviores. *Fructus* 3–4‴ longi ore non contracti. *Valvæ* non nisi apice exsertæ.

E. patellari approximanda.

10. EUCALYPTUS MICROTHECA. Arborea, ramulis tenuibus teretiusculis, foliis alternis breviuscule petiolatis lineari-lanceolatis subfalcatis acutiusculis opacis imperforatis subtilissime venosis, vena longitudinali margini subcontigua, umbellis axillaribus solitariis vel paniculatis paucifloris, pedunculis angulatis, fructibus parvis semiovatis ecostatis breviter pedicellatis 3–4-locularibus, valvis infra marginem insertis vix emergentibus, seminibus fertilibus nigrescentibus lævibus apteris.

Hab. In Nova Hollandia tropica non rara, planities fertiliores inhabitans. Anth. vere.

Arbor mediocris, *cortice* sordide fusco-cano *rugoso* et rimoso in *trunco persistente, ramis* superne *decorticantibus* cinereis *lævibus*. *Folia* satis tenuia 2–5″ longa, 4–8‴ lata. *Paniculæ* simpliciusculæ foliis breviores. *Pedunculi* longitudine variantes. *Fructus* 1½–2″ longi. *Semina* fere ⅔‴ longa peltato- vel truncato-ovata.

11. EUCALYPTUS FIBROSA. Arborea, ramulis compresso-tetragonis, foliis alternis modice petiolatis lanceolato-falcatis acuminatis indistincte vel subtile venosis opacis imperforatis, vena peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus solitariis geminisque vel terminalibus paniculatis 5–6-floris, pedunculo anguloso petiolum vix æquante, pedicellis calycis tubo semiovato æquilongis, *operculo tenui-conico* obtusiusculo *quam tubus angustiore* et duplo longiore, fructibus hemisphæricis 3–4-loculatis ecostatis, valvis infra marginem affixis breviter exsertis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In montibus nemorosis ad flumen Brisbane. Anth. æstate.

Arbor magna, suo tractu "Stringy-bark-tree" colonis vocata, trunco recto cum ramis corticem extus rugosum nigrescenti-cinereum intus fibrosum gerente. *Folia* 3–5″ longa, ½–1″ lata. *Calyx* in pedicellum angulatum desinens. *Operculum* 3‴ longum. *Fructus* lignosi 3–4‴ longi.

12. EUCALYPTUS CREBRA. Arborea, ramulis teretiusculis apice angulatis, foliis alternis modice petiolatis lanceolato-falcatis acuminatis tenuissime vel indistincte penniveniis imperforatis opacis, vena peripherica a margine remotiuscula, umbellis axillaribus solitariis et terminalibus subpaniculatis 3–6-floris, pedunculis petiolum subæquantibus vel eodem brevioribus pedicellisque angulatis, calycis tubo semiovato ecostato pedicellum longitudine subæquante, *operculo* (juvenili) *semiovato* mutico *tubo* vix æquilongo *angustiore,* fructibus parvis semiovatis 3–4-loculatis, valvis parum convexis paulo infra marginem insertis breviter emergentibus, seminibus apteris.

Hab. A montibus Newcastle-Range usque ad sinum Moreton Bay tam in solo fertiliore quam steriliore præcipue autem montano vel collino sylvas vastas apertas constituens. Anth. æstate.

Arbor minor vel mediocris, *cortice undique persistente rugoso nigrito.* *Folia* 2–5″ longa, 6–9‴ lata, in petiolum ½–1″ longum angustata. *Fructus* 2–2½‴ longi, orificio non contracti.

"Moreton Bay Ironbark-tree" apud colonos nuncupata.

§ 3. *Valvæ omnino inclusæ.*

13. **Eucalyptus variegata.** Arborea, ramulis angulatis, foliis alternis modice petiolatis lanceolato-linearibus vel angusto-lanceolatis falcatis elongatis longe acutatis nitidulis crebre penniveniis pellucide punctatis, vena peripherica margini valde approximata, *umbellis paniculatis trifloris*, calycis tubo semiovato operculi hemisphærici longitudinem duplo excedente quoeum ecostato, fructibus truncato-ovatis triloculatis pedicello bis–quater longioribus ecostatis vertice planis, valvis inclusis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In collibus graminosis ad flumen Burnett. Anth. æstate.

Arbor altior, trunco lævi cinereo-albido rudimentis strati extimi corticis cæsiis vel sordide rufescentibus variegato. *Folia* pleraque 4–7" longa et totidem lineas lata. *Pedunculi* partiales 2–3''' longi angulati. *Alabastra* ovata. *Fructus* 5–6''' longi apice sensim contracti.

"Spotted Gum-tree" quorundam colonorum. Habitu vix differt ab *E. tereticorni* et *E. rostrata* nisi trunco stratis extimis corticis basi tenus denudato, nec ad basin stratis corticis vetustis lignescentibus rugosis rimosisque obducto.

14. **Eucalyptus tessellaris.** Arborea, ramulis inferne teretiusculis superne angulatis lævibus, foliis alternis breviuscule petiolatis angusto-lanceolatis subfalcatis subtiliter penniveniis imperforatis, umbellis axillaribus et terminalibus geminis pluribusve paniculatis 2–4-floris, pedunculis angulatis; generali cæteris longiore, alabastris ovatis pedicello fere duplo longioribus, operculo patellari obtuso, tubo operculi latitudinem paulo et longitudinem multo excedente, fructibus truncato-ovatis ecostatis, valvis inclusis.

Hab. In graminosis tam collium quam planitierum præsertim arenoso-argillaceorum a parte austro-orientali sinus Carpentaria usque ad sinum Moreton Bay. Anth. Nov., Dec.

Arbor mediocris vel major, *cortice in parte inferiore trunci* tantum *persistente* solido squalide cinereo rimis longitudinalibus transversisque numerosis inæqualiter *subtessellato* frustula separabilia formante. Pars trunci superior cum ramis albida lævis. *Ramuli* cum foliis ut in plerisque speciebus penduli. *Folia* pleraque 3–4" longa, ½–¾" lata acuminata. *Pedunculi* primarii petiolo parum vel duplo breviores. *Fructus* 4–5''' longi, apicem versus leniter contracti.

"Moreton Bay Ash," *Leichhardt's Overland Expedition* passim et colonorum.

15. **Eucalyptus polycarpa.** Arborea, ramulis teretiusculis rigidulis, foliis alternis vel suboppositis breviuscule petiolatis elongato- vel falcato-lanceolatis longe in apicem acutatis nitidulis imperforatis *creberrime et subtilissime penniveniis* subtus parum pallidioribus, vena peripherica margini subcontigua, *umbellis* terminalibus *ample paniculatis* 4–6-floris, pedunculis partialibus pedicellorum longitudinem parum vel duplo excedentibus quibuscum teretibus, fructibus oblongo-ovatis

truncatis exangulatis ecostatis antice sensim contractis basi obtusis 3–4-loculatis pedicello aliquoties longioribus, *valvis profunde inclusis, seminibus antice longe alatis.*

Hab. In locis apricis Novæ Hollandiæ intratropicæ passim. Anth. vere.

Arbor mediocris, cortice ubique persistente, extus sordide cano rugoso et rimoso, intus fuscescente, in frustulis separabili. *Folia* 3–5″ longa, inferne 7–9‴ lata crassiuscule coriacea basi in petiolum semuncialem vel breviorem acutata, apice sæpe in acumen angustum producta. *Pedunculi* generales crassi. *Fructus* cano-viriduli opaci non lævigati, 6–8‴ longi, interdum unciales, ore vix dilatati. *Valvæ* deltoideæ acuminatæ.

E. terminali habitu et cortice persimilis, sed fructibus parum vel duplo minoribus et notis expositis diversa.

16. EUCALYPTUS TERMINALIS. Arborea, ramulis teretiusculis rigidis, foliis alternis crassiusculis falcato-lanceolatis acuminatis opacis subtilissime penniveniis imperforatis concoloribus modice petiolatis, vena peripherica margini contigua obscura, *umbellis* 3–6-floris *in paniculas amplas terminales congestis,* pedunculis partialibus pedicellos longitudine parum excedentibus quibuscum teretibus, fructibus magnis truncato-ovatis subcampanulatis exangulatis ecostatis quadrilocularis vertice planis pedicello fere duplo longioribus, valvis marginem subattingentibus, *seminibus antice longe alatis.*

Hab. In pratis et planitiebus siccis fertilioribus Australiæ intratropicæ non rara. Anth. æstate.

Arbor mediocris vel magna, cortice sordide fusco persistente rugoso rimosoque intus fulvo vel ferrugineo in frustulis irregularibus vix parce secedente. *Folia* utplurimum 5–7″ longa, inferne circiter pollicaria vel paulo angustiora. *Fructus* unciam paulo excedentes antice vix contracti.

17. EUCALYPTUS DICHROMOPHLOIA. Arborea, ramulis subteretibus, foliis alternis modice petiolatis crassiusculis falcato- vel elongato-lanceolatis in acumen longe acutatis vix nitidulis subtilissime venosis imperforatis, umbellis paniculatis 5–7-floris, vena peripherica margini contigua, pedunculis partialibus angulatis pedicello longioribus, alabastris ovatis pedicello æquilongis, tubo operculi mutici hemisphærici longitudinem paulo excedente, *fructibus urceolato-ovatis* vel subglobosis ecostatis quadrilocularis, valvis profunde inclusis deltoideis, *seminibus* fertilibus apice *alatis.*

Hab. In locis minus fertilibus sterilibusve Australiæ intratropicæ passim. Anth. Apr., Mai.

Arbor mediocris vel major. *Corticis stratum superum subpapyraceum læve cinereum* rumpens et tarde secedens ab interiore rufo. *Folia* 3–8″ longa, 6–12‴ lata. *Pedunculi* 4–8‴ longi. *Pedicelli* angulati. *Flores* nondum aperti 3‴ longi. *Fructus* 4–6‴ longi antice leniter contracti; *capsula* a calyce demum secedens.

18. **Eucalyptus trachyphloia.** Arborea, ramulis angulatis, foliis alternis modice petiolatis angusto-lanceolatis subfalcatis in acumen tenue angustatis opacis subtilissime venosis pellucide punctatis, vena longitudinali margini subcontigua, umbellis paniculatis 3–5-floris, pedicellis pedunculo brevioribus fructu æquilongis angulatis, *fructibus* parvis ecostatis *truncato-ovatis 3-loculatis, valvis* deltoideis *profunde inclusis*, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In collibus ad flumen Burnett. Anth. Sept., Oct.

Arbor mediocris, cortice in trunco ramisque persistente cinereo-fusco frustuloso rugoso. *Folia* 3–5″ longa, 5–8‴ lata, in petiolum 6–9‴ longum paulo angustata, subtus parum pallidiora. *Fructus* circiter 3‴ metientes apice sensim contracti.

19. **Eucalyptus bicolor** (*A. Cunn. in Mitchell, Trop. Austr.* p. 390. E. parviflora, *Muell. MSS.*). Fruticosa vel arborea, ramulis teretiusculis, foliis alternis lanceolato-linearibus v. lanceolatis leniter curvatis vel falcatis sensim acutatis subtiliter penniveniis nitidulis pellucide punctatis, vena peripherica a margine parum remota, umbellis axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis v. paniculatis 5–7-floris, pedunculis partialibus petiolo vix æquilongis, pedicellis calycis tubo semiovato ecostato æquilongis vel brevioribus, operculo hemisphærico v. semiovato mutico tubo perparum breviore, *capsulis minutis* semiovatis obscure bicostatis apice vix contractis 3–4-loculatis vertice planiusculis, valvis infra marginem insertis inclusis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In planitiebus collibusque sterilibus a sinu Carpentaria usque ad regiones orientales Australiæ extratropicas. Anth. autumno.

Frutex vel *arbor* minor, cortice sordide cano rugoso in trunco ramisque vestitus. *Folia* petiolo semunciali vel paulo longiore prædita, utplurimum 2½–4½″ longa, 3–6 lineas lata basi acuta. *Calycis* tubus sesquilinearis. *Filamenta* alba ad 1½″ longa. *Antheræ* subglobosæ. *Stylus* staminibus paulo brevior. *Stigma* hemisphæricum. *Capsula* 2–2½‴ metiens. *Semina* fertilia ½–⅔‴ longa nigrescentia angulato-ovata subtilissime rugulosa.

"Scrub Box-tree" peregrinatorum, locos minus fertiles quam *E. microtheca* occupans, absque foliis nitentibus et ramis omnino corticatis jam ex longinquo distinguenda. Arctius ad *E. populneam* approximat. Anth. autumno.

Huic quoque *E. gracilis* et *E. Hookeri* (*E. viminalis*, Hook. in Mitch. Trop. Austr., non Labill.) affines *.

20. **Eucalyptus ptychocarpa.** Arborea, ramulis angulatis, *foliis magnis* crassis alternis oblique lanceolatis tenui-acuminatis modice

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* Major Mitchell's specimens have black bark, and rather large pedicelled flowers. Mueller's, from Burdekin River, have also black bark and small sessile flowers; those from Carpentaria have pale yellow bark, very narrow leaves, and pedicelled capsules.—(A. B.)

petiolatis supra subnitentibus *subtus pallidioribus* penniveniis marginatis imperforatis, vena peripherica margini contigua, umbellis terminalibus paniculatis pauci-septemfloris, pedunculis partialibus pedicellos angulatos duplo triplove excedentibus, *calyce alte octocostato*, operculo hemisphærico tubo bis terve breviore, capsulis magnis ovato-campanulatis alte octocostatis quadriloculatis, valvis profunde inclusis, seminibus fertilibus superne longe alatis.

Hab. Ad rivulos rupestres necnon secus amnes exsiccantes versus originem fluviorum Wentworth, Wickham et Limmen Bight River. Anth. Mart., April.

Arbor media vel major, cortice squalide cano rugoso intus paulo fibroso, undique persistente. *Folia* 5–7″ longa, 1½–2″ lata. *Capsula* 1–1½″ longa antice paululum contracta, valvis brevibus. *Semina* 2‴ longa (*i. e.* fertilia) alam membranaceam obovatam 3‴ longam gerentia; sterilia numerosa diminuta angusto-alata.

Stirps corticis structura medium tenet inter species vernacule "Stringy-bark-trees" et "Box-trees" vocatas.

21. EUCALYPTUS AURANTIACA. Arborea, *ramulis* teretiusculis cum umbellis *pruinoso-albicantibus*, foliis alternis oblique lanceolatis vel subfalcatis opacis modice petiolatis subtiliter venulosis parce pellucide punctatis, vena peripherica margini subcontigua, umbellis axillaribus lateralibusque solitariis 6–7-floris, *pedunculo* petiolum superante *crasso* subcompresso vel teretiusculo, calycibus sessilibus costatis: tubo turbinato operculi semigloboei longitudinem dimidio excedente, *fructibus magnis ovato-urceolatis alte octocostatis* inter costas plicatis vel costa tenuiore præditis tri–quadri-loculatis, valvis inclusis brevibus.

Hab. In planitiebus arenosis sicuti in plagis elevatioribus petræis circum sinum Carpentaria, ubi vegetationis ornamentum. Anth. Mai.–Aug.

Arbor major vel mediocris. *Cortex* extus sordide fulvido-canus, *friabilis* facile separandus, *lamellaris*, fibris lignescentibus copiosius intertextus, in trunco tantum persistens. *Rami* validi decorticatione albentes. *Folia* 3–4″ longa, ¾–1″ lata. *Calycis* tubus circiter semuncialis. *Staminum filamenta* ad ½″ longa *aurantiaca*! *Antheræ* flavæ ovales. *Stylus* viridis stamina æquans. *Capsula* uncialis vel paulo longior sub ore leniter contracta.

Species pulcherrima *E. phœniceæ* cognata, cujus altitudinem sæpe excedit.

22. EUCALYPTUS PHŒNICEA. Arborea, ramulis fulvescentibus apice angulatis, foliis alternis breviuscule petiolatis tenui-coriaceis oblique lineari-lanceolatis vel subfalcatis opacis parce pellucide punctatis, vena peripherica margini fere contigua, *umbellis* axillaribus et lateralibus pluri-*multifloris*, pedunculo valido pedicellis pluries longiore teretiusculo, calycis tubo fere obconico ecostato, *fructibus* majusculis vix lignescentibus ovato- vel ellipsoideo-*urceolatis* nervosis sub limbo constrictis pedicello pluries longioribus, valvis profunde inclusis.

Hab. In planitiebus elevatioribus collibusque saxosis vel arenosis a fluvio Victoria per terram Arnheim circum sinum Carpentaria. Anth. Jun.–Sept.

Arbor minor vel mediocris. *Cortex* in trunco ramisque persistens, tarde a ramorum parte superiore secedens, extus squalide fulvus, *lamellaris*, fibris lignosis parcius intertextus, *friabilis* et facile separabilis. *Folia* subchartacea 2½–4″ longa, inferne 5–9‴ lata in acumen tenue elongatum terminata. *Stamina phœnicea* vel aurantiaca. *Fructus* uncialis vel paulo longior.

Species formosa *E. miniatæ* affinis cum *E. aurantiaca* et *E. melissiodora* ob corticem micaceo-lamellosum in genere paradoxa.

§ 4. *Species fructu ignoto.*

23. EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA (*Hook. in Mitch. Trop. Austr.* p. 235). Arborea, ramulis apice angulatis, foliis alternis modice petiolatis elongato-lanceolatis leviter curvatis sensim longe acutatis subopacis pellucide punctatis tenuissime penniveniis, vena peripherica a margine paulo remota, *umbellis* terminalibus et axillaribus mox lateralibus simpliciter *paniculatis trifloris*, pedunculis angulatis, alabastris late ovatis apiculatis, tubo operculi longitudinem saltem duplo excedente, ...

Hab. In vicinia portus Curtis, *C. Moore*. Anth. autumno.

Arbor elatior, cortice cinereo lævi. *Ramuli* sordide rubelli. *Petioli* compressi obscure canaliculati vix 1″ longi. *Folia* 3–8″ longa, ¾–1¼″ lata tenui-coriacea in petiolum paulo decurrentia saturatius quam plurimorum congenerum viridia concoloria, *odore insigni citreo*! *Paniculæ* foliis breviores ex umbellis paucis constantes. *Bracteæ* et *bracteolæ* valde caducæ; illæ ad basin pedunculorum partialium solitariæ ovato-cymbiformes acutæ 1½‴ longæ; hæ vix 1‴ longæ ovales concavæ acutæ.

24. EUCALYPTUS TECTIFICA. Arborea, ramulis tenuibus teretiusculis, foliis alternis tenui-coriaceis breviuscule petiolatis ovato- vel angusto-lanceolatis antice longe acutatis tenui-venosis opacis imperforatis, vena longitudinali ad marginem valde approximata, umbellis axillaribus solitariis vel terminalibus subpaniculatis, pedicellis angulatis calycis tubum æquantibus pedunculo brevioribus, operculo conico acuminato tuboque semiovato æquilongis, ...

Hab. In vallibus graminosis fluminis M'Arthur originem versus. (N. Holl. Sub-Trop., *Mitchell*, in hb. Hook.) Anth. Aug., Sept.

Arbor excelsior, *cortice dilute cinereo rugoso* in trunco ramisque *persistente*. *Folia* semipedalia vel paulo breviora, inferne ¾–1½ poll. lata, venis primariis patentibus, secundariis reticulato-anastomosantibus. *Flores* in specimine collecto nondum bene evoluti. *Pedunculi* tenues 2–3‴ longi. *Alabastra* 2‴ longa, postea forsan flucta. *Fructus* desunt.

Nativis cortex adhibetur ad habitatiunculas perrudes construendas.

II. *Folia alterna, latitudine vix aut paulo longiora.*

25. EUCALYPTUS POPULNEA (E. populifolia, *Hook. in Mitch. Trop. Austral.* p. 204, non *Desfont.*). Arborea, ramulis tenuibus teretiusculis lævibus, *foliis* alternis *longe petiolatis* ovato- vel rhombeo-*orbicularibus* apice obtusis vel emarginatis basi acutiusculis *utrinque nitentibus* concoloribus pellucide punctatis subtiliter venosis, umbellis 3–7-floris axillaribus vel lateralibus solitariis vel simpliciter paniculatis, pedunculis calycem vix excedentibus, alabastris clavato-ovatis, calycis minuti tubo ecostato in pedicellum brevissimum attenuato operculi hemisphærici mutici longitudinem duplo excedente, *fructibus parvis turbinato-obconicis*, valvis inclusis, seminibus . . . .

Hab. In tractu orientali Novæ Hollandiæ subtropicæ passim sylvas constituens præsertim in collibus fertilioribus. Anth. Oct.–Dec.

Arbor mediocris, cortice sordide fusco-cinereo in trunco ramisque persistente rugoso et rimuloso. *Petioli* tenues teretiusculi sæpe 1″ longi. *Folia* 1½–3″ longa, 1–3″ lata, nonnunquam longitudine latiora. *Pedunculi* partiales 2–4‴ longi. *Calycis* tubus circiter 1½‴ metiens. *Stamina* albida 1‴ vix longiora. *Fructus* maturus deest.

III. *Folia opposita vel subopposita, latitudine vix aut paulo longiora.*

§ 1. *Valvæ prorsus exsertæ.*

26. EUCALYPTUS PLATYPHYLLA. Arborea, ramulis teretiusculis, *foliis* alternis vel suboppositis longe petiolatis *ovato- vel cordato-orbicularibus* nunc subrhombeis raro ovato-lanceolatis opacis *prominenter penniveniis* pellucide punctatis, vena peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus vel lateralibus 3–7-floris, pedunculis angulatis calyci æquilongis vel eo longioribus, calycis breviter v. brevissime pedicellati tubo hemisphærico ecostato operculum semiglobosum muticum læve longitudine æquante, fructibus turbinato-hemisphæricis 3–4-loculatis vertice leniter convexis, *valvis* margini affixis *exsertis*, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In pascuis fertilibus ad flumen Burdekin. (Ora orient. trop., *A. Cunningham*, hb. Hook.) Anth. Sept.–Nov.

Arbor mediocris vel major, cortice trunci ramorumque lævi mox albido, secedentibus stratis extimis tenuibus fuscescentibus. *Petioli* semiteretes 1–1½″ longi. *Folia* tenui-coriacea utplurimum 2–3″ longa sæpe in petiolum breviter decurrentia. *Calycis* tubus 1½–2‴ metiens. *Operculum* pallidius simplex (qua nota a simili *E. bigalerita* præsertim dignoscitur). *Stamina* ad 3‴ longa albida. *Capsula* 2‴ longa.

E. bigaleritæ proxima.

§ 2. *Valvæ semiexsertæ.*

27. EUCALYPTUS MELANOPHLOIA. Arborea, ramulis apice tetragonis, *foliis* glaucis raro viridibus fere semper *pruinosis oppositis* sessilibus

e basi amplexante *cordato-ovatis* tenuiter penniveniis et reticulato-venulosis vix pellucide punctatis, vena marginali obliterata, umbellis paniculatis vel axillaribus solitariis 3–6-floris, calycis tubo pedunculo angulato bis terve breviore pedicelli longitudinem parum vel pluries excedente semiovato-tetragono operculum late conicum acutum longitudine parum superante, fructibus semiovatis vel subpyriformibus 2–4-costatis ore parum contractis 4–5-loculatis, valvis infra marginem insertis subinclusis parum convexis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. A tractu montano Newcastle Range usque ad sinum Moreton Bay *Eucalypto crebræ* abunde adsociata, solum sterilius indicans. (N. Holl. Sub-Trop., *Mitchell.* Moreton Bay, *Moore.* Sydney Woods, Paris Exhib. No. 66, in hb. Hook.) Anth. vere exeunte.

Arbor minor, trunco irregulari, *cortice* persistente crasso profunde *sulcato rugoso nigrescente. Folia* 1½–3″ longa, 1–2″ lata, obtusa vel cuspidato-acuminata interdum cordato-lanceolata vel rite cordata. *Pedunculi* speciales pollicares. *Alabastra* circiter 4‴ longa. *Capsulæ* breviter vel brevissime pedicellatæ 2½–4‴ longæ vertice convexæ, raro 6-loculatæ. *Semina* fertilia angulato-ovata fusco-nigrita lævia 1‴ breviora.

Arbuscula "Silver-leaved Iron-bark" colonis designata, ex habitu proprio perfacile recognoscenda, sed characteribus floris fructusque sæpe variantibus ægre botanico describenda. Infelicissimus Leichhardt in opere suo (Overland Expedition, &c.) præter normalem etiam alteram speciem huic persimilem sed cortice squalide cano. recedentem circum sinum Carpentaria et in Australia boreali-occidentali valde frequentem appellatione supra memorata comprehendit.

E. pruinosæ Schauer (non Turcz.) affinis.

§ 3. *Valvæ omnino inclusæ.*

28. EUCALYPTUS LATIFOLIA. Arborea, ramulis teretiusculis, *foliis* suboppositis sparsisve longiuscule petiolatis *lato- vel orbiculari-ovatis* obtusis glaucescentibus opacis imperforatis tenui-penniveniis, vena longitudinali margini prorsus contigua, umbellis terminalibus paniculatis paucifloris, pedunculis pedicellisque angulosis, illis duplo longioribus, *fructibus subcampanulatis ecostatis* 3–4-loculatis vertice planis, valvis ad marginem attingentibus.

Hab. In planitiebus ripariis ad partes superiores fluvii Roper, 8 Jul. 1856. Anth. æstate.

Arbor minor vel mediocris. *Cortex* post tardum delapsum strati cinerascentis supremi fulvescens lævis. *Folia* 2–3 raro 4″ longa, sæpe 2″ lata, petiolo fere pollicari prædita, crebrius et subtilius quam ea *E. bigaleritæ* pennivenia. *Umbellæ* simpliciter et composite paniculatæ. *Fructus* circiter 3‴ longi, summo margine leniter reflexi. *Valvæ* inclusæ. *Flores* non reperi.

Habitu *E. bigaleritam* simulans, characteribus potius *E. dichromophloiæ* accedens.

29. EUCALYPTUS ASPERA. Arborea, *ramulis* teretiusculis *hispidulis, foliis* parvis *oppositis* chartaceis *oblongo-ovatis* obtusis basi cordata *sessilibus* glaucis opacis *scabridis* penniveniis subtus reticulato-venulosis vix pellucide punctatis ad nervum asperis, vena longitudinali a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus sessilibus [brevi-pedunculatis pedunculis hispidis, R. K.] bi-paucifloris, pedicellis [glaberrimis, R. K.] fructu subcampanulato ecostato parum longioribus, valvis inclusis.

Hab. In planitiebus arenoso-rupestribus (Sandstone table-land) plus minus elevatis ad flumina Victoria et Sturt's Creek, in terra Arnheim's Land necnon prope sinum Carpentaria satis vulgaris. Anth. vere.

Arbor minor, cortice lævi cinereo-albido. *Folia* pleraque 1–2″ longa, 8–12‴ lata. *Fructus* fere 3‴ longi.

E. setosæ Schauer affinis.

30. EUCALYPTUS FERRUGINEA* (*Schauer in Walp. Rep. Syst.* ii. p. 296). Arborea, ramulis validis teretibus foliisque puberulo-scabris glabrescentibus, *foliis* oppositis crassiusculis ovato-oblongis basi cordata subsessilibus repandis *undulatis* obtusis vel acuminatis opacis imperforatis prominenter et *remote penniveniis* obscure reticulato-venulosis, vena peripherica imperfecta a margine remota, ... fructibus magnis globoso-ovatis ecostatis antice contractis et loculatis, capsulis demum a calyce solutis, valvis deltoideis inclusis, *seminibus antice longe alatis.*

Hab. In plagis elevatis rupestribus (Sandstone table-land) non rara per Australiam borealem et boreali-occidentalem. Anth. vere.

Arbor mediocris, cortice ubique persistente rugoso sordide cano. *Folia* utplurimum 3–4″ longa, inferne circiter 1½″ lata, nervis flavidis percursa et punctis elevatis scabriuscula. *Fructus* circiter 1″ longi, ad ¾″ lati, vertice plani. *Valvæ* solutæ marginem calycis vix attingentes. *Semina* omnia alata; fertilium ala ovata vel deltoidea, sæpe 3‴ longa. *Cotyledones* foliaceæ convolutæ. *Albumen* nullum. *Radicula* brevis cylindracea infera.

Species ad *E. ferrugineam* et *floribundam* appropinquans.

31. EUCALYPTUS MELISSIODORA (*Lindley in Mitch. Trop. Austr.* p. 235). Arborea, *ramulis* compresso-tetragonis *asperis,* foliis oppositis vel suboppositis ovatis vel subcordatis raro oblongo-lanceolatis *supra basin rotundatam subinflexam petiolatis scabris* opacis translucenti-punctatis penniveniis reticulato-venulosis, vena peripherica a margine inæqualiter remota, umbellis paniculatis 6–7-floris, pedunculis scabris: partialibus calyce longioribus angulatis, alabastris ovatis lævibus ecostatis brevissime pedicellatis, tubo operculum interius conico-hemisphæricum dimidio excedente, *operculo exteriore imperfecto,* fructibus campanulatis triloculatis vertice planis, valvis inclusis, seminibus lævibus apteris.

Hab. In montibus porphyriticis tractus Newcastle Range. Anth. Oct., Nov.

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* Sent as *E. undulata*, n. sp., by Dr. Mueller, but evidently the same as Schauer's plant.—(A. B.)

Arbor minor vel mediocris, trunco recto, *cortice undique persistente lamellari fragillimo squalide fulvo nitente*! *Ramuli* cum pedunculis scabritie cinerea et ferruginea obducti. *Folia* petiolo ½–1″ longo semitereti utplurimum supra basin raro ad marginem affixa, normaliter 2–3″ longa, 1½–2½″ lata, in abnormi specimine Mitchellii ad 5″ longa et 1″ tantum lata, nunc acuta, nunc obtusa immo emarginata. *Calycis* tubus nitens obconico-semiovatus 2–3‴ longus, in pedicellum brevissimum attenuatus. *Operculum* duplex, exterius castaneo-fuscum interiori accretum in frustulis tarde secedens; interius 1½‴ longum. *Fructus* circiter 4‴ longi exacte campanulati virentes vertice planiusculi, valvis supra medium tubi insertis. *Semina* brunnea nitentia. Species duplici nota memorabilis.

§ 4. *Species fructu incognito.*

32. EUCALYPTUS BIGALERITA. Arborea, ramulis teretiusculis, *foliis* alternis rarius oppositis longe petiolatis *cordatis vel subtrapezoideis* acutiusculis nunc acuminatis vix pellucide punctatis opacis penniveniis, vena peripherica a margine inæqualiter remota, umbellis lateralibus axillaribusque 4–7-floris solitariis, pedunculo crasso verruculoso calycibus parum longiore cum pedicello perbrevi anguloso, calycis tubo semiovato 3–2-costulato operculo triplo longiore, *operculo duplici*: *utroque* obtusissimo *coriaceo* vel externo apiculato, ...

Hab. In pratis fertilioribus sylvaticis tractus australis terræ Arnheim's Land (3–5 Jul. 1856). Anth. Jul.–Sept.

Arbor parva vel mediocris rarius excelsa, gummi-resina pulchre rubiginosa abunde scatens. *Cortex* post strati supremi lævis cinerei lapsum dilute *fulvidus* lævigatus. *Folia* pleraque 3–4″ longa, 2–3″ lata, petiolo inferne teretiusculo superne semitereti 1½–2″ longo prædita, satis saturate viridia. *Calyces* circiter 3‴ longi virides. *Operculum* externum (denique fuscescens) cito secedens bi–tri-costulatum, costis iisdem tubi continuis; operculum internum virens ecostatum. *Fructum* non habui.

33. EUCALYPTUS CONFERTIFLORA[*]. Arborea, *ramulis* teretibus *foliisque scabris*, foliis oppositis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis basi subcordata amplexanti sessilibus prominenter penninerviis venosis opacis imperforatis, *umbellis* axillaribus lateralibus et terminalibus in *fasciculum multiflorum confertis*, pedicellis calyces pedunculosque longitudine duplo triplove excedentibus teretibus, calycis tubo obconico exangulato operculi patellaris apiculati lævis longitudinem triplo excedente, fructibus campanulatis.

Hab. A flumine Victoria ad rivum Gilbert in pascuis siccis proveniens. Anth. Oct., Nov.

Arbor mediocris squarrosa. *Corticis* stratum superficiale sordide cinereum ad trunci partem inferiorem persistens rimulosum in frustulis separabile; pars trunci superior ut rami læves albidi. *Ramuli* etiam juveniles cano-fusci. *Folia* pleraque 2½–4" longa, 1½–2" lata, interdum acuminata. *Glandulæ* oleiferæ non conspicuæ. *Pedunculus* primarius solitarius brevis vel brevissimus, in plures secundarios teretiusculos inæquales solutus. *Pedicelli* graciles ½–1" longi. *Calycis* virentis tubus 3–4‴ longus. *Operculum* nitens tubo paulo angustius.

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[*] Sent by Dr. Mueller under the name of *E. floribunda*, which is preoccupied; the *E. floribunda* of Hügel being evidently quite distinct.—(R. K.)

E. ferrugineæ Schauer nimis videtur propinqua.

IV. *Folia opposita, latitudine conspicue longiora.*

34. Eucalyptus tetrodonta. Arborea, ramulis angulatis, *foliis oppositis falcato-lanceolatis* sensim acuminatis modice petiolatis opacis indistincte penniveniis imperforatis, vena peripherica margini subcontigua, umbellis axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis bibracteatis trifloris, *bracteis tarde secedentibus majusculis*, pedunculo petiolum æquante angulato, *calyce* subcampanulato *quadridentato* sensim in pedicellum compressum tubo vix æquilongum attenuato dentibus deltoideis operculo hemisphærico et tubo fere duplo brevioribus patulis, ...

Hab. In plagis elevatis nemorosis minus fertilibus terræ Arnheim's Land passim. (Ad Portum Essington, *Armstrong*; et in ora boreali, *A. Cunningham*, in hb. Hook.) Anth. Aug., Sept.

Arbor mediocris, trunco gracili recto, cortice sordide cano fibroso ubique persistente. *Cortice* arborum "Stringy-bark-trees" dictarum prædita. *Ramuli* rufescentes rigiduli. *Folia* 3–6" longa, ½–1½" lata. *Pedunculi* 3–4‴ longi apice bracteas 2 cymbiformi-lanceolatas obtuse acuminatas circiter 3‴ longas deciduas gerentes. *Calycis* tubus additis dentibus 4–5‴ longus. *Operculum* coriaceum obtusum opacum viridulum.

Species calyce dentato quam maxime insignis, transitum ad Angophoras præbens.

V. *Sectio dubia.*

35. Eucalyptus brachyandra. Arborescens, ramulis angulatis, foliis alternis v. oppositis modice petiolatis chartaceis ovatis vel late oblongis obtusis opacis tenuiter penniveniis subtiliter venulosis imperforatis subtus pallidioribus, vena peripherica margini subcontigua, umbellis 3–5-floris in paniculam terminalem concretis, pedunculis angulatis, pedicellis tenuibus calyce brevioribus vel eidem æquilongis, operculo conico-hemisphærico tubo breviore, *filamentis perbrevibus, antheris didymis, fructibus minutis campanulatis* exangulatis ecostatis 3–4-loculatis vertice concavis, valvis subinclusis brevissimis, seminibus apteris.

Hab. In decliviis rupestribus ad partes fluvii Victoriæ superiores. Anth. primo vere.

Frutex arborescens. *Folia* utplurimum 1½–3" longa, ⅔–1½" lata obtusa ima basi acutiuscula. *Calyx* florifer 1‴ paulo excedens, fructifer sesquilinearis v. paulo longior. *Stamina* ad summum 1‴ longa! *Operculum* tantum in alabastris juvenilibus visum.

Species minutie florum et fructuum valde insignis.

36. EUCALYPTUS (E. clavigera, *A. Cunn. in hb. Hook.*) POLYSCIADA, *F. Muell.* sp. Arborea, ramulis validis teretibus junioribus angulatis, foliis alternis v. suboppositis breviuscule petiolatis ovatis v. lanceolatis acuminatis tenui-coriaceis imperforatis margine undulatis opacis glaucescentibus prominenter penniveniis et reticulato-venulosis, vena peripherica a margine inæqualiter remota, *umbellis* paucifloris v. frequentius *multifloris* inæqualiter pedunculatis partim divisis v. compositis *secus ramulos paniculam ditissimam aphyllam construentibus, pedicellis tenuibus angulatis calyce ter quaterve longioribus*, alabastris pyriformibus, calycis tubo obconico apice leviter ampliato ecostato exangulato operculum patellare nitens muticum longitudine aliquoties excedente, fructibus truncato-ovatis sublævibus, ...

Hab. In collibus apricis lapidosis et planitiebus aridis prope M'Adam Range. Anth. vere.

Arbor minor, cortice (si recte in memoria retento) lævi cinereo. *Folia* latitudine variabilia basi sæpe in petiolum decurrentia, plerumque 3–4" longa, ¾–2" lata. *Pedunculi* sæpe pedicellis breviores magis minusve compressi. *Pedicelli* ½–1" longi. *Calyx* addito operculo 2½–3''' longus. *Operculum* læve interdum paulo apiculatum. *Stamina* albida ad summum vix 3''' longa. *Antheræ* ovato-oblongæ. *Fructus* 4''' longus.

E. clavigeræ affinis.

37. EUCALYPTUS ODONTOCARPA. Fruticosa, ramulis angulatis, *foliis oppositis* breviuscule petiolatis *lineari-* v. angusto-*lanceolatis* subfalcatis basi acutatis nitidulis pellucide punctatis penniveniis et reticulato-venulosis, vena peripherica a margine paulo remota, umbellis axillaribus subtrifloris breviter pedunculatis, *calycis* brevissime pedicellati *tubo* obconico acute *quadridentato* operculi depresso-hemisphærici longitudinem triplo excedente, fructibus ovato-obconicis indistincte costatis quadridentatis triloculatis, valvis infra marginem insertis inclusis.

Hab. In deserto arenoso ad rivum Sturt's Creek. Anth. autumno.

Frutex 8–10'. *Rami* sat tenues. *Folia* 2–5" longa, 3–6''' lata. *Umbellæ* interdum geminæ, altera depauperata. *Fructus* 3–4''' longi nitentes.

38. EUCALYPTUS PACHYPHYLLA[*]. Fruticosa, ramulis juvenilibus angulatis, *foliis* alternis modice petiolatis crasso-coriaceis *ovatis* v. lanceolato-ovatis acuminatis vix inæquilateris imperforatis tenuissime penniveniis, vena peripherica a margine remota, umbellis axillaribus subtrifloris, pedunculis pedicellisque brevissimis, ... , *tubo calycis fructiferi depresso-hemisphærico quadricostato* et obsolete

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[*] Not *E. pachyphylla*, Cunn. MSS., from King George's Sound (No. 231 of 4th Voyage).

costulato, *margine* elevato, capsulæ 4–5-loculatæ vertice convexo, valvis subexsertis, seminibus fertilibus angusto-alatis sublævibus.

Hab. In eremo arenoso ad Hooker's Creek. Anth. autumno.

Frutex orgyalis v. paulo altior. *Folia* pleraque 1½–2½" longa in speciminibus siccis opaca. *Flores* incogniti. *Fructus* diametro 6–8‴, margine demum supra valvas producto. *Semina* fertilia alis additis circiter 1½‴ longa.

E. alpinæ propinqua.

Tentamen dispositionis Eucalyptorum Australiæ intratropicæ et subtropicæ, secundum corticis structuram, texturam, et separationem, usui Colonorum accommodatum.

I. LEIOPHLOIÆ. Cortex post delapsum strati supremi undique lævis. (Vulgo: Flooded Gum-trees, White Gum-trees, Blue Gum-trees partim, Red Gum-trees partim, Yarra-trees.)

II. HEMIPHLOIÆ. Cortex in trunci parte inferiore persistens rugosus et rimosus, in parte superiore ramisque delapsu strati superioris lævigatus. (Vulgo: Moreton Bay Ash, Black-butted Gum-tree, Box-trees partim.)

III. RHYTIPHLOIÆ. Cortex ubique persistens rugosus et rimosus intus solidus. (Vulgo: Bloodwood-trees, Box-trees partim, Peppermint-trees partim.)

IV. PACHYPHLOIÆ. Cortex ubique persistens rugosus intus fibrosus. (Vulgo: Stringy-bark-trees.)

V. SCHIZOPHLOIÆ. Cortex ubique persistens profunde sulcatus intus solidus. (Vulgo: Ironbark-trees.)

VI. LEPIDOPHLOIÆ. Cortex saltem in trunco persistens lamellaris friabilis. (Vulgo: Melaleuca Gum-trees, Mica-trees.)

I. LEIOPHLOIÆ.

§ 1. *Folia alterna subfalcata concoloria.*

1. *E. tereticornis*, Sm. (1.) Operculum elongatum conico-subulatum curvatum. Valvæ alte exsertæ.

2. *E. rostrata*, Schlecht. (2.) Operculum subulato-acuminatum rectum. Valvæ alte exsertæ.

3. *E. signata*. (6.) Operculum hemisphæricum. Valvæ vix exsertæ. Fructus semiglobosi.

4. *E. variegata*. (13.) Operculum hemisphæricum. Valvæ inclusæ. Fructus semiovati.

5. *E. citriodora*, Hook. (23.) Operculum hemisphæricum ? Valvæ .... Odor foliorum citreus.

6. *E. brevifolia*. (3.) Operculum hemisphæricum. Valvæ exsertæ.

7. *E. dichromophloia*. (17.) Operculum semiovatum. Valvæ inclusæ. Semina alata.

§ 2. *Folia alterna subfalcata discoloria.*

8. *E. hemilampra*. (7.) Operculum elongato-conicum rectum. Valvæ semiexsertæ.

§ 3. *Folia alterna et opposita ovata vel orbiculata.*

9. *E. bigalerita*. (32.) Operculum duplex. Valvæ ....

10. *E. latifolia*. (28.) Operculum ...... Valvæ inclusæ.

11. *E. platyphylla*. (26.) Operculum hemisphæricum. Valvæ exsertæ.

§ 4. *Folia opposita subovata.*

12. *E. aspera*. (29.) Operculum .... Valvæ inclusæ.

II. HEMIPHLOIÆ.

§ 1. *Folia alterna subfalcata.*

13. *E. tessellaris*. (14.) Operculum patellare. Valvæ inclusæ.

14. *E. semicorticata*. (8.) Operculum acuminatum. Valvæ subexsertæ.

§ 2. *Folia opposita cordato-ovata.*

15. *E. confertiflora*. (33.) Operculum patellare. Valvæ ....

III. RHYTIPHLOIÆ.

§ 1. *Folia alterna subfalcata.*

16. *E. polycarpa*. (15.) Operculum .... Valvæ profunde inclusæ. Paniculæ multifloræ. Semina alata.

17. *E. terminalis*. (16.) Operculum ...... Valvæ breviter inclusæ. Paniculæ multifloræ. Semina alata.

18. *E. tectifica*. (24.) Operculum conicum acuminatum. Valvæ .....

19. *E. leptophleba*. (9.) Operculum .... Valvæ subinclusæ. Rami undique corticati.

20. *E. microtheca*. (10.) Operculum .... Valvæ subinclusæ. Rami apice decorticati.

21. *E. patellaris*. (4.) Operculum patellare umbonatum. Valvæ exsertæ.

22. *E. trachyphloia*. (18.) Operculum .... Valvæ profunde inclusæ. Semina aptera.

23. *E. bicolor*, A. C. (19.) Operculum hemisphæricum. Valvæ inclusæ. Semina aptera.

§ 2. *Folia alterna rotundata.*

24. *E. populnea.* (25.) Operculum hemisphæricum. Valvæ inclusæ.

§ 3. *Folia opposita cordato-ovata.*

25. *E. ferruginea*, Schauer. (30.) Operculum . . . . . . Valvæ inclusæ. Semina alata.

IV. PACHYPHLOIÆ.

§ 1. *Folia alterna subfalcata.*

26. *E. fibrosa.* (11.) Operculum conicum. Valvæ breviter exsertæ.

27. *E. exserta.* (5.) Operculum conicum. Valvæ alte exsertæ.

28. *E. ptychocarpa.* (20.) Operculum hemisphæricum costatum. Valvæ profunde inclusæ.

§ 2. *Folia opposita subfalcata.*

29. *E. tetrodonta.* (34.) Operculum hemisphæricum. Tubus quadridentatus. Valvæ . . . .

V. SCHIZOPHLOIÆ.

§ 1. *Folia alterna subfalcata.*

30. *E. crebra.* (12.) Operculum semiovatum. Valvæ breviter exsertæ.

§ 2. *Folia opposita cordato-ovata.*

31. *E. melanophloia.* (27.) Operculum late conicum. Valvæ breviter exsertæ.

VI. LEPIDOPHLOIÆ.

§ 1. *Folia alterna subfalcata.*

32. *E. aurantiaca.* (21.) Operculum semiglobosum costatum. Valvæ inclusæ. Fructus sessiles.

33. *E. phœnicea.* (22.) Operculum . . . . . . Valvæ profunde inclusæ. Fructus pedicellati.

§ 2. *Folia opposita cordato-ovata.*

34. *E. melissiodora*, Lindl. (31.) Operculum conico-hemisphæricum subduplex. Valvæ inclusæ.

VII. SECTIO DUBIA.

35. *E. brachyandra.*
36. *E. clavigera*, A. C.
37. *E. odontocarpa.*
38. *E. pachyphylla.*

On some Tuberiform Vegetable Productions from China.

By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S.

[Read April 15th, 1858.]

Some months since I received, by the kindness of Professor Horaninow, two tuberiform productions from China, of which one was nearly allied to *Mylitta australis*, Berk., and the other, marked *Pachyma Coniferarum*, Horaninow, was evidently identical with the Tuckahoe or Indian Bread of the United States, *Pachyma Cocos*, Fries.

At a later period, specimens of a drug, known in China under the name of Pe-foo-ling, were shown by Mr. Daniel Hanbury to Mr. Kippist, who at once pointed out their identity with *Lycoperdon solidum* of the 'Flora Virginica,' *Pachyma Cocos*, Fries.

The subject was brought to my especial notice by Dr. Hooker; and having ascertained the identity of the productions of Mr. Hanbury and Prof. Horaninow, I thought that a short note on it might possibly be acceptable to the Society; and the more so, as Mr. Hanbury has a second production very nearly allied, while I am in possession of a third very distinct though allied substance, through Prof. Horaninow.

The best introduction to my note will be an extract from a letter received by me from Mr. Hanbury:—

"There are *two* Chinese esculent *Fungi*, which I think are worthy of notice. My attention was first drawn to them while examining some specimens of Chinese Materia Medica, by stumbling on the following passage in Loureiro's 'Flora Cochinchinensis' (ed. Willd. 1793, p. 710):—

"'Ad radices Pinorum sylvestrium magnæ longævitatis in provincia boreali Chinensi *Su chuyen* gigni solent quædam tubera, subrotunda, magna, scabra, fusca, intus albissima, quæ ab Europæis vocantur *Radix Sinensis alba*, a Cochinchinensibus *Bach phuc linh*, ab ipsis vero Sinensibus *Pĕ fú lin*. Horum tuberum decocto feliciter utuntur in praxi medica, præcipue in morbis pulmonum et vesicæ.

"'Radix Sinensis rubra provenit ex diversa planta, quæ a Linnæo dicitur *Smilax China*.'

"Nor was my curiosity diminished by finding in Endlicher's 'Enchiridion Botanicum' (p. 144) the following allusion to the same subject:—

"'In annosis *Pinus Massonianæ* Lamb. radicibus apud Sinas gigni solent tubera (vulgo *Pe-fu-lin*, Radix Sinensis alba) magna, subrotunda, extus scabra, fusca, intus albida, insipida, tactu ceracea, quorum decocto in morbis pulmonum et vesicæ utuntur.'

"I therefore wrote to my brother Thomas Hanbury of Shanghai, who obtained for me not only the substance called *Pe-foo-ling*, but a second, known as *Choo-ling*, together with some cakes said to be made from one or both of them. These cakes, or an imitation of them, are commonly sold in the streets of Shanghai; and the cry of the itinerant vendors—*Â Hoo Ka Foo-ling Ka!*—is one of the first of the many strange sounds to salute the ear of the newly-arrived foreigner.

"With respect to the *Foo-ling* itself, my first impression was to regard it as the rhizome of some species of *Smilax*, allied to *S. China*, L., the source of the drug known as *China Root*. Such was the opinion of the older writers, as Martini, who, in his 'Novus Atlas Sinensis' (1655), describes it as being the *true* China Root. Cleyer also, in his 'Specimen Medicinæ Sinicæ' (1682), says of it*, 'Est idem quod Lusitanice dicitur Pao de China, nisi quod album et multo melius sit rubeo illo, et etiam carius multo.'

"I had soon, however, to alter my opinion on testing a decoction of the *Foo-ling* with iodine and finding it to contain no starch, the abundant presence of that body being a marked character of the Smilax rhizome. I found also, upon turning to the 'Herbarium Amboinense' (xi. 123), where Rumphius describes it as *Hoelen*, that its distinctness from China Root had been there noticed. Mr. Kippist, however, soon settled the question, by pointing out to me in the 'Linnean Transactions†' a paper by Dr. James Macbride, of South Carolina, entitled "Some account of the *Lycoperdon solidum* of the Flora Virginica," read before the Society 3rd June, 1817; and at the same time laying before me a fine series of specimens of *Lycoperdon solidum*, with which plant it was evident the Chinese *Pe-foo-ling* was, if not identical, at least very nearly related.

"Of the *Choo-ling*, I have nothing to tell you, except that, in common with the *Pe-foo-ling*, it is described and figured in the great Chinese Herbal, the *Pun-tsaou*."

Mr. Hanbury has, in addition to these remarks, furnished me with a translation of that portion of the 'Pun-tsaou' which relates to these productions, which I have the pleasure of now laying before the Society‡.

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* *Medicamenta simplicia*, No. 189.

† Vol. xii. p. 368.

‡ *Fuh-ling* and *Choo-ling*.—Abstract of the account given in the great

A microscopical examination of the several specimens of Foo-ling from Messrs. Horaninow and Hanbury, and a comparison with a fine series from South Carolina, sent to me by Mr. Curtis,

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Chinese Herbal, 'Pun-tsaou-kang-muh,' Chap. 37. sect. 4. (Translated by the Rev. W. C. Milne.)

茯苓 *Fuh-ling*: synonyms 伏菟 *Fuh-too*, — *too* being a name given to it because it is found on the same tree as the *Too-sze*, another medicinal plant; or rather, as some say, because it resembles a small hare.

松腴 *Sung-yu*, a name derived from its connexion with the pine-tree.

不死麪 *Puh-sze-mien*, literally *Undying-flower*.

伏神 *Fuh-shin*, which name is restricted to a species to be found clinging to the root of the pine. Such, it is presumed, contains the finest essence of the pine. One of the fairy tales says, that there are pieces of this species to be found as big as a man's fist, one of which, if you sling it as an amulet round your person, will discomfit a hundred devils, in full proof of its divine origin.

In describing the Fuh-ling, one author observes that both it and the species called Fuh-shin grow under the large pines on the heights and valleys of lofty mountains, and that they may be gathered in the second and eighth moons [*i. e.* during spring and autumn].

Another writer remarks, that samples come from Yuh-chow as large as a vessel with a capacity of three or four shings [pints]. The outer skin is black, with small wrinkles on it; underneath it is fine and white. It appearance is that of a small tortoise; and that with a reddish tinge is not unlike a frog after being imbedded underground for thirty years.

A third writer notes that Fuh-ling is produced in the Tai-shan mountains of the province of Shantung, but that the best kind is decidedly that of the Hwa-shan hills of Shen-se.

According to the testimony of a fourth writer, wherever large pines flourish you have the Fuh-ling; but as at Hwa-shan there stands an immense number of old firs, you have there excellent specimens.

A fifth observer remarks, that pines of 1000 years old are sure to have the Fuh-ling; but a sixth observes, that after the resin of the pine has fallen on the ground and remained there 1000 years, it is changed into Fuh-ling. When you see the pine-tree turn red, you have the Fuh-ling. Fuh-shin is a product of the pine superior to the Fuh-ling.

At present all the hills of the Hwa-shan range produce it. It clings to the under-roots of the pine-trees, and grows leafless and flowerless, as large as a man's fist. Sometimes underground you meet with it so big as to be several catties* in weight. There are two varieties, red and white. Some say it is the gum of the fir-tree, metamorphosed; and others, that it is the excrescence of the spurious pine-tree. But down to the present day there are people who constantly meet with the Fuh-ling under masses of very old pines which have long been cut down, and whose trunks, branches, and twigs lie about rotten and decaying.

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* The catty equals 1¼ lb.

as also with a portion of an authentic specimen of Schweinitz, show that they are all identical. The structure varies a little with age, and in Horaninow's specimens there are abundant very

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To procure it, a plot of ground is cleared and probed with an iron barbed instrument. Should any Fuh-ling be there, it will be impossible to pull out the instrument again, except by digging about it.

[Under this heading some legends are given, which it is needless to translate, as they would be unintelligible, and (as the author hints regarding one) are treated with little faith.]

Five forms of Fuh-ling are mentioned as of medicinal use, viz.:—

1. Ordinary Fuh-ling.
2. Red Fuh-ling.
3. Fuh-ling bark.
4. Fuh-shin.
5. Shin-muh or Hwang-shin-tsoh, a rare species found in the heart of the Fuh-shin: one of its names signifies *Yellow-fir-knot.*

In the preparation of this medicinal plant, whoever uses the bark must put away the heart of the Fuh-ling, then pound the bark small in a basin of water, take off the scum and filter the water. An erroneous application of this may prove hurtful to the eye. To make it into powders or pills, let it be boiled thoroughly two or three times, and then dried.

Its taste and smell are agreeable, and not poisonous.

The class of diseases for which it is used are, to sum them up generally, pains in the chest, severe ague, great debility, depression of spirits, stoppage of urine, want of sleep, excess of phlegm, dropsy, affections of the kidneys, violent retching, rheumatism, infantile convulsions, fatigue in body and mind, dysentery, disease in the groin, and female complaints.

豬 苓 *Choo-ling*, derives its name, first, from its resemblance in colour to the fæces of the pig (*Choo*); and secondly, from its being found lying here and there as droppings from the tree upon which it is parasitic. Its other names indicate the same, viz.

豭 豬 屎 *Kia-choo-she*, literally *Hog's-dung.*

豕 橐 *She-tŏk*, literally *Pig's-entrails?*

地 烏 桃 *Te-woo-taou*, literally *Earth-walnuts.*

The following is an abridged summary of the opinions of various Chinese observers relative to the Choo-ling.

It is found principally on the heights and valleys of Hang-shan*, as also in Shuh-chow and Seih-chow.

It is picked up in spring and autumn. It is a parasite on the Fung-shoo tree [*Acacia* sp.?], though also found upon other trees. It much resembles the Fuh-ling.

The skin of the Choo-ling is black, but the flesh is white and firm. It can be used only after scraping off this skin. In preparing it for medicinal purdelicate threads which traverse the mass in every direction; but the nature of the bodies of which the greater part of the substance is composed, their form, and chemical characters are precisely the same, and there can be no doubt that they all belong to one and the same category.

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* [Either in the province of Kiang-nan, or in that of Hoo-nan.]

This matter consists of irregular bodies, varying very greatly in size, often globular, but frequently forming broad bands with transverse markings and clefts, exhibiting no trace of starch under iodine, and without the slightest appearance of an investing membrane. This substance has been submitted to chemical investigation by Professor Ellett of South Carolina College, and has been ascertained to consist entirely of pure pectine of Braconnot. It is quite insoluble in water, though it dissolves in alkaline solutions, forming neutral pectates, whence the pectic acid is separated, by the addition of muriatic acid, in the form of a colourless jelly. By a particular management, with the details of which I am not acquainted, this jelly may be prepared so as to form an agreeable article for the dessert*.

It is not surprising, therefore, that it is manufactured in China into a popular and nutritious food. It is probable that the cakes which are made of it are regarded as medicinal as well as economical; and it is curious that Prof. Ellett remarks that the nutritious jelly formed from the Tuckahoe is an excellent antidote against several of the most powerful mineral poisons.

The structure of the Choo-ling is somewhat different from that of the Foo-ling. The several parts are far smaller in their dimensions, and there are none of the streaked and incised bands. The greater part of the mass consists of short, sometimes forked, and

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poses, scrape off the coarse skin with a copper knife, cut the Choo-ling into thin slices, and steep them in Tung-lew† water for a whole night; drain off the water thoroughly; pack the slices in a bundle of Shing-ma‡ leaves for a day, and, on removing the wrapper, they will be quite dry and fit for use. The smell and taste of the Choo-ling are mild, sweet, and not poisonous—something like the Fuh-ling.

The diseases for which it is generally used are, severe ague, severe dropsy, long-suppressed urine, debility and age, abdominal swellings attended with violent pains, depression of spirits, diseases in the groin, dysentery, and some affections peculiar to females in pregnancy.

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* See "Observations on Tuckahoe," in Gardener's Chronicle, 1848, p. 829.

† [If Tung-lew is the name of a place, it is in the department of Che-chow, province of Ngan-hwuy.]

‡ *Shing-ma*, literally the *Ascending Hemp*: it is described in the 'Pun-tsaou,' chap. 13. fol. 29.

sometimes torulose linear bodies, varying, however, much in outline; and dispersed among them are a number of small granules, many of which contain a minute nucleus; while other larger bodies, exhibiting one or two faint traces of concentric circles, are scattered about, exactly like the asci of a truffle, but containing only a very small irregular nucleus. Treated with the same chemical tests as the Foo-ling, it exhibits precisely the same reaction. There is not the slightest trace of starch or cellulose, and it is evident that the structure is not accordant with that of any Fungus or phænogamous Tuber.

As there is some outward resemblance between this production and the tuberiform body which precedes the growth of *Peziza tuberosa*, I have made a comparative examination of the two, and though there is some resemblance as regards chemical reaction, the structure is totally different. In the *Peziza* tuber the whole mass consists of large threads with very thick gelatinous walls, and an abundant proteinous endochrome.

No fungus has ever been found on the American or Chinese tubers, and, unfortunately, *Pachyma tuber regium*, which gives rise to a species of *Lentinus*, as figured by Rumphius, is quite unknown. It is probably, however, of the same nature with the Pietra funghaja or Fungus-stone of Italy (a mere mass of earth and mycelium), which produces the edible *Polyporus tuberaster* even in our own hothouses.

Unfortunately but little light is thrown upon the real nature of these productions by all the specimens and information we possess. Dr. Macbride asserts that the Tuckahoe originates between the wood and bark of *living* roots; that it gradually detaches the bark, while it spreads round the wood and converts it into a substance similar to itself; and that if it comes in contact with the root of another tree, that root is also assimilated with it. Specimens, however, are wanting to show this transitional state.

I have still to notice briefly the third production sent to me by Prof. Horaninow, of which I forward a portion for your inspection. It is evidently closely allied to the native bread of Australia, but differs in the reddish, not black, cuticle, which does not crack and peel off, the total absence of an intermediate stratum between the cuticle and central mass, and the want of large clavate cells amongst the linear bodies of which the central mass is composed. The internal substance is marbled like a truffle; but there is not a trace of fruit, and in consequence, together with *Mylitta australis*, it must be considered of very doubtful affinity.

Notes on *Abuta*, a genus of *Menispermeæ*. By N. GRISEBACH, Professor of Botany in the University of Göttingen. Communicated by Dr. J. D. HOOKER, F.L.S.

[Read March 18th, 1858.]

THE *Menispermeæ* of tropical America, though less numerous than those of the East Indies, are in a state of some confusion; and when I studied the West Indian forms for my intended Flora of those islands, Aublet's *Abuta* seemed to require a particular investigation. Miers had reduced correctly to *Abuta* Persoon's genus *Trichoa* (*Batschia*, Thunb.), but at the same time he excluded *Abuta concolor*, Poepp., which Endlicher before him had referred to *Trichoa*. From this South American species, and from the West Indian *Cocculus domingensis*, which, together with some other forms, he considered congeners, Miers constructed his new genus *Anelasma* (Ann. Nat. Hist. 2nd ser. vii. p. 37 *seq.*). The result of my inquiries is, however, at variance with his views, and the object of these remarks is to prove that *Abuta* is a distinct genus of *Cocculeæ*, comprising Aublet's and Poeppig's species, and that *Cocculus domingensis* does not belong to the same. The character of *Abuta*, which, as Miers has well suggested, approaches most to the East Indian genus *Tiliacora* (distinct by a greater number of carpels), is the following:—

Abuta, Aubl. CHAR. GEN. *Sepals* 6, biserial, the interior larger. *Petals* 0. ♂: *Stamens* 6. ♀: *Ovaries* 3; styles cylindrical, uncinate. *Drupes* large, ovoid: the cavity divided by a thin vertical plate of the endocarp, penetrating from the base to the arch of the seed. *Seed* completely inflexed, with the inner sides flat and accumbent to the plate: *endosperm* thick, ruminated, and separated by numerous horizontal incisures penetrating almost to the middle: *embryo* inflexed-cylindrical, almost equalling in length the endosperm, and included by its central channel.—Woody vines; leaves *leathery, entire, with the petiole thickened at the top;* flowers *small, arranged in axillary racemose panicles.*

The materials upon which this character has been constructed are: 1st, flowers of both sexes and fruit of *A. rufescens*, Aubl., from the Rio Negro, in the Brazilian Collection of Spruce (♂, *Abuta*, no. 2; ♀, no. 2840; fruit, no. 2803); 2nd, male flowers and fruit from the same (♂, no. 2829; fruit, no. 2102).

The genus is distinct from *Cocculus* chiefly by its ovoid (not compressed) drupes, by its ruminated endosperm, and by wanting petals: but its character, as given by different authors, was either incomplete or erroneous. Thus, if we compare our specimens with the analysis of *A. concolor*, as represented by Poeppig (Nov. Gen. t. 190), his 3 petals do not exist, the monadelphy is only a slight adherence of the stamens at the base itself, and his embryo (figured erroneously on the inner side of the endosperm, and bearing foliaceous cotyledons) is merely a thickening of the endocarpic dissepiment, the real embryo having been overlooked in the interior channel of the endosperm. Miers, on the other hand, of whom I have compared such materials as exist in Sir W. Hooker's and Bentham's herbaria, was mistaken, in consequence of the incompleteness of the specimens, in his character of *Anelasma*, which he describes as apetalous, and presenting an exalbuminose embryo with large thick cotyledons,—though Poeppig, with respect to *A. concolor*, had given a nearly correct idea of the large ruminated albumen, formed exactly in the same way as in *A. rufescens*, and though *Cocculus domingensis*, the second species of his genus *Anelasma*, exhibits 6 petals in its male flower. A seed of the latter, which had been examined by Miers, I found not impregnated, and in consequence the drupe filled only partially by a dead tissue, taken possibly for an exalbuminose embryo.

Abuta rufescens, Aubl., is characterized by ovate, pointed, five-nerved leaves, velvety on their under side, and by the inflorescence and the ovaries downy. Its apparent synonyms are *Batschia racemosa* and *conferta*, Thunb. (Nov. Act. Ups. v. t. 2. f. 1, 2,—a tolerable representation of the genus), both forms from New Granada,—the range of the species comprising the whole of equatorial America from that country to the Amazons and Guiana.

A. concolor, Poepp., approaching in habit to *Cocculus domingensis*, is distinguished by elliptical polished leaves, the primary veins of which are separate at the base itself, and the tertiary veinlets not prominent. Its synonyms are, *Anelasma Spruceanum*, Miers!, *A. guianense*, Miers!, and probably *Cocculus lævigatus*, Mart. Its geographical range comprises a still larger area, viz. equatorial Brazil!, Goyaz (Gardn. no. 3567!), Cayenne (Martin).

Notes on Arctic Plants. By E. Dickie, Esq., M.D., A.L.S., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Belfast.

[Read April 15th, 1858.]

Dr. J. D. Hooker, in April 1856, communicated to the Linnean Society "Remarks on some Collections of Arctic Plants." It being desirable that as many facts as possible should be placed on record respecting the vegetation of the North Polar circle, I have thought it right to put together notes on small collections made at various periods by some of my former pupils, while in medical charge of whaling vessels.

The specimens were contributed by Messrs. W. F. Clarke, A. K. Clark, Maitland, Philips, Craig, and Sutherland.

The localities extend on the east side of Davis's Straits, from lat. 69½° N. to 76° N.; and on the west side from 65° N. to 74° N.

One of these gentlemen, Dr. P. C. Sutherland, now of Port Natal, made good collections when attached to Penny's and Inglefield's expeditions; records of these are appended to the published accounts of these voyages.

Ranunculus nivalis, *L.*	Cape Lawson; Black Hook.
R. hyperboreus, *Rottb.*	Operniwick (full flower July 15); Durban Harbour.
Papaver nudicaule, *L.*	Operniwick (full flower July 15); Cape Lawson (full flower June 22); Duck Islands; North Foreland; Exeter Bay; Durban Harbour.
Draba alpina, *Wahl.*	Black Hook (full flower June 14); Pond's Bay.
D. rupestris, *R. Br.*	Cape Lawson (full flower June 22); Frau Islands (full flower July 15); Cape Searle; Durban Harbour.
Cardamine bellidifolia, *L.*	Frau Islands (flower July 15).
Vesicaria arctica, *Richards.*	Black Hook (flower July 27).
Platypetalum purpurascens, *R. Br.*	Black Hook, sea-level to 500 feet.
Cochlearia fenestrata, *R. Br.*	Cape Searle.
C. anglica, *D.C.*	Cape Dudley Digges; Durban.
Silene acaulis, *L.*	Operniwick (flower July 15); Black Hook; Exeter Bay.
Lychnis apetala, *L.*	Operniwick (flower July 15); Cape Searle; Durban.
Stellaria longipes, *Goldie*	Durban.
Arenaria rubella, *Hook.*	Exeter Bay; Durban.
A. Rossii, *R. Br.*	Operniwick.
Honckeneya peploides, *Ehrh.*	Operniwick; Rugged Rock.
Cerastium alpinum, *L.*	Black Hook; North Foreland; Exeter Bay; Cape Searle (flower August 23); Durban; Cumberland Inlet.
Oxytropis campestris, *D.C.*	Pond's Bay (flower July 27).
Astragalus alpinus, *L.*	Pond's Bay (flower July 27).

Dryas octopetala, *L.*	Cape Searle.
D. integrifolia, *Vahl*	Cape Lawson (flower June 22); Cape Dudley Digges; Cape Searle.
Potentilla nivea, *L.*	Cape Lawson (flower June 22); Black Hook (flower June 24); Duck Islands; Cape Searle; Pond's Bay; Durban.
Epilobium latifolium, *L.*	Cape Searle (flower August 23); Cape Dudley Digges, sea-level to 500 feet; Durban.
Saxifraga tricuspidata, *Retz*	Cape Searle (flower August 21); Cape Dudley Digges.
S. nivalis, *L.*	Operniwick; Cape Searle (flower August 21); Black Hook; Durban.
S. cæspitosa, *L.*	Pond's Bay; Operniwick; Waigat Strait; Cape Searle (August 21 in flower).
S. cernua, *L.*	Pond's Bay; Operniwick; Cape Searle (in flower August 23); Durban.
S. rivularis, *L.*	Mollymoak Head.
S. rivularis, var. hyperborea	Black Hook, three miles inland.
S. oppositifolia, *L.*	Cape Lawson (flower June 22); Exeter Bay; Waigat Strait.
Galium pusillum, *L.*	Cape Dudley Digges.
Gnaphalium supinum, *L.*	Durban (September 1, in flower); Cumberland Inlet.
Arnica montana, *L.*	Frau Islands; Cape Searle; Durban.
Erigeron uniflorum, *L.*	Cape Searle.
Campanula linifolia, *A. D.C.*	Cape Searle (flower August 21); Durban.
Vaccinium uliginosum, *L.*	Operniwick; Durban (flower Sept. 1).
Azalea procumbens, *L.*	Operniwick; Duck Islands; Durban (flower July 13).
Pyrola rotundifolia, *L.*	Cape Dudley Digges; Durban, sea-level to 200 feet (flower September 1).
Cassiopea tetragona, *Don*	Operniwick; Exeter Bay; Black Hook, sea-level to 500 feet.
Ledum palustre, *L.*	Durban; Cumberland Inlet.
Phyllodoce taxifolia, *Don*	Durban (flower August 21).
Rhododendron Lapponicum, *L.*	Cape Lawson (flower June 22); Durban (flower September 1).
Arctostaphylos alpina, *Sprengel*	Exeter Bay; Durban.

Menyanthes trifoliata, *L.*	Exeter Bay.
Armeria maritima, *Willd.*	Cape Searle.
Diapensia Lapponica, *L.*	Frau Islands.
Mertensia maritima, *Don*	E. side of Searle Roads.
Pedicularis hirsuta, *L.*	Cape Lawson (flower June 22); Operniwick (flower July 6); Black Hook (flower July 12).
Empetrum nigrum, *L.*	Operniwick, sea-level to 800 feet (flower July 15).
Polygonum viviparum, *L.*	Cape Searle; Operniwick; Durban.
Oxyria reniformis, *Hill*	Operniwick, sea-level to 400 feet (flower July 15).
Salix arctica, *R. Br.*	Operniwick; Four Island Point; Exeter Bay; North Foreland; Durban.
S. herbacea, *L.*	Operniwick (flower July 15).
Tofieldia borealis, *Wahl.*	Durban; Operniwick.
Juncus biglumis, *L.*	Durban.
Luzula campestris, *R. Br.*	Operniwick; Frau Islands; North Foreland; Cape Lawson; Cape Searle.
L. hyperborea, *R. Br.*	Durban; Cumberland Inlet.
Festuca brevifolia, *R. Br.*	Durban Harbour.
Poa abbreviata, *R. Br.*	Durban Harbour.
P. cæsia, *Sm.*	North Foreland.
P. arctica, *Hook.*?	Operniwick, sea-level to 1000 feet.
Phippsia algida, *R. Br.*	Cape Dudley Digges; Cumberland Inlet.
Hierochloe pauciflora, *R. Br.*	Cape Searle.
Alopecurus alpinus, *Sm.*	Cape Lawson; Cape Searle; Black Hook; Cumberland Inlet.
Trisetum subspicatum, *Beauv.*	Cape Searle; Durban.
Eriophorum vaginatum, *L.*	Black Hook; Operniwick.
E. polystachyum, *L.*	Black Hook; Durban.
Carex nardina, *Fries*	Cape Searle; Waigat; Operniwick; Durban.
C. rupestris, *All.*, No. 2.	Cape Lawson.
C. glareosa, *Wahl.*	Waigat Strait; Durban; Cumberland Inlet.
C. fuliginosa, *Sternb. & Hoppe*	Cape Searle; Black Hook.
C. stans, *Drejer*	Cape Searle; Durban.
C. compacta, *R. Br.*	Operniwick.
Lycopodium Selago, *L.*	Cape Lawson; Durban, sea-level to 800 feet.
Equisetum arvense, *L.*	Durban Harbour.
Cystopteris fragilis, *Bernh.*	Black Hook, at 400 feet.

On a new species of *Bellevalia* from Mount Ida. By MAXWELL T. MASTERS, Esq., Lecturer on Botany at St. George's Hospital, &c. Communicated by the SECRETARY.

[Read May 6, 1858.]

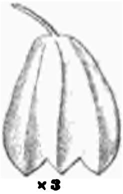
AMONG the plants collected on Mount Ida by the medical officers attached to the Civil Hospital at Renkioi, during the Crimean war, is what appears to be a new species of *Muscari*, or rather of *Bellevalia*, Kunth. For this opportunity of describing it, I am indebted to my friends Drs. Armitage and Playne; and I regret that the name proposed for it (supposing it to be an undescribed species of *Muscari*) is not applicable. Under this name, *Muscari latifolium*, it has been described by Dr. Kirk, one of its discoverers, in a paper read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, in January, and reported in the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' for April. But though in habit and external appearance it presents the greatest resemblance to the species of *Muscari*, yet the form of the perianth and the consolidated condition of the styles and stigmata necessitate its being placed in the genus *Bellevalia* of Kunth. If I am right in this conjecture, I would venture to propose the name of *Bellevalia Muscarioides* for it, and thus to define its characteristics more fully than has been done in the report above referred to.

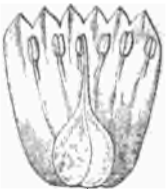
Bellevalia. Floribus inferioribus campanulatis basi angulatis pedicellatis horizontaliter patentibus vel pendentibus; superioribus tubulosis sessilibus approximatis neutris; folio unico erecto oblongo-acuto versus basin attenuato.

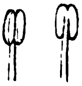
Descr.—*Habit*, that of the species of *Botryanthus* or *Muscari*, Kunth.—*Bulb* ovate. *Leaf* erect, oblong-acute, tapering towards the base, 6–8 inches long, greatest width 8–10 lines. *Scape* erect, twice the length of the leaves, bearing an oblong crowded raceme 1–2 inches long; lower pedicels horizontal or pendent, 2–3 lines long, decreasing in length upwards; uppermost flowers sessile. *Bracts* minute, membranaceous, lanceolate. *Perianth* in perfect flowers purple, 2–3 lines long, deciduous, campanulate, angular at the base, not contracted at the throat, limb divided into six short-ovate connivent lobes. Upper flowers azure-blue, tubular, sessile, barren. *Stamens* six, arising from the middle of the tube of the perianth, included. Anthers adnate, bluish. *Ovary* deeply three-lobed, slightly rugose on the surface, three-celled, each cell containing two large flattened ovules superposed. *Style* one, tapering, as long as the ovary, included. *Stigma* entire

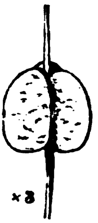
Fruit membranaceous, three-celled. *Seeds* two in each cell, large, compressed, testa brown.

The habit and general appearance of this plant are so entirely those of the species of *Botryanthus* or *Muscari*, Kunth, that some doubt may well be entertained as to whether this may not be merely a variety of one of the species of one or other of those genera. If so, the validity of the genus *Bellevalia*, as distinct from the above-mentioned, will be much impaired. In the meantime, as the present plant agrees entirely with the genus *Bellevalia* in the characters derived from the perianth and reproductive organs, no other course seems open than to consider it a new species of that genus.









Contributiones ad Acaciarum Australiæ Cognitionem. By Dr. Ferdinand Mueller, Government Botanist, and Director of the Melbourne Botanic Garden, Victoria. Communicated by George Bentham, Esq., V.P.L.S., with notes on the new species.

[Read May 6th, 1858.]

[Dr. Mueller's contributions are not only valuable for the number of new and well-marked species which he has added to this extensive and polymorphous genus, but still more so for the additional characteristic notes which enable us more or less to complete our knowledge of many species previously published from specimens so incomplete that they could scarcely be recognized. And there is still very much that is doubtful, chiefly from the difficulty of procuring specimens in fruit, or, when procured, of matching them with certainty with the flowering specimens. In so far as the specimens have admitted of it, I have, at Dr. Mueller's request, carefully compared his species with those nearly allied to them, and added any remarks which suggested themselves, at the end of his descriptions. In the few cases where I clearly identified them with others previously described, I have given the published names, adding his manuscript ones for the purpose of reference, and retaining his characters as completing our previous knowledge of the plants. The following general observations by Dr. Mueller were contained in the letter to Sir W. Hooker, which accompanied this paper.—G. B.]

The Uninerves, although comprising such a large array of species in the southern latitudes of Australia, are exceedingly rare within the tropics. Indeed, only two desert plants of wide range, *A. Sentis* (doubtfully combined by Mr. Bentham with *A. decora*) and *A. salicina*, Ldl., accompany some of their usual companions as far as North Australia; and only a solitary new one, allied to *A. elliptica*, was observed in the Gregorian journey. Those of this group, which extend to subtropical latitudes in East Australia, are for the greater part identical with southern forms (for instance, *Acacia falcata*, *penninervis*, *suaveolens*, *oleifolia*); still *A. podalyrifolia* and *A. prominens*, from Moreton Bay and Wide Bay, are not to be found in Australia Felix. The plant referred by Mr. Bentham, in the 'Linnæa,' to the last-mentioned species, is assuredly distinct, and probably *A. lunata*, Sieber. A new species, of this section, allied to *A. vestita*, seems to be restricted to the warmer parts of the east coast, while my southern collections exhibit three other unknown kinds. I feel very reluctant to combine our common *A. reclinata* with what I assumed to be *A. leprosa*, which is with us a rare species, occurring towards the sources of the Yarra. Unfortunately, many kinds ripen the fruits so rarely, that one of the best specific characters for distinction in this genus also remains often beyond avail. *A. imbricata*, from Spencer's Gulf, belongs to the Uninerves, not to *A. conferta* amongst *Brunioideæ*, which I noticed near Wide Bay. The habitat "Ponindi," mentioned under *A. verniciflora* in the 'Linnæa,' vol. xxvi., belongs to *A. dodonæifolia*, Bauer having, no doubt, collected it on the very spot, near Port Lincoln. *A. salicina* is remarkable for the scarlet arillus which surrounds the seed,—a character in which, as far as I know, only *A. melanoxylon* participates. *Acacia gladiiformis* and *A. hakeoides* seem combinable. Nearly related to them is *A. notabilis*, a desert plant of Spencer's Gulf and Lake Torrens, but scarcely referable to *A. obtusata*, Sieb., a mountain-plant of East Australia. I venture also to deviate from Mr. Bentham's opinion when he unites *A. microcarpa* (singular for the smallness of its fruit) with *A. buxifolia*; for the figure in Sir W. Hooker's 'Icones Plantarum' seems to exhibit something very different.

The section Brachybotryæ is not well represented in the tropics. We observed of it, in Mr. Gregory's expedition, only two new species,—one with winged fruit, the other an *Acacia* from N.W. Australia, mentioned by Mr. Bentham under *A. melanoxylon* as imperfectly known from Cunningham's collection, and of which a full description will be found in the accompanying pages. Both show the rather unusual character amongst phyllodineous *Acaciæ*, of being deprived of the strophiolum. *A. complanata* and *A. venulosa* are not found beyond the warmer parts of East Australia. Unless imperfect specimens misled me in judging, I may pronounce that *A. pendula* and *A. sclerophylla* extend through Central Australia to Arnhem's Land, where *A. translucens* was likewise noticed. We possess a common desert-plant in South Australia and Australia Felix, enumerated in the 'Linnæa' (1856) as *A. elongata*; it seems to me not identical with the Blue Mountain plant, which I have compared, but rather to belong to *A. viscidula*. *A. multinervia* is found rarely in this colony; but quite common is *A. homalophylla*, from Lake Torrens to the Darling and Murray, where *A. stenophylla* likewise occurs. In a retrospective view it will be seen that 64 well-marked species alone occur in the collections of the North Australian Expedition, of which, after a patient scrutiny, I am obliged to admit 33 as new. By a further addition of some unpublished extratropical kinds, already contained in my former collections, the number of Australian Acacias becomes advanced to beyond 300, notwithstanding that some reductions of former species have been effected on this occasion. Most singular is the vast preponderance of *Juliferæ* in N. Australia, being nearly equal in number to those of all other sections collectively. Only 4 desert-species traverse Australia from south to north; and 8 only have hitherto been traced from Western Australia into the south-eastern portion of this continent. If, on the contrary, I rightly unite *Acacia cuspidata* with *A. diffusa*, not one of the Tasmanian species shows itself restricted to that island, except *A. axillaris*.

Mr. Gregory observes that no pinnate-leaved *Acacia* is harboured by the interior of West Australia.

Series I. *Phyllodineæ*.

§ 1. *Aphyllæ*.

1. Acacia spinescens, *Bth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 322, pl. 2.

Ad sinum Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi*. Ad sinum St. Vincent's Gulf. prope montes Barossa Range. Ad flumen Onkaparinga.

Legumina glabra coriacea valde curvata fusca basi acuta apice obtusa enervia tenuiter marginata, intus continua inter semina valde contracta, 1½" longa v. breviora, 1½''' latitudine vix excedentia. *Semina* turgide ovata 1''' tantum longa nitentia sordide obscuro-fusea utrinque areola cinerascenti notata. *Strophiolum* pallidum cymbiformi-acuminatum dimidium semen saltem æquans.

§ 2. *Alatæ.*

2. Acacia Muelleri, *Benth. in Linnæa,* xxvi. p. 603. (Acacia megaphylla, *Ferd. Mueller,* MS.)

In ditione districtus Portus Lincoln, *C. Wilhelmi.*

Phyllodia crasso-coriacea raro oblongo-lanceolata. *Capitula* læte lutea. *Calyx* 1''' circiter longus glaber campanulato-cylindraceus; dentes breves triangulares *conniventes. Petala* lanceolato-linearia inferne cohærentia. *Legumina* coriacea fusca compressa oblonga ad crassum marginem flexuosa oligosperma circ. 1½" longa, fere ¼" lata, in stipitem brevem contracta, intus continua. *Semina* compresso-ovata e sordide cano et nigro variegata. *Strophiolum* lividum cymbiformi-lanceolatum acuminatum in funiculum longissimum varie implexum rufum transiens.

[In publishing this species as *A. Muelleri,* I stated my reasons for not adopting Dr. Müller's manuscript name, which appeared to me too little appropriate in a genus which contains so many species with phyllodia twice or three times as large.—G. B.]

§ 3. *Armatæ.*

3. Acacia armata, *R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. vol. v. p. 463.

Ad sinum Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi.*

§ 4. *Triangulares.*

4. Acacia pravifolia, n. sp. Puberula, *ramulis* rigidis *spinescentibus* teretibus striatis, stipulis brevibus setaceis v. subulatis deciduis, phyllodiis parvis triangularibus crasso-coriaceis paucinerviis acutis mucronatis, angulo superiore valde protracto obtuso eglanduloso, capitulis subsessilibus v. breviter pedunculatis axillaribus solitariis, *bracteolis magnis subcordatis,* sepalis spathulatis diu cohærentibus corollam dimidiam æquantibus margine ciliolatis, *leguminibus pubescentibus spiraliter contortis.*

In montibus Flinders et Elder's Range, et ad Crystal Brook.

Phyllodia 1½–3''' longa et lata, iis *A. decipientis* non absimilia, nervo infimo magis prominente. *Flores* 1''' longi. *Calyx* satis laxus. *Legumina* circ. 1½''' lata.

Illustris Bentham forsan optime judicans hancce speciem cum sua *A. sublanata* combinat, tacens autem de bracteolarum indole et ramorum rigiditate pungente. Nec vidit pedunculorum brevitatem. *Le-*

gumina pæne cincinnata contorta affinitatem cum *A. obliqua* et *A. acinacea* demonstrant.

[Dr. Mueller's specimens were so very imperfect, that I was unable to detect any specific difference between them and *A. sublunata*. The branches in Bauer's specimen are not pungent; but they are almost as stiff as in Mueller's, and they may not unlikely become pungent. The bracts, however, in Bauer's plant certainly are not such as Müller describes them; they are broad at the base, with a narrow subulate point as long as the flower.—G. B.]

5. Acacia obliqua, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* i. 334.

Prope montes Buffalo Range. Ad sinum St. Vincentii alibique in colonia South Australia.

Frutex pluripedalis, ramis sæpe arcuatis. *Ramuli* plurimi conspicue angulati. *Calyx* 5-partitus corollæ dimidium subæquans, laciniis spathulato-linearibus. *Legumina* fuscescentia ætate fere nigrita tenui-coriacea insigniter cincinnato-spiralia stipitata enervia circiter 1½''' lata. *Semina* subfusco-nigrescentia fere reniformia nitentia 2''' longa breviter pallide strophiolata.

Variat glabra et pubescens.

6. Acacia pravissima (*Ferd. Mueller, First Gen. Report*; *Benth.* in *Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 608, *adnot.*). Arborescens, glaberrima, virens, ramulis gracilibus angulosis, stipulis perminutis subulatis v. obliteratis, phyllodiis parvis tenui-coriaceis oblique triangularibus v. trapezoideis mucronulatis opacis imperfecte binerviis venosis supra basin glandulam gerentibus, angulo superiore rotundato-obtuso, racemis polycephalis phyllodia longe superantibus summis paniculam constituentibus, bracteis minutis cymbiformi-deltoideis, capitulis paucifloris, bracteolis rhomboideis fimbriatis, calyce obtuse 5-dentato petalis fere triplo breviore, leguminibus compressis linearibus tenuicoriaceis obtusis breviter stipitatis fuscescentibus enerviis margine repandis intus continuis, seminibus nigritis compresso-ovatis minutim livide strophiolatis vix areoligeris.

In vallibus et ad torrentium ripas tractus Buffalo Range et secus partes superiores fl. Snowy River.

Arbuscula v. *frutex* pulcherrimus flexilis altitudinem 20' attinens. *Cortex* sordide fuscus lævis. *Rami* sæpe recumbentes. *Ramuli* elongati adscendentes. *Phyllodia* utplurimum 3–4''' rarius ad 6''' longa et lata, sessilia, nervis antice evanescentibus, supero tenuiore. *Racemi* jam ante anthesin 1–2-unciales. *Flores* tantum e residuis annotinorum descripti. *Legumina* bipollicaria v. breviora, 2''' lata. *Semina* sesquilineam metientia.

Stirps quam maxime memorabilis, species triangulares, quibuscum phyllodiis convenit, cum quibusdam sectionis uninerviarum inflorescentia convenientium (e. g. *A. vestita*, *A. cultriformi*, et *A. scapuliformi*) conjungens. Anth. vere.

[This will probably prove a very distinct species, if more perfect specimens show the inflorescence to be normal. The capitula appear to be reduced to a single flower each, and are arranged in a simple raceme; but it is not impossible that the whole may be a monstrous or abnormal elongation of the axis of a single capitulum.—G. B.]

7. ACACIA STIPULOSA, n. sp. Glanduloso-pubescens, ramulis teretiusculis, *stipulis persistentibus setaceis inferne connatis* ciliolatis, phyllodiis confertis parvis oblique lanceolatis curvatis mucronatis tenuiter plurinerviis, margine supero prope medium glanduligero, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis monocephalis phyllodium superantibus capitulis globosis multifloris puberulis, bracteolis acutissimis, *sepalis* liberis linearibus obtusis *corollæ subæquilongis*, leguminibus coriaceis latolinearibus hispidulis curvatis sessilibus intus subcontinuis inter semina non contractis, seminibus ovatis leviter compressis lucenti-nigris utrinque impressis strophiolo pallido plicato triplo breviore suffultis.

Secus partes australes fluminis Victoriæ. *Hb. M.* No. 71.

Phyllodia 1¼–3''' longa, 1–1½''' lata, mucrone tenui terminata. *Stipulæ* 1–1½''' longæ. *Capitula* læte lutea. *Corolla* vix 1''' longa. *Legumen* circiter sesquipollicare acutum, 3''' latum, satis compressum dilute fuscum. *Semina* 1½''' longa.

Huc pertinere videtur *A. deltoidea β. pungens*, Bth. *l. c.* p. 333, vix autem varietas primaria *Cunninghami*.

[This plant differs from the true *A. deltoidea* chiefly in the hairy pod; it is also generally more downy; but I have still considerable doubts whether it will not prove a mere variety of *A. deltoidea*.—G. B.]

8. Acacia Gunnii, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.*, i. p. 332; *J. D. Hook. Fl. Tasman.*, t. xviii. (A. vomeriformis, *A. Cunn. ex Bth. l. c.*)

In montibus ad sinum St. Vincent's Gulf et coloniæ Victoriæ, e. g. Grampians, Mount Alexander, &c.

§ 5. *Pungentes.*

9. Acacia latipes, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 334. n. 40.

Ad sinum Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi.*

Quidem nec flores nec fructus vidi; speciem autem phyllodiorum forma facile recognitam hac occasione nolui præterire.

10. ACACIA PHLEBOCARPA, n. sp. Fruticosa, viscidula, parce puberula, mox glabrata, ramulis teretiusculis, phyllodiis patentibus angustolanceolatis acutis subsessilibus breviter mucronatis basi minute glanduligeris multinerviis æquilateris, nervo mediano prominente, stipulis triangularibus acuminatis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis monocephalis phyllodio parum v. dimidio brevioribus, sepalis oblongo-linea-

ribus obtusis demum liberis vix corollæ dimidium æquantibus, legumine fuscescente coriaceo arcuato acuto subsessili marginato compresso venoso imperfecte oblique septato, seminibus nitenti-nigris ovato-rotundis leniter compressis areolam circularem utrinque gerentibus strophiolo bilobo pallido basi amplexis.

Hab. In locis petræis ad ortum fluvii Seven Emu River sinus Carpentariæ. No. 41.

Frutex 2-5'. *Phyllodia* rigidula 1-1½" longa, 1½-2½''' lata. *Pedunculi* crassiusculi. *Flores* glutinosi 1''' paulo excedentes. *Legumina* 1-2" longa, circiter 2''' lata. *Semina* 1⅓''' longa.

[Closely allied to *A. cochlearis*, Labill. The phyllodia are rather thicker; the nerves, especially the lateral ones, less distinct; the minute brown stipules are broader, and the pod broader, thicker, with a more thickened margin, and much curved, that of *A. cochlearis* being nearly straight.—G. B.]

11. Acacia colletioides, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 336. n. 46.

Ad sinus St. Vincent's Gulf and Spencer's Gulf.

Legumen arcuatum v. cyclicum tenui-coriaceum 1-1⅓" longum, circiter 2''' latum, extus sordide fuscum, intus continuum sessile acuminatum. *Semina* obscure fusca nitentia ovato-globosa turgida 1''' paulo excedentia strophiolo cymbiformi fuscescente prædita.

12. ACACIA SICULÆFORMIS (*Cunn.*; *Benth. in Lond. Journ. Bot.* i. p. 337.—Acacia patens, *F. Muell.* MSS.). Glabra, erecta, ramulis teretiusculis, ***phyllodiis reverso-patentibus*** coriaceis angusto- et oblique lanceolatis basi angustatis apice acutis mucronatis uninerviis indistincte venulosis prope basin et juxta medium obscure glanduligeris, stipulis minutis agglutinatis lanceolato-subulatis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis phyllodia paulo superantibus monocephalis, capitulis globosis multifloris, leguminibus chartaceis linearibus rectis compressis enerviis spadiceis gracili-stipitatis intus continuis ad suturas flexuosis, *seminibus* ovatis leniter compressis minutissime strophiolatis obscure fuscis nitidis.

Ad rivos Hooker's et Sturt's Creek. No. 4.

Phyllodia 4-10'''' longa, 1-1½''' lata. *Flores* evoluti desunt. *Legumina* 1-1½''' longa et totidem lineas lata tenuiter marginata. *Semina* 1''' paulo excedentia.

A. diffusæ proxima.

Alteram hujus sectionis speciem tropicam et probabiliter *A. siculæformi* proximam absque floribus fructibusque vidi in montibus inter flumen Suttor et planitiem Peak Downs sitis.

[F. Mueller's specimens of *A. patens* appear to agree in every respect with the original ones of *A. siculæformis*.—G. B.]

13. Acacia Stuartiana, *Ferd. Muell. et Benth. in Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 609; *J. D. Hook. Fl. Tasman.* p. 104, t. 19.

Frutex orgyalis amplus v. humilior. *Semina* ovata satis turgida 1‴ paulo longiora e spadiceo nigrita lucida.

14. Acacia cuspidata, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* i. p. 337. n. 51.

Haud rara in colonia Victoriæ.

Legumina lato-linearia leniter compressa parum curvata fusca enervia marginata breviter stipitata acuminata 1½–3″ longa, 2‴ lata v. paulo latiora ad suturas recta intus continua, valvis coriaceis chartaceis. *Semina* atra vix nitidula ovata leniter compressa 1½–2‴ longa, strophiolo brevi crassiusculo sordide fulvescente suffulta.

15. Acacia Brownii, *Steudel, Nomencl. Bot.* i. p. 2.

Variis locis in Australia Felice.

Legumina chartacea dilute fusca. *Semina* nitida nigro-spadicea 1½‴ longa ovata leniter compressa strophiolo brevi fulvescente prædita.

16. Acacia rupicola, *Ferd. Mueller ex Benth. in Linnæa* xxvi. p. 610.

In montibus Lofty Range et ad flumen Bremer.

Legumina bipollicaria vel breviora circiter 2‴ lata fuscescentia compressa coriacea plus minusve curvata indistincte venulosa intus continua, basi stipitato-attenuata. *Semina* nigro-fusca nitidula circiter 2‴ longa compresso-ovata strophiolo pallido majusculo prædita.

17. Acacia sphacelata, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 338. n. 34. (A. tetragonophylla, *Ferd. Muell.* No. 6.)

In pascuis siccis subsalinis ad lacum Torrens.

Frutex divaricato-ramosissimus, raro arbuscula. *Rami* validi cano-nigrescentes. *Phyllodia* ¾–1½″ longa, ½–1‴ lata. *Pedunculi* axillares solitarii vix semunciales. *Sepala* linearia obtusa prorsus libera et distantia, corollæ dimidium æquantia apice non nigrescentia. *Bracteolæ* spathulato-lineares. *Legumina* sessilia compressa valde curvata marginata.

Specimina dubie huc relata, a cl. Bentham ad *A. Brownii* reducta.

18. Acacia ovoidea, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* i. p. 339, *f.* ; *Hook. Flor. Tasman.* p. 105. t. xx.

In paludosis et irriguis coloniæ South Australia affatim occurrens. In terra Gipps Land et aliis partibus coloniæ Victoriæ minus frequens quam *A. verticillata.*

19. Acacia verticillata, *W. Sp. Pl.* iv. p. 1049.

γ. *cephalantha,* phyllodiis tenuissimis setaceo-subulatis, spicis depauperatis ad capitula subglobosa reductis, calycibus corolla ter quaterve brevioribus.

Ad umbrosas subsalinas fluvii Yarra.

Varietas insignis solo peculiari orta clare in formam normalem transiens.

20. Acacia Riceana, *Henslow in the Botanist,* iii. p. 135.

In silvis densis montium ad Sealers' Cove.

Antea tantum in Tasmania reperta.

§ 6. *Calamiformes.*

21. ACACIA PINIFOLIA (*Benth. in Mitch. Subtrop. Austr.* p. 342.—*Acacia tenuissima*, n. sp.). Glabra, ramulis teretiusculis, phyllodiis tenuissimis elongatis tetragono-filiformibus curvato-mucronulatis, stipulis minutis deltoideis diu persistentibus, pedunculis brevibus solitariis monocephalis, leguminibus chartaceis lato-linearibus rectis compressis marginatis enerviis ad suturas vix flexuosis breviter stipitatis basi et apice acutis.

In locis lapidosis aridis ad originem fluvii M'Arthur sinus Carpentaria Gulf. No. 5.

Frutex 5–8′. *Phyllodia* 3–8″ longa, ¼–½‴ tantum crassa. *Flores* desunt. *Pedunculi* leguminigeri fere semunciales. *Legumina* 2–4″ longa, 1½–2½″ lata. *Semina* matura deficiunt.

Num eadem sit ac *Acacia pinifolia* (Bentham in Mitchell, Trop. Austr. p. 342) comparatio speciminum docebit.

[These specimens are in fruit; Mitchell's were in flower; but they appear in other respects identical. Dr. Mueller had inadvertently given the name of *A. tenuissima* to two species; but the present one proving to be already published, his name will be retained for the one described below (No. 74).—G. B.]

22. Acacia chordophylla, *Ferd. Muell. ex Benth. in Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 612.

Ad fluvium Murray.

Corolla calycem ciliolatum semisuperans. *Legumen* 1½–2″ longum et totidem lineas latum chartaceum dilute fuscum inter semina flexuoso-constrictum. *Semina* ovata *nitenti-fusca* leviter compressa 1½‴ longa strophiolo livido fere 1‴ metiente suffulta.

A. ephedroidi inter *Juliferas* valde cognata.

23. Acacia leptoneura, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* i. p. 340. n. 64.

Ad sinum Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi.*

Frutex laxus ramosissimus pluripedalis. *Phyllodia* in speciminibus cultis multo longiora et magis compressa quam in spontaneis *A. chordophyllæ*, abs quo etiam differre videtur corolla calycem paulo nec semisuperante. *Pedunculi* capitulo æquilongi appresso-puberuli.

24. ACACIA SERICOPHYLLA, n. sp. Subsericeo-puberula, ramis teretiusculis, phyllodiis filiformi-linearibus elongatis muticis subtilissime striolatis, floribus . . . . , leguminibus coriaceis elongatis curvatis torulosis inter semina conspicue constrictis extus tenuissime canopuberulis.

In eremo ad flumen Suttor.

Phyllodia 5–8‴ longa, 1‴ lata, compresso-filiformia canescentia. *Legumen* circiter semipedale circiter 4‴ latum. *Semina* et flores nondum visa.

Species *A. calamifoliæ* proxima.

[Of this I have seen no specimen.—G. B.]

25. Acacia nematophylla, *Ferd. Muell. ex Benth. in Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 612.

Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi.*

Legumina pluripollicaria, circiter 3‴ lata, coriacea corrugata, demum fuscescentia, satis compressa, ad suturas flexuosa. *Semina* atra opaca ovata v. oblongo-ovata satis compressa strophiolo crasso fulvido fere cymbiformi 1‴ longitudine excedente suffulta.

*Acacia Wilhelmiana**, a cl. Bentham, *l. c.*, cum *A. nematophylla* conjuncta mihi satis singularis videtur viscíditate, phyllodiis brevioribus obtusioribus et leguminibus multo minoribus vix 1½‴ latis. Ceterum vidi nulla hujus speciei exemplaria nisi imperfecta.

Frutex orgyalis satis amplus.

Specimina cujusdam *Acaciæ* ad sinum Spencer's Gulf a C. Wilhelmi collecta, phyllodiis *A. calamifoliæ* simillima legumine compresso (etsi magis recto et vix flexuoso) ad *A. nematophyllam* accedens, aut hujus format varietatem insignem aut potius speciem propriam phyllodiis longioribus acutioribus, legumine fere chartaceo et strophiolis angustioribus singularem.

§ 7. *Brunioideæ.*

26. Acacia lycopodifolia, *All. Cunn. in Hook, Ic.* ii. t. 172.

In clivis petræis ad flumen Victoriæ.

Frutex 2–3′ diffusus. *Rami* cano-pubescentes. *Flores* puberuli. *Calyx* corolla breviter 5-loba fere quater brevior, acute dentatus. *Bracteolæ* diu persistentes angusto-lanceolatæ v. lineares acutissimæ ciliatæ circiter 1‴ longæ. *Legumina* sessilia 1–1½″ longa circ. 2½‴ lata marginata fusca. *Semina* pauca v. plura, immatura late ovata nigrita compressa strophiolo cymbiformi triplo breviore livido prædita.

27. Acacia galioides, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 344.

In præruptis rupestribus ad flumen Victoriæ.

Frutex humilis. *Bracteolæ* lanceolatæ acutissimæ ciliolatæ infracto-unguiculatæ. *Calyx* triente corollæ pubescentis paulo longior acute dentatus. *Legumina longe stipitata* valde compressa fuscescentia marginata parce viscidulo-puberula bipollicaria vel breviora, vix 3‴ lata, transverse plus minus impressa. *Semina* 10 v. pauciora, immatura iis *A. lycopodifoliæ* similia.

28. ACACIA ASPERULACEA, n. sp. Glabra v. pubescens, ramulis tenuibus teretiusculis, stipulis lanceolato-linearibus subulatis subappressis, phyllodiis verticillatis teretiusculis subcanaliculatis apice recurvis mucronulatis, pedunculis phyllodia superantibus, capitulis multifloris, bracteolis unguiculatis lanceolato-linearibus acutissimis, calycis 5-fidi dentibus acutissimis, corolla 5-loba striolata calycem fere duplo superante, leguminibus rectis lato-linearibus sessilibus compressis

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* Ferd. Mueller, in Transact. Phil. Society Victoria, p. 37.

basi et apice acutis marginatis fuscis lævibus continuis, seminibus . . . .

In plaga petræa (Sandstone table-land) terræ Arnhemicæ et ad flumen Victoriæ. Hb. M. 1 & 73 partim.

Rami adscendentes. *Phyllodia* 2–4‴ longa, in quoque verticillo 8–14. *Stipulæ* lineam metientes v. breviores. *Capitula* 3–4‴ diametro tenentia nec ut in *A. Baueri* minima. *Legumina* circiter 1½″ longa, 2‴ lata.

[Closely allied to the *A. Baueri*, of which it has the foliage; but the heads of flowers, as well as the flowers themselves, are twice the size. —G. B.]

29. Acacia subternata, n. sp. Glabra, ramulis angulatis sulcatis junioribus innovationibusque viscidulis, stipulis minimis v. obliteratis, *phyllodiis* lineari-filiformibus compressis ut plurimum *ternatim confertis* rarius geminis sparsisve brevissime recurvo-cuspidatis, pedunculis solitariis phyllodia superantibus, capitulis multifloris glabris, calycis corolla semibrevioris 5-partiti laciniis spathulato-linearibus obtusis, legumine plano crasso-coriaceo marginato lanceolato sensim in basin longe angustato oblique striato et oblique septato, seminibus . . . . . .

In plaga elevata petræa terræ Arnhemicæ ad flumina Victoriæ (No. 73 partim), *Roper et Limmen*; Bight River.

Frutex 3–5′. *Phyllodia* 3–6‴ longa, vix ½‴ lata. *Corollæ* 5-fidæ circ. 1‴ longæ. *Legumina* addito stipite 1½–2″ longa, 2–2½‴ lata.

Species insignis, quintæ seriei Juliferarum quoad legumina approximans, ceteroquin ad *Brunioideas* certe pertinens.

[Appears to be a good species. The arrangement of the phyllodia (should it prove constant) is singular: they are neither verticillate, as in the *Brunioidea verticillata*, nor solitary at each node, as in the *Brunioidea sparsifolia*; but in most cases in fascicles of 2, 3, or 4 from each node, something like the leaflets of *Aspalathus*.—G. B.]

30. Acacia conferta, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 345.

Near Balmy Creek and near Mount Mereval, *Sir T. H. Mitchell.* In collibus ad flumen Dawson, *Ferd. Mueller*, No. 2.

Frutex 1–2-orgyalis. *Phyllodia* semuncialia v. breviora marginulata (nullo modo ut habet cl. Bentham margine revoluta) in speciminibus suppetentibus acuta. *Calyx* 5-fidus, lobis obtusis. *Legumina* 1–1½ longa, circiter ½″ lata, valde compressa, coriacea, pruinosa, ad suturas flexuosa, oligosperma. *Semina* 2‴ longa opaco-nigra non areolata. strophiolo sublivido 1‴ longo cymbiformi sustenta.

§ 8. *Uninerviæ.*

31. Acacia dictyocarpa, *Benth. in Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 616.

In virgultis ad flumina Hutt et Hill River, prope St. Vincent's Gulf.

ad flumina Darling, Murray, et Murrumbidgee, in virgultis, ad lacum Alexandrinæ.

Frutex speciosus 3–5′. *Semina* 1½–2‴ longa opaca atra compresso-ovata, areola laterali conspicua. *Strophiolum* lividum cymbiforme longe acuminatum dimidium seminis paulo excedens.

32. Acacia argyrophylla, *Ferd. Mueller, Coll. Bot.* 1847 et seq.

Ad flumen South Rhine in virgultis.

Frutex pluripedalis amplus. *Legumina* nigrescentia iis *A. dictyocarpæ* latiora.

33. Acacia podalyrifolia, *A. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst.* ii. p. 405. n. 85.

Wide Bay, *Moore;* Burnett River, Dawson River, on ridges, *Ferd. Mueller*, No. 16.

Frutex altior. *Legumen* subsessile tenui-coriaceum oligospermum complanatum glaucum puberulum 1½–3″ longum, ½–¾″ latum, marginatum venosum flexuosum, inter semina contractum. *Semina* nigra ovata satis compressa circiter 2½‴ longa opaca, strophiolo crasso fulvido triplo breviore suffulta.

Variat foliis lato-ovatis obtusis et angusto-lanceolatis acutis.

34. Acacia oleifolia, *All. Cunn. in Don, Gen. Syst. Dichlam. Plants*, ii. p. 405.

Wild Dog Creek, near Mount Remarkable. In virgultis ad flumina Dawson, Burdekin, et Burnett River. No. 22.

Capitula reperi pluriflora. *Legumina* subnigrescentia stipitata ut plurimum 1½–2″ longa lævia. *Semina* lucenti-nigra leviter compressa ovata, areolis valde indistinctis. *Strophiolum* crassum lividum semine triplo brevius.

Variat phyllodiis sesquilineam latis et fere 2″ longis falcatis.

35. Acacia lunata, *Sieb. in DC. Prodr.* ii. p. 452.

In montibus sterilibus dumosis ad flumen Ovens, et in montibus Buffalo Range.

Corolla calycem sinuato-dentatum vix ciliolatum pluries superans.

Specimina e locis supra memoratis cl. Bentham, *l. c.*, partim dubie ad *A. buxifoliam* partim ad *A. prominentem* retulit.

36. Acacia myrtifolia, *Willd. Sp. Pl.*

Frequens in coloniis South Australia et Victoria.

37. Acacia iteaphylla, *Ferd. Mueller ex Benth. in Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 617.

β. latifolia, phyllodiis latioribus et brevioribus.

Ad sinum Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi*; *Ferd. Mueller*. Ad ostium fluminis Murray, *Wuerth*.

Frutex orgyalis et altior amplus. *Semina* ovata leviter compressa haud areolata 2‴ longa nitidulo-nigra. *Strophiolum* seminis dimidium æquans fulvescens angusto-cymbiforme. Glandula *phyllodii* interdum a basi distans.

38. Acacia pycnantha, *Benth. in Hook, Lond. Journ.* i. p. 351.

Frequens in coloniis South Australia et Victoria.

Arbuscula v. *frutex* altior. *Legumina* recta obscure fusca coriacea lato-linearia marginata 2''' circiter lata, 1½–3'' longa, inter semina quasi articulatim impressa, intus continua, ad suturas non aut parum flexuosa. *Semina* circiter 1½''' metientia oblongo-ovata compressa nitenti-nigra, areola inconspicua. *Strophiolum* cymbiforme acuminatum lividum seminis dimidium superans.

39. Acacia falcata, *Willd. Sp. Plant.* iv. p. 1053.

Ad flumina Brisbane, Burnett, et Dawson River.

40. Acacia penninervis, *Sieb., ex DC. Prodr.* ii. p. 452.

Ad flumina Burnett et Brisbane Australiæ orientalis subtropicæ. No. 13, 14. Broken River! in montibus graniticis ad Snowy River!

Legumina pallide ætate saturate fusca coriacea plana 2–5'' longa, semunciam circiter lata venosa intus continua. *Semina* longitudinalia circiter 2½''' longa nitenti-atra non areolata ovata leviter compressa. *Strophiolum* obscure lividum cymbiforme acuminatum semini æquilongum. *Funiculi* pars superior crassa plicata.

41. Acacia retinodes, *Schl. Linnæa,* xx. p. 664.

In coloniis South Australia et Victoria non rara.

Frutex altior vel arbor parva. *Legumina* coriacea dilute fusca paulo pruinosa lato-linearia compressa recta stipitata 2–4'' longa, circiter 3''' lata, venulosa, intus continua, ad suturas vix flexuosa. *Semina* oblonga ovata compressa nigra vix nitentia 1½''' longa. *Strophiolum* lividum crassiusculum cymbiforme semine aliquoties brevius.

42. Acacia salicina, *Lindl. in Mitch. Three Exped.* ii. p. 20.

In terra Arnhem's Land, *e. g.* ad flumen Roper, *hb. M.* 12. In eremo ad flumen Suttor, No. 21.

Corolla calycem glabrum triplo superans. *Legumina* plus minus curvata pallida paulo pulverulenta circiter ½'' lata intus continua. *Semina* subrotunda v. late ovata compressa splendenti-nigra lævia 2''' metientia strophiolum coccineum longissimum flexuosum et varie plicatum gerentia.

β. *minor,* phyllodiis et leguminibus conspicue minoribus.

Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi*; St. Vincent's Gulf.

43. Acacia hakeoides, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* i. p. 354. (A. gladiiformis, *A. C. l. c.*)

In deserto ad fluvium Murray, lacum Torrens et montes Flinders Range.

Frutex 5–6. *Calyx* fimbriolatus corollam dimidiam æquans. *Legumina* fusca inter semina longe tenuiter contracta 3–4'' longa, coriacea, loculis circiter 3''' latis turgidis. *Semina* oblongo-ovata nigra saltem 2''' longa. *Strophiolum* pallidum cymbiforme acuminatum dimidium seminis æquans.

44. ACACIA NOTABILIS (*Ferd. Mueller*). Glabra, ramulis superne angulatis, *phyllodiis* angusto- v. oblongo-lanceolatis obtusiusculis sessilibus *crasso-coriaceis basi tantum glanduligeris* marginatis uninerviis pallidis venosis, racemis oligocephalis phyllodio brevioribus, leguminibus tenui-coriaceis nigrescentibus angusto-oblongis obtusis planis stipitatis marginatis venulosis parum pruinosis ad suturas rectis, seminibus transverse sitis nigris opacis compressis ovatis strophiolo cymbiformi livido longe acuminato dimidio longioribus areolatis.

In vicinitate portus Lincoln, *C. Wilhelmi*. Ad montes Flinders Range.

Frutex circa orgyalis. *Phyllodia* 2–4'' longa, 4–6''' lata. *Flores* desunt. *Rachis* fructifer flexuosus. *Legumina* 1½–2½'' longa, circiter 4''' lata intus continua. *Semina* circiter 2''' longa.

Species eremicola dubie a clarissimo Bentham, *Acaciæ obtusatæ* montes cæruleos inhabitanti conjuncta, potius ad *A. hakeoidem* (legumine ceteroquin diversam) appropinquans.

[I have still great doubts whether this species be a good one.—G. B.]

45. Acacia rubida, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* i. p. 355.

In collibus petræis inter montes May-day Hills et flumen Ovens. In regionibus montanis graminosis ad flumina King et Delatite. In clivis saxosis ad fluvium Snowy River.

Arbuscula v. frutex.

46. Acacia crassiuscula, *Wendl. Comment. de Acaciis aphyll.* p. 31, t. 8.

β. *angustifolia*, Benth. in Linnæa, xxvi. p. 619.

Ad flumen Snowy River.

γ. *pubescens*, phyllodiis augustioribus et brevioribus glabriusculis, ramulis et inflorescentia pubescentibus.

New South Wales.

δ. *latifolia*, phyllodiis conspicue latioribus e truncato apice oblique cuspidatis.

Snowy River.

Specimina evoluta hujus varietatis nondum vidi.

47. Acacia prominens, *A. Cunn. in Don, Gen. Syst.* ii. p. 406; *non Benth. in Linnæa*, xxiv. p. 620.

Frequens circum Moreton Bay, in montibus ad flumina Pine River et Burnett. Hb. M. no. 15.

Frutex sæpe biorgyalis. *Calyx* repando-dentatus corolla fere triplo brevior ciliolatus. *Legumen* fuscescens leniter pruinosum compressum fere biunciale fere ½'' latum stipitatum chartaceum læve inter semina plus minus contractum. *Semina* ovata leniter compressa nitidulo-nigra lævia non areolata sesquilineam longa strophiolo brevi crasso livido prædita.

48. Acacia decora, *Reichb. Icon. exot.* t. 199. (Acacia Sentis, *Ferd. Mueller.*)

In Australia centrali, *Sturt.* Ad flumen Victoriæ, *N.* 19. Secus rivos siccos terræ Arnhemicæ, No. 17. "Plains of Promise" sinus Carpentariæ, No. 20. In Australia orientali tropica.

Ramuli inermes v. ætate spinis geminis prædit. *Corolla* glabra, circiter ad trientem divisa, laciniis angustis, tubo tenui calycem semisuperante. *Calyx* profunde quinquepartitus, laciniis spathulato-linearibus apice ciliatis. *Legumina chartacea* complanata, 1–1½" longa, circiter ½" lata, dilute fusca, reticulato-venosa, glabra, oligosperma, inter semina plus minus margine constricta, basi acuta, apice obtusa. *Semina subglobosa* splendentia e fulvo et spadiceo variegata sesquilineam longa, strophiolo brevi carnoso fulvescente prædita.

[The specimens now sent show still more the identity of this plant with the *A. decora*, Reichb.—G. B.]

49. Acacia buxifolia, *A. Cunn. in Field's New South Wales*, p. 344.

Pine Ridges on the Macquarie River, *All. Cunn.* auctoritate illustr. *Hooker.*

β. subvelutina, ramulis innovationibus rachibusque velutinis. *Bracteolæ* rhombeo-cordatæ fimbriolatæ minutæ. *Calyx* fimbriolatus obtuse dentatus petalis fere triplo brevior. *Legumen* nigrescens pruinosum brevissime stipitatum coriaceum marginatum fere ⅓" latum. *Semina* immatura fere rotunda nigra strophiolo livido prædita.

In tergis montium subalpinorum ad flumen Freestone River.

50. ACACIA MICROCARPA (*Ferd. Mueller, Second Gen. Rep.* p. 7). Glabra, ramulis tenuibus acute angulatis, phyllodiis lineari- v. ovato-oblongis obliquis sessilibus uninerviis obscure venulosis obtusis recurvo-apiculatis infra medium glanduligeris, stipulis minutis deltoideis, leguminibus parvis tenui-chartaceis angustis pallidis arcuatis inter semina parum contractis lævibus, seminibus parvis turgide ovatis nitentibus nigro-fuscis pallide areolatis, strophiolo rotundo-ovato acuminato vix dimidium seminis æquante.

Ad margines fruticetorum ad Tumbey Bay, *C. Wilhelmi.* Ad flumina Avoca et Murray.

Frutex pauci- v. pluripedalis patentim ramosissimus. *Phyllodia* uncialia et breviora 1½–3''' lata. *Flores* omnino desunt. *Legumina* ¾–1½" longa, circiter 1''' lata. *Semina* 1''' paulo excedentia. *Strophiolum* sordide fuscescens.

Species fructus minutie valde singularis ex icone *Hook. Icon.* t. 164, cum *A. buxifolia* neutiquam jungenda.

[Of this I have now no specimen, the fragment I formerly saw having been returned to Mr. Sonder.—G. B.]

51. ACACIA IMBRICATA (*Ferd. Mueller, in herb. Wilhelmiano*). Glabra, ramulis confertis acute angulatis, stipulis obliteratis, phyllodiis parvis confertis sessilibus oblongo- v. cuneato-linearibus uninerviis aveniis *apice obtusis glanduligeris* et oblique cuspidato-apiculatis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis phyllodia superantibus, floribus . . . ., leguminibus dilute fuscis lato-linearibus chartaceis subsessilibus ad suturas rectis leviter compressis pleio- v. polyspermis, seminibus rotundo-ovatis leniter compressis nitentibus nigrescentibus strophiolo cymbiformi acuminato fere duplo longioribus.

Tumbey Bey, Spencer's Gulf ad margines fruticetorum, *C. Wilhelmi.*

Frutex densus 3–4' altus. *Phyllodia* crassiuscula 2–6''' longa, ½–1''' lata. *Pedunculi* tenues circiter semunciales. *Legumen* (a *Benthamio in Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 614, sub *A. conferta* descriptum) 1½–2'' longum, 2–3''' latum. *Semina* fere 1½''' longa utrinque distincte areolata.

Species certo ad uninervias pertinens, *A. lineatæ* affinis, a *Benthamio, l. c.*, perperam cum *A. conferta* e *Brunioidearum* serie conjuncta, quæ differt habitu multo altiore: ramis pubescentibus non distincte angulatis, phyllodiis acutis glandula terminali orbatis, nervo nullo v. indistincto præditis, satis evidenter marginulatis, legumine valde compresso multo latiore stipitato pruinoso oligospermo, ad suturas flexuoso, seminibus majoribus minus nitentibus magis compressis haud distincte areolatis et forsan quoque floribus.

[Dr. Mueller may be correct in referring this to the Uninerviæ next *A. lineata*. My specimen is too imperfect to determine the point. —G. B.]

52. Acacia acinacea, *Lindley in Mitch. East Austr.* ii. p. 267.

In parte australi coloniæ Victoriæ, a montibus Grampianis usque ad rivum Forest Creek, necnon ad portum Phillip.

Frutex pluripedalis amplus ramosissimus, ramis sæpe recurvatis. *Calyx* 5-partitus corollam vix semiæquans, laciniis lineari-spathulatis. *Legumen* spirale quasi cinnatum, ei *A. obliquæ* persimile. Transitum igitur a speciebus uninerviis ad triangulares parat.

53. Acacia aspera, *Lindl. l. c.*

In locis sterilioribus virgultorum et nemorum Australiæ Felicis; *e. g.* Grampians, Black Forest, Goulburn et Broken River.

Frutex pluripedalis valde ramosus. *Legumina* arcuata leviter compressa 1–2'' longa, vix 1½''' lata, dilute fusca hispidula, ad suturas plus minusve flexuosa, basi et apice acuta. *Semina* nigrescentia ovata sesquilineam longa, strophiolo carnoso fulvido prædita.

54. Acacia montana, *Benth. l. c.*

Differt ab *A. leprosa* phyllodiis minoribus obscure bi- v. plurinerviis juxta basin conspicue glanduligeris, capitulis multo intensius luteis, pedunculis glabris et bracteolis brevioribus. *Flores* similes. *Corolla* 5-fida calycem obtuse 5-lobum puberulum semiæquans. *Bractea* ad pedunculorum basin rotundæ conspicuæ.

In collibus ad flumen South Rhine.

A. sclerophylla, Lindl., cum hac confluit, nisi fructu differt.

55. Acacia exsudans, *Lindl. in Mitch. East Australia*, ii. p. 216.

Differt ab *A. reclinata* et *A. leprosa* phyllodiis divaricatis brevioribus et obtusioribus minutim apiculatis non apice sphacelatis, nervo secundario secus marginem superum percursis, calycibus magis glabris, ab *A. leprosa* præterea glandula minore basali, capitulis minus læte luteis. *Legumina* 1-2″ longa, 1½–2‴ lata, breviter stipitata, viscoso-puberula lato-linearia recta compressa sordide fusca coriaceo-chartacea. *Semina* ovato-oblonga nitentia fusco-nigra 1½‴ metientia longe areolata. *Strophiolum* crassum breve.

56. ACACIA DINEURA, n. sp. Fruticosa, glabra, ramulis striato-angulatis, phyllodiis chartaceis angusto-oblongis v. oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis leniter falcato-curvatis *binerviis* reticulato-venosis ad basin minute glandulosis, pedunculis axillaribus monocephalis solitariis phyllodio pluries brevioribus, leguminibus complanatis stipitatis elongato-oblongis marginatis venosis, suturis leniter undulatis.

In plaga arenoso-rupestri juxta originem fluviorum Roper et Limmen, Bight River terræ Arnhemicæ, *h. M.* no. 31.

Frutex altior. *Phyllodia* 2–3″ longa, 3–8‴ lata. *Areolæ* venationis magnæ. *Pedunculi* tenues semunciam paulo excedentes. *Legumina* (immatura tantum visa) 2½–5″ longa, circiter ¾‴ lata. *Flores et semina matura* nondum cognita.

A. ellipticæ, Cunn. in Hook. Lond. Journ. i. p. 347, et *A. hemignostæ* proxima.

[Appears to be a distinct species. The phyllodia are thinner and differently shaped from the few 2-nerved species known with solitary flower-heads.—G. B.]

57. ACACIA LEPROSA (*Sieb. in DC. Pr.* ii. 450). Elatior, ramulis angulatis apice vix puberulis cernuis v. nutantibus, phyllodiis chartaceis patentibus elongato- et angusto-lanceolatis leviter curvatis sphacelato-apiculatis brevissime petiolatis basi et apice longe angustatis glabris viscoso-punctatis uninerviis tenuiter reticulato-penniveniis supra basin conspicue uniglandulosis, pedunculis axillaribus geminis–quinis cano-velutinis capitulo citrino multifloro æquilongis, corolla glabra 5-fida calycem subvelutinum dentatum semisuperante, bracteolis lanceolatis, leguminibus . . . .

Ad ripas superiores fluvii Yarra-Dallachi.

Rami graciles elongati. *Phyllodia* læte viridia pleraque 3–4″ longa, 3–6‴ lata. *Capitula* suaveolentia.

58. ACACIA LEPROSA (*Sieb. in DC. Prod.* ii. p. 450, *var.* sec. *Benth.*—Acacia reclinata, *Ferd. Mueller, First Gen. Report,* p. 12). Elatior, ramulis angulatis subglabris demum nutantibus, phyllodiis chartaceis patentibus lineari-lanceolatis sphacelato-apiculatis vix curvatis subsessilibus ima basi minutim glanduligeris basi ut apice sensim angustatis glabris viscoso-punctatis uninerviis tenuiter reticulato-penniveniis, pedunculis axillaribus geminis ternisve capitulo sulphureo multifloro æquilongis puberulis, corolla glabra 5-fida calycem dentatum puberulum semisuperante, bracteolis lanceolatis, ...

In vallibus Australiæ Felicis orientalis et litoralis.

Frutex densus altus. *Phyllodia* pleraque 1½–2½'' longa, 2–3''' lata. *Legumen* lineare falcatum arcuatum basi et apice acutum circiter 1–2-pollicare 1½''' latum compressum tenui-coriaceum fuscum inter semina continuum non contractum.

β. binervis, phyllodiis binerviis.

In collibus graniticis ad flumen Broken River.

A. leprosæ persimilis, vix tamen ejus varietas.

[I still think it a mere variety of *A. leprosa.*—G. B.]

59. Acacia dodonæifolia, *Willd. Enum. Pl. Suppl.* p. 68. (Acacia viscosa, *Schrad. in Wendl. Comment.* p. 30.—Mimosa dodonæifolia, *Persoon, Synops.* ii. p. 261.)

Ad sinum Spencer's Gulf prope Port Lincoln, *C. Wilhelmi.*

Corolla 5-partita calycem glabrum viscidum dentatum triente superans. *Bracteolæ* angustissime lineares, lamina spathulata terminatæ. *Pedunculi* solitarii v. gemini glabri capitulo longiores. *Legumina* dilute fulvida 1–4½'' longa, 1½''' lata lato-linearia curvata viscidula satis compressa tenui-coriacea enervia intus continua inter semina haud aut vix contracta. *Semina* nitentia spadiceo-nigrescentia compresso-ovata 1½–2''' longa, strophiolo sordide fulvido replicato basi suffulta. *Frutex* 15-20'.

Differt ab *A. reclinata* et *A. leprosa* phyllodiis distinctius venosis paulo crassioribus ratione longitudinis latioribus, obtusioribus, apiculo minuto non sphacelato terminatis prope et supra medium glanduligeris (præter glandulam basalem), pedunculis longioribus glabris sæpe solitariis, calyce glabro, corolla profundius divisa, bracteolarum forma et forsan quoque leguminibus hactenus mihi ignotis.

60. Acacia stricta, *W. Sp. Plant.* iv. p. 1052.

Kangaroo Island. Satis frequens in colonia Victoriæ.

β. binervis, phyllodiis binerviis. Tasmania, *Stuart.*

γ. pleiocephala, racemis brevibus oligocephalis.

South Port, Tasmaniæ, *Stuart.*

61. ACACIA PLAGIOPHYLLA, n. sp. Ramulis hirtellis angulatis, phyllodiis parvis glabris triangularibus sive ovato-deltoideis sessilibus

mucronatis curvato-uninerviis subaveniis marginatis ad angulum superum obtusiusculum glanduligeris, ...

Ad flumen Brisbane, No. 25, *Hill et Muell.*

Habitu ad *Acaciam pravissimam* accedens. *Phyllodia* 2–4‴ longa, 1½–3‴ lata, satis obscure viridia, nitidula. *Flores* et *fructus* hactenus ignoti.

[Without further information, it will be impossible to judge of or identify this species. There are no specimens sent.—G. B.]

§ 9. *Brachybotryæ.*

62. Acacia viscidula, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* i. p. 363. no. 141. (Acacia elongata, *Benth. in Linnæa*, xxvi. p. 624, non *Sieber.*)

Spencer's Gulf, Lake Torrens, St. Vincent's Gulf, et Murray River.

Flores minuti. *Sepala* spathulato-linearia vix ciliolata corollam semiæquantia. *Legumina* lineari-filiformia acuta sessilia 1½–2½″ longa, circiter 1½‴ lata fuscata longitudinaliter venosa coriacea leniter curvata, inter semina modice contracta. *Semina* nigro-fusca nitentia 1–1½‴ longa ovata vix compressa areolata. *Strophiolum* crassiusculum lividum basin seminis tantum amplexans.

A. farinosæ affinis.

63. Acacia farinosa, *Lindley in Mitchell's Three Exped.* ii. p. 146.

Ad sinum Spencer's Gulf, *C. Wilhelmi.*

Frutex ramosissimus laxus paucipedalis. *Corollæ* profunde 5-partitæ segmenta lanceolata glabra. *Sepala* libera lineari-spathulata ciliolata petalis semisuperata. *Legumina* turgida glabra spadicea circiter 2″ longa, vix ultra 2‴ lata, arcuata, basi obtusa sessilia, apice longe rostrata, inter semina constricta. *Semina* ovata 1½‴ longa sordide brunnea, strophiolo flavescente crassiusculo bilobo ter breviore suffulta.

64. Acacia multinervia, *DC. Legum. Mem.* p. 445.

In vicinitate montis Alexander.

Flores minuti. *Capitula* nonnunquam terna. *Calyx* 5-fidus ciliolatus. Vidi in specimine meo ramos striato-angulatos puberulos. *Stipulæ* e lata basi lineari-setaceæ demum deciduæ.

Species situ glandulæ inter affines valde distincta.

[The true *A. multinervia*, DC., is probably one of the Pungentes, as I pointed out (Linnæa, xxvi. p. 625). The plant here alluded to by Dr. Mueller, among the Brachybotryæ, is probably the one I myself formerly mistook for the *A. multinervia*,—a variety of *A. ixiophylla* with a marginal gland. I have not, however, seen any specimen from Dr. Mueller.—G. B.]

65. Acacia translucens. *All. Cunn. in Hook. Icon. Plant.* ii. t. 160.

Ad rivos Sturt's Creek et Hooker's Creek Australiæ subcentralis et ad flumen Victoriæ in locis petræis, *Hb. Muell.* No. 8, 81, et 83.

Calyx corolla aliquoties brevior. *A. impressæ* inter Juliferas affinis.

66. ACACIA IMPRESSA (*Ferd. Mueller*, non *Cunn.*). Breviter pubescens, ramulis angulatis, *stipulis semilanceolatis acuminatis diu persistentibus*, phyllodiis parvis ovatis v. ovato-lanceolatis apice obtusis cuspidato-apiculatis 3–5-nerviis anastomosanti-venosis juxta basin obscure glanduligeris, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis phyllodio paulo v. dimidio brevioribus (capitulis globosis v. subovatis), bracteolis lanceolatis longe acuminatis, calyce 5-partito ciliolato corolla 5-fida rigidula ter breviore, legumine fusco glutinoso pubescente oblongo-lineari compresso vix inter semina contracto et vix curvato intus continuo, *seminibus* ovatis *subfuscis utrinque insigniter impressis, strophiolo minuto* albido.

In rupibus ad flumen Victoria River, No. 82; Sturt's Creek, No. 8; inter Sturt's Creek et Victoria River, No. 83.

Frutex 8-12′. *Phyllodia* ⅔-1″ longa, 3–6‴ lata. *Corolla* 1‴ longa. *Legumina* biuncialia circiter 4‴ lata. *Semina* vix 2‴ longa.

[Very closely allied to the broad-leaved varieties of *A. translucens*, Cunn., scarcely differing except in the down which covers the branches, phyllodia, and pods. Dr. Mueller refers it to the Juliferæ; but the capitula are globular in most of the specimens, only slightly ovoid in the specimens numbered 82, which are almost past flower; and the pod is quite different from that of the *A. Wickhami* and its allies among Juliferæ.—G. B.]

67. Acacia homalophylla, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 365. no. 148.

Murray, Darling et Murrumbidgee River, Avoca, St. Vincent's Gulf, Spencer's Gulf, Lake Torrens.

Frutex interdum arborescens. *Capitula* brevissime pedunculata. *Sepala* angusta basi cohærentia subpuberula corollam semiæquantia. *Legumina* tortuosa coriacea extus nigrescentia 4–5″ longa, semunciam lata, acuta inter semina leniter contracta.

68. Acacia pendula, *All. Cunn. in Don, Gen. Syst.* ii. p. 404.

Sturt's Creek Australiæ subcentralis.

Specimina sine flore et fructu reperta satis dubia.

69. Acacia stenophylla, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 366. no. 151.

Ad flumen Murray prope originem fluvii Sturt's Creek Australiæ boreali-occidentalis.

Arbor minor. *Legumina* pallida stipitata compressa lignoso-coriacea inter semina valde contracta, loculis vix ⅓″ latis. *Semina* longitudinalia subolivacea ovata leviter compressa 2½‴ longa utrinque areolato-impressa. *Strophiolum* minutum fulvidum, funiculo recto.

Speciminum tropicorum legumina nondum vidi, conveniunt autem cum aliis ab equite Mitchell in Australia orientali extratropica collectis.

70. **Acacia excelsa** (*Benth. in Mitch. Austr. Subtrop.* p. 225.—Acacia pterocarpa, *Ferd. Mueller, MSS.*). Arborescens, ramulis angulatis, phyllodiis falcato-lanceolatis subopacis tenui-coriaceis acutis sessilibus plurinerviis imperfecte reticulato-venosis supra basin minute glanduligeris, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis monocephalis phyllodio pluries brevioribus, *leguminibus* stipitatis subcoriaceis compressis oblongo-linearibus angustissime alatis inter semina plus minusve contractis *indehiscentibus*, *seminibus estrophiolatis* ovatis leviter compressis nitidulo-nigris, areolis non impressis.

In virgultis Brigalow Scrub circum planities Peak Downs, No. 36.

Arbor minor. *Cortex* nigrescens rugosus frustulosus. *Phyllodia* viridia 1½–2″ longa, 3–5‴ lata. *Pedunculi* circiter semunciales. *Flores* ignoti. *Legumina* bipollicaria v. breviora, circiter 3‴ lata, non distincte venosa. *Semina* 2‴ vix metientia.

A. multinerviæ et *A. excelsæ* finitima.

[Dr. Mueller's specimens are in fruit, Col. Mitchell's in flower; but they appear to belong to the same species. The phyllodia are precisely the same, so is the inflorescence; for in Dr. Mueller's specimen the peduncles are not always solitary. Col. Mitchell notes that it is a large forest tree, Dr. Mueller found it a small tree; but that might depend upon locality.—G. B.]

71. **Acacia hemignosta**, n. sp. Glabra, ramulis tenuibus junioribus angulatis, *phyllodiis* tenuicoriaceis subglaucis lanceolato-oblongis obtusis leviter curvatis in basin longe angustatis subtrinerviis *creberrime venulosis* supra basin minute glanduligeris, pedunculis tenuibus axillaribus monocephalis solitariis phyllodio pluries brevioribus v. terminalibus racemum constituentibus, capitulis parvis multifloris, sepalis paulo puberulis perangustis liberis corolla parum brevioribus, leguminibus dilute fuscis chartaceis elongato-oblongis complanatis marginatis stipitatis indistincte venosis ad suturas flexuosis, *seminibus rotundis* leviter compressis *estrophiolatis* conspicue circulariter areolatis opacis squalide fuscis.

Ad flumen Albert sinus Carpentariæ, No 34. Ad fluvium Victoriæ, No. 87. Gilbert River, Roper River.

Frutex v. arbuscula. *Phyllodia* 1½–4″ longa. *Racemi* terminales inferne non raro foliati. *Capitula* vix pisi magnitudine. *Legumina* 3-pollicaria vel breviora, 3–5‴ lata. *Semina* vix 2‴ metientia.

Huc probabiliter referenda est *Acacia* illa *hemignosta* ab illustri Bentham sub *Acacia melanoxylon* l. c. indicata olim ad sinum Cambridge

Gulf Australiæ boreali-occidentalis a beato Cunningham imperfecte collecta.

[Dr. Mueller is right in referring this to the plant gathered by A. Cunningham at Cambridge Gulf. It is very nearly allied to *M. melanoxylon*; but the flower-heads appear to be always solitary, on slender peduncles, and much smaller than in that species, and the pods more straight, broader, thinner, and shorter. The phyllodia are also usually more glaucous.—G. B.]

72. Acacia implexa, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 368. no. 156.

Prope urbem Bathurst, *C. Moore*. Ad ripas fluviorum a portu Phillip usque ad flumen Snowy River. Ad montem MacIvor. In tractu Bacchus Marsh.

Arbor minor. *Cortex* nigricans ramosissimus. *Sepala* cuneata ciliolata demum superne secedentia. *Semina* fusco-nigra nitentia oblongo-ovata leniter compressa circiter 2''' longa exareolata. *Strophiolum* lividum implexum basin seminis tantum ambiens.

73. Acacia complanata, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 369. no. 160.

Wide Bay, *C. Moore*. Brisbane River, *Hill et Mueller*.

β. fasciculata, pedunculis numerosis fasciculatis raro racemosis, No. 32.

Frutex altior. *Sepala* cuneato-linearia puberula corollæ dimidium superantia. *Legumina* stipitata compressa tripollicaria v. breviora, circiter 3''' lata, marginata, inter semina plus minusve contracta.

§ 10. *Juliferæ.*

74. ACACIA TENUISSIMA, n. sp. Glabra, ramulis gracilibus subangulatis, phyllodiis tenui-filiformibus leniter compressis muticis striolatis, spicis brevibus axillaribus solitariis densifloris glabris, calyce membranaceo obtuse dentato, corolla 5-loba calycem triente superante, leguminibus . . . .

Ad rivum Sturt's Creek Australiæ subcentralis, No. 72.

Phyllodia 2–4'' longa. *Pedunculi* floriferi semunciales vel breviores. *Spicæ* circiter 4''' longæ, floribus minutis.

A. filifoliæ Benth. proxima.

[A good species. The striæ of the phyllodia are like those of *A. aciphylla*, Benth.; but the phyllodia are very much more slender, and not pungent. The spikes when in bud are like those of *A. xylocarpa*, the angular corollas projecting considerably above the calyx.—G. B.]

75. ACACIA PITYOIDES, n. sp. Glabra, ramulis teretiusculis, phyllodiis compresso-filiformibus oblique apiculatis subtiliter v. indistincte striatis, spicis brevibus densis cylindraceis axillaribus solitariis gemi-

nisve breviter pedunculatis, floribus parvis glabris, sepalis tenerrimis liberis oblongis corolla triente brevioribus, leguminibus linearibus flexuosis pallidis chartaceis inter semina leviter contractis aveniis.

In virgultis Brigalow Scrub, a fluvio Gilbert usque ad flumen Suttor, No. 6. Ad rivum Sturt's Creek, No. 5.

Phyllodia opaca 1½–4″ longa, ⅓–⅔‴ lata. *Spicæ* vix unciales. *Legumen* circiter sesquipollicem longum, 1–1½‴ latum. *Semina* desunt.

A. aneuræ et *ephedroidi* propinquæ.

[A specimen of this species is amongst Cunningham's specimens of his *A. xylocarpa*, which it closely resembles; but the phyllodia are not broader than thick, and the corollas appear more membranous, projecting less in the young spike. The foliage is precisely that of the following species (*A. orthocarpa*); but the pod, which I have not seen, is differently described by Dr. Mueller.—G. B.]

76. ACACIA ORTHOCARPA (*F. Muller, MS.*). Glabra, ramulis teretiusculis, phyllodiis filiformibus estriatis oblique et obtuse apiculatis, spicis axillaribus subgeminis pedunculatis, leguminibus lignescentibus lanceolato-linearibus rectis acutis margine obtusis longitudinaliter venosis intus oblique transversim septatis.

In plagis dumoso-rupestribus ad ortum fluvii M'Arthur River, No. 4.

Phyllodia longitudine inter 1½ et 4″ varia, circiter ½‴ crassa, sulcis duobus indistincte percursa. *Legumina* circiter bipollicaria 3–4‴ lata in basin sensim attenuata.

Species *A. gonocarpæ* propinqua.

[Closely allied to *A. xylocarpa* Cunn., and *A. pityoides* F. Muell. With the foliage of the latter, the fruit is precisely that of the *A. xylocarpa*.—G.B.]

77. ACACIA GONOCARPA, n. sp. Ramulis tenuibus compresso-angulatis junioribus ramulisque viscidis, phyllodiis angusto-linearibus elongatis uninerviis recurvo-apiculatis basi glanduligeris, spicis brevibus densis axillaribus geminis v. solitariis breviter pedunculatis glabris, sepalis linearibus liberis corolla 5-fida duplo brevioribus, *legumine sublignoso ad suturas rectas contracto oblique septato, valvis dorso convexis utroque latere acute carinatis.*

In terra Arnhem's Land juxta partem austro-occidentalem sinus Carpentariæ in plagis rupestribus, No. 7.

Frutex pluripedalis. *Phyllodia* pleraque 2–3″ longa, circiter ½‴ lata. *Spicæ* unciales v. breviores. *Legumina* 2–3″ longa, fusca, ad suturas tantum 1½‴ lata sed inter angulos dorsi 3‴ metientia, basi et apice sensim attenuata striolata. *Semina* desunt.

Species quam maxime singularis ad quintam Juliferarum sectionem pertinens, ad *A. xylocarpam* quoque approximans.

[Those specimens which are in flower only, precisely resemble the flatter-leaved specimens of *A. xylocarpa*, Cunn.; but the pod, from Dr. Mueller's description, must be quite different.—G. B.]

78. ACACIA DREPANOCARPA, n. sp. Erecta, glabra, ramulis superne angulatis, phyllodiis brevissime petiolatis elongato-linearibus subrectis basi et apice longe angustatis hinc apiculatis supra basin glanduligeris uni- trinerviis crebre parallelo-venosis, spicis axillaribus solitariis brevissime pedunculatis, *leguminibus lignescentibus complanatis* subfalcatis intus oblique septatis margine planis integerrimis apice obtusis basi longe acutatis.

In rupibus plagæ austro-occidentalis sinus Carpentariæ, No. 27.

Frutex. *Phyllodia* iis *A. juliferæ* et *delibratæ* simillima, sed glandula a basi paulo remota. *Rachis* cylindracea circiter sesquipollicaris. *Flores* desunt. *Legumina* iis *A. loxocarpæ*, *oncinocarpæ* et *aulacocarpæ* similia, 1½–3″ longa raro recta, margine (statu saltem immaturo) subcanaliculato-plana, extus oblique et fere parallelo-venosa.

A. loxocarpæ propinqua.

[Closely allied to *A. avida* Benth., and only appears to differ, as far as the specimens indicate, in the much narrower pods; but these are far from ripe in Dr. Mueller's specimen, and the only one on Cunningham's specimen is quite ripe and open.—G. B.]

79. ACACIA LYSIPHLOIA, n. sp. Subglabra, viscidula, ramulis angulatis, *phyllodiis* sessilibus (fere uncialibus) oblongis leviter curvatis cuspidatis 1–3-nerviis obscure parallelo-venosis *creberrime punctulatis* vix glanduligeris, *stipulis e lata basi lanceolato-subulatis diu persistentibus*, spicis brevibus axillaribus solitariis breviuscule pedunculatis densifloris cylindricis, sepalis angustis glabris corolla 5-partita triplo brevioribus.

Sturt's Creek, No. 84; Hooker's Creek, No. 86. In arenosis planitierum et vallium sinus Gulf of Carpentaria, e. g. ad ortum fluvii Limmen et Bight River, No. 3.

Arbuscula, coma planiuscula dilatata. *Cortex* exterior tenuis castaneofuscus in frustulis revolutis secedens. *Phyllodia* ¾–1″ longa, 1–1½‴ lata. *Spicæ* uncia sæpe breviores. *Legumina* ignota.

A. ptychophyllæ approximanda.

[Very near *A. linarioides*, Benth. The phyllodia are rather shorter and thicker and sometimes rather broader. The flowering spikes are closer and shorter, but they are younger; in the specimen No. 84, where they are more developed, they are nearly as long as in *A. linarioides*. If the pod (which is unknown) should not prove different, it must be considered as a mere shortened variety of *A. linarioides*.—G. B.]

80. Acacia linearis, *Sims, Bot. Mag.* t. 2156.

Satis frequens in vallibus silvaticis irriguis partis austro-orientalis coloniæ Victoriæ.

81. Acacia floribunda, *Willd. Sp. Pl.* iv. 1051.

Ad flumen Tamba terræ Gipp's Land.

Frutex 10–12′ altus.

82. Acacia mucronata, *Willd. Enum. Suppl.* p. 68.
In ericetis terræ Gipp's Land, prope flumen La Trobe River.

83. Acacia Sophoræ, *R. Br. in Hort. Kew.* ed. 3. p. 462.
Frequens ad litus arenosum coloniarum Victoriæ et South Australia.

β. montana, phyllodiis majoribus crassioribus distinctius venosis, ramulis spicisque viscidulis, legumine lato-lineari *compresso* (illo iconis Bill. non dissimili).

A. phlebophylla, *First Gen. Rep.* p. 12. In montibus altioribus graniticis (4000' saltem elevatione) tractus Buffalo Range. Species forsan distincta.

84. ACACIA DALLACHIANA, n. sp. Arborescens, glabra, ramulis angulatis, phyllodiis falcato-lanceolatis breviter petiolatis opacis bi- vel trinerviis reticulato-venosis prope basin glanduligeris, spicis sessilibus axillaribus geminis cylindraceis densifloris, *corolla glabra quadrifida calycem ciliolatum triente superante*, germine glabro, leguminibus . . .
In montibus Buffalo Range.

Phyllodia illis *A. longifoliæ* persimilia utplurimum 3–4'' longa, 8–12''' lata, in basin longius quam in apicem angustata. *Spicæ* 1–1½'' longæ odore inamœno, ante florum expansionem *bracteolis dense et pulchre squamatæ*. *Bracteolæ* peltatæ deltoideo- v. nephroideo-cordatæ obtusæ parce ciliolatæ vix ½''' longæ. *Calyx* late campanulatus puberulus ad medium 4-fidus, lobis semiovatis, fere hyalinis. *Corolla* ochroleuca, laciniis deltoideis. *Stamina* sulphurea circiter 1½''' longa, corollam triplo superantia.
[Of this I have seen no specimen.—G. B.]

85. ACACIA DELIBRATA (*All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 374. no. 177). Arborescens, ramulis angulatis glutinosis glabris v. velutinis, phyllodiis subsessilibus lineari-falcatis vel ensiformibus vel rarius abbreviatis angusto-oblongis oblique acuminatis v. cuspidato-apiculatis prominenter 1–3-nerviis glabris v. raro puberulis crebre parallelo-venosis ima basi glanduligeris, spicis brevibus axillaribus solitariis geminisve densis breviter pedunculatis, corolla 5-partita calycem dentatum ciliolatum semisuperante, *legumine* stipitato *chartaceo* angusto *oblongo compresso* marginato dilute fulvo margine undulato, seminibus lucenti-nigris compresso-ovatis strophiolo albido cymbiformi triplo longioribus utrinque insigniter impressis.

Arnhem's Land, No. 28. Head of Seven Emu River, No. 40. Upper Roper, No. 25. Moreton Bay, *Moore*. Fitzmaurice River, No. 91. Sturt's Creek, No. 92. Victoria River, No. 93.

Frutex 1–2-orgyalis. *Phyllodia* semipedalia v. breviora, raro tantum sesquipollicem longa, 1½–3''' lata. *Spicæ* unciales v. breviores. *Legumina* 1–3'' longa circiter 4''' lata, nitidula ad suturas non undulata. *Semina* sesquilineam longa. *Strophiolum* semel plicatum.

86. **Acacia oligoneura** (*Ferd. Mueller, MSS.*—Acacia delibrata, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 374, var.?). Glabra, ramulis gracilibus angulato-compressis, phyllodiis chartaceis subsessilibus elongatis angusto-lanceolatis acuminatis longe in apicem basinque angustatis leniter curvatis trinerviis reticulato-venosis basi glanduligeris, nervis juxta basin cum margine inferiore confluentibus, glandulis marginalibus nullis, spicis axillaribus solitariis vel fasciculatis brevibus cylindraceis glabris, pedunculis gracilibus, calyce laxo membranaceo dentato corolla ter breviore, leguminibus . . . .

In terra Arnhem's Land prope MacAdam's Range, No. 96; et Victoria River, No. 95.

Phyllodia pleraque 4–6" longa, semunciam lata. *Spicæ* semunciales v. paulo longiores.

[The specimens Nos. 95 and 96 are in young seed, and Cunningham's are out of flower with a loose fruit; but as far as these materials admit of identification, they appear to belong to the same species: the phyllodia are, it is true, longer and not so coriaceous; but so they are in some of Cunningham's specimens. Dr. Mueller's specimen No. 91, from Fitzmaurice River, is exactly like one of Cunningham's, except with rather more coriaceous phyllodia; it is in good fruit, and the pod similar to Cunningham's. The specimens Nos. 71, 90 and 92 from Sturt's Creek, No. 25 from Roper, No. 40 from Seven Emu River, and No. 93 from Lower Victoria River, have still more coriaceous phyllodia, and, in the case of the two last, considerably shorter; but they probably all belong to one species.—G. B.]

87. **Acacia torulosa**, n. sp. (Acacia julifera, *F. Muell. MSS.*, non *Benth.*). Arborescens, ramulis superne angulatis, phyllodiis breviter et crasse petiolatis elongato- v. lineari-falcatis oblique glanduloso-apiculatis v. cuspidatis prominenter 3–5-nerviis crebre parallelo-venosis glabris ima basi glanduligeris, spicis brevibus axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis geminis ternisve densis breviter pedunculatis, calycis profunde partiti segmentis angusto-spathulatis ciliatis puberulis corolla triente brevioribus, *legumine* flexuoso *toruloso marginato* acuminato stipitato *inter semina valde contracto*.

Sandy banks of the Nicholson, No. 26. Roper River, No. 23. Gulf of Carpentaria, No. 24.

Frutex elatior. *Phyllodia* et *spicæ* illis *A. delibratæ* similia. *Legumina* 2–4" longa, matura non visa.

[This appears to me to be a good species; the pod is different from any one I am acquainted with in this section. It is not my *A. julifera*, which may perhaps be one of the numerous forms of *A. delibrata*. —G. B.]

88. **Acacia doratoxylon** (*A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales*, p. 345? —Acacia pachycarpa, n. sp., *F. Muell, MSS.*). Glabra, ramulis superne angulatis, phyllodiis brevissime petiolatis lanceolato- v. elon-

gato-linearibus plus minus falcatis recurvo-apiculatis subtrinerviis crebre et tenuissime parallelo-venosis, basi glanduligeris, spicis brevibus axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis geminisve densis breviuscule pedunculatis, *calyce 5-sinuato glabro corolla ter breviore, legumine pallide fusco crasso* elongato-oblongo flexuoso *indehiscente* toruloso marginato apice obtuso basi acuto *ad suturas fere recto, seminibus ovato-globosis opacis atris* subcompressis minutim albido-strophiolatis.

Ad rivum Sturt's Creek Australiæ subcentralis, No. 89.

Arbor, nisi fallor, elata. *Phyllodia* bipollicaria v. fere pedalia, circiter 3''' lata. *Corollæ* parvæ. *Legumina* 1½–2½'' longa, vix semunciam lata. *Semina* circiter 2''' longa, altero latere sæpius valde convexa, altero magis applanata.

Species phyllodiis *Acaciæ drepanocarpæ, juliferæ et delibratæ* similis, legumine autem ample diversa.

[I can see nothing in the phyllodia and flower to distinguish this from the *A. doratoxylon*, A. Cunn., of which the fruit is unknown.—G. B.]

89. Acacia Leucadendron, *All. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 374. no. 178.

In montibus Newcastle Range Australiæ orientalis tropicæ, No. 29.

90. ACACIA CONSPERSA, n. sp. Elatior, erecta, ramis teretibus rachibusque pubescentibus, phyllodiis sessilibus coriaceis parce pulverulentis angusto-lanceolatis tenuicuspidato-apiculatis uninerviis creberrime parallelo-venosis supra basin glanduligeris, spicis axillaribus subsessilibus, *leguminibus teretiusculis* leviter compressis coriaceis vix venosis intus continuis breviter stipitatis non marginatis, seminibus ovato-oblongis compressis nitenti-nigris strophiolo plicato albido aliquoties longioribus lateraliter conspicue areolatis.

In plaga arenoso-petræa prope ortum fluvii Roper et Limmen Bight River, No. 30.

Frutex 5–10'. *Phyllodia* 1½–3'' longa, 3–4''' lata, furfure deciduo subtili conspersa. *Rachis* fructifera uncialis v. paulo longior. *Legumina* 2–4'' longa, sesquilineam lata dilute fusca extus canescentia. *Semina* sesquilinearia areolis oblongo-linearibus notata.

A. leptocarpæ proxima.

[Differs from *A. leptocarpa* in the pubescent stems, the phyllodia shorter, rather narrow, straighter, and more coriaceous, terminated sometimes by an almost pungent point, although occasionally obtuse or with a terminal gland. The pod is also thicker. It will require more complete specimens to determine how far these differences are specific. —G. B.]

91. Acacia Cunninghami, *Hook. Icon. Plant.* ii. p. 165. no. 180.

Moreton Bay, *Ferd. Mueller*. Clarence et Richmond River, *C. Moore*.

92. ACACIA GONOCLADA, n. sp. Erecta, ramulis robustis pruinosis compresso-triquetris, phyllodiis glabris subglaucis brevissime petiolatis

lanceolato-oblongis leviter curvatis apice obtusis *callo glanduligero terminatis* basi distincte glanduligeris bi- v. trinerviis parallelo-multivenosis, spicis axillaribus solitariis geminisve brevibus cylindraceis breviter pedunculatis, calycibus quinquedentatis rachibusque velutinis, *petalis enerviis* glabris calycem semisuperantibus demum liberis obtusiusculis, leguminibus compressis marginatis......

Ad partes superiores fluvii Victoriæ et in terra Arnhem's Land in rupibus, No. 9.

Frutex paucipedalis strictus. *Phyllodia* 2½–4″ longa, 4–6‴ lata, tenuicoriacea. *Spicæ* ½–1″ longæ. *Calyces* semilineam paulo excedentes. *Legumina* matura deficiunt.

Species *A. calyculatæ* et *A. acradeniæ* (*A. umbellatæ*, Cunn.) proxima.

[Allied to *A. Cunninghamii,* and has the same remarkably angular branches; but the phyllodia are much shorter and straighter, and the young pods are different, although it evidently belongs to the same group.—G. B.]

93. ACACIA AMENTIFERA, n. sp. Glabra, ramulis angustatis, *phyllodiis* parvis *fasciculatis* angusto-oblongis obliquis basi angustatis sessilibus apice recurvis brevissime rostellatis (enerviis v.) obscure 1–3-nerviis, glandula marginali venisque nullis, spicis densis axillaribus oblongo-cylindraceis solitariis sessilibus glabris, bracteolis lineari-subulatis stipitatis, petalis lanceolatis solutis *sepala lineari-filiformia libera* triente superantibus, leguminibus ......

Upper Victoria, No. 74.

Phyllodia 3–5‴ longa, ¾–1½‴ lata, exsiccatione rugulosa. *Spicæ* floriferæ 3–4‴ longæ. *Flores* 1‴ breviores. *Legumina* desunt.

Species distinctissima, *A. Wickhami* consocianda.

[A very distinct species. The phyllodia are small and fasciculate, as in *A. subternata* among *Brunioideæ,* shaped more like some of the narrow-leaved forms of *A. arcuata,* but much smaller, whilst the flowers show an affinity to *A. Wickhami.*—G. B.]

94. Acacia Wickhami, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 377. no. 187.

Inter flumina Victoria River et Sturt's Creek, No. 85.

β. viscidula, ramulis innovationibusque subviscosis, phyllodiis late et oblique ovatis prominenter plurinerviis. Sturt's Creek.

Calyx glaber leniter sinuatus. *Legumina* non visa, et species igitur incerta.

95. ACACIA WICKHAMI, specimen fructiferum? (Acacia calligera, *Muell. MS.*). Glabra, glaucescens, ramulis angulatis, phyllodiis parvis sessilibus oblique ovatis undulatis *callo glanduligero terminatis uninerviis* obscure venosis, spicis densis axillaribus solitariis breviter pedunculatis, legumine viscidulo duro plano oblique striato angusto-lanceolato ad marginem recto obtuso oblique septato.

Gulf of Carpentaria, No. 38.

Phyllodia tenuicoriacea 2–4''' longa. *Rachis* fructifera fere 1'' longa. *Legumina* bipollicaria v. breviora. *Flores* et *semina* desunt.

[I can see nothing to distinguish this from *A. Wickhami*, except that the specimens are in fruit, all those hitherto described of *A. Wickhami* being in flower only.—G. B.]

96. ACACIA PTYCHOPHYLLA, n. sp. Subglabra, viscidula, ramulis angulatis, phyllodiis coriaceis subsessilibus (fere uncialibus) oblongis obtusis vix curvatis subglanduloso-apiculatis prominenter paralleloque plurinerviis prope v. infra medium obscure glanduligeris, spicis axillaribus solitariis densis cylindraceis breviuscule pedunculatis, calyce 5-partito petalis duplo breviore laciniis obtusis......

Sturt's Creek, No. 3 et 80.

Phyllodia ¾–1½'' longa, 2–2½''' lata striata. *Spicæ* floriferæ circiter unciales, pedunculo semunciali. *Legumina* incognita.

A. stigmatophyllæ congrua.

[Differs from *A. stigmatophylla* in its rather shorter thick coriaceous phyllodia, in the viscidity of the young shoots, and the thicker, denser spikes, with larger flowers.—G. B.]

97. ACACIA UMBELLATA (*A. Cunn., Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 378.—Acacia acradenia, *F. Muell. MSS.*). Elatior, erecta, ramis superne compresso-angulatis, phyllodiis breviter petiolatis coriaceis oblique oblongo- v. ovato-lanceolatis marginatis *callo glanduligero terminatis* plurinerviis parallelo-multivenosis basi indistincte glanduligeris ramisque glabris, nervis prope basin marginis inferi confluentibus, spicis axillaribus et terminalibus solitariis geminis ternisve cylindraceis brevissime pedunculatis phyllodio brevioribus, bracteolis spathulatis unguiculatis, calycibus ad trientem 5-fidis rachibusque velutino-puberulis, corollæ 5-fidæ calycem semisuperantis laciniis acutis carinulatis rigidulis, leguminibus coriaceis teretiusculis leviter curvatis obtusis continuis, seminibus lucenti-nigris ovatis compressis strophiolo fulvido triplo breviore præditis.

Ad sinum Gulf of Carpentaria, No. 10. Seven Emu River. Ad originem fluminis Victoriæ in plagis sterilioribus, No. 6.

Rami juniores et innovationes sæpe visciduli. *Phyllodia* 2–3'' longa. ⅔–1'' lata. *Spicæ* 1½–2'' metientes. *Raches* glabrescentes. *Calyces* ½''' longi. *Legumina* circiter 1½''' longa, totidem lineas lata. *Semina* sesquilineam metientia.

Species Acacias juliferas et dimidiatas conjungens inter illas *A. stigmatophyllæ* proxima, inter dimidiatas venis numerosissimis parallelis nec anastomosantibus distinguenda.

[Cunningham's specimen is very bad, which accounts for the imperfect description which prevented Dr. Mueller from recognizing it. The name is also inappropriate, unless it referred to the character of the tree from which it was gathered.—G. B.]

98. ACACIA AULACOCARPA (*A. Cunn., Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 379.—Acacia leptophleba, n. sp., *F. Mueller, MSS.*). Subglabra, ramulis compresso-angulosis, phyllodiis coriaceis oblongis subfalcatis brevissime petiolatis basi glanduligeris apice obtusis et glanduloso-apiculatis tenuiter trinerviis subtilissime crebroque longitudinaliter venosis, spicis axillaribus pedunculatis solitariis longiuscule cylindraceis, sepalis subliberis oblongis laxis membraneis corolla 5-fida dimidio brevioribus, leguminibus ......

Ad rivum Sturt's Creek, No. 97.

Phyllodia 1½–2½" longa, 5–8‴ lata (in unico suppetente specimine). *Spicæ* circiter sesquiunciales. *Corollæ* vix 1‴ longæ. Species *A. gonocladæ* proxima.

[The specimens are small and in flower only; but they do not appear to me to be in any point distinguishable from the *A. aulacocarpa.*—G. B.]

99. Acacia aulacocarpa, *All. Cunn.*

β. *brevifolia* (F. Muell. MSS.), phyllodiis oblique ovatis 1–1½" longis.

Suttor Desert, No. 39.

Legumen fuscum pollicare in stipitem semuncialem sensim contractum.

[Probably a distinct species: the pod is broader, narrowed into a much longer stipes than in Cunningham's specimens, which, however, are not ripe. The phyllodia are very much shorter.—G. B.]

100. Acacia crassocarpa, *A. Cunn. ex Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 379. no. 194.

Point Pearce, No. 94. Victoria River, No. 95.

Paulo recedit a descriptione phyllodiis duplo minoribus. *Legumina* dilute fusca tantum ima basi angustata prominenter venosa, venis transversis plus minusve anastomosantibus. *Semina* obliquo-transverse sita, 2‴ longa *oblonga* nitentia olivaceo-nigrescentia, strophiolo vix 1‴ metiente livido prædita.

101. ACACIA MEGALANTHA, n. sp. Glabra, ramulis teretiusculis superne compressis, phyllodiis coriaceis brevissime petiolatis dimidiato-ovatis v. falcato-oblongis obtusiusculis prominenter bi- v. trinerviis crebre parallelo-venosis basi glanduligeris, spicis axillaribus solitariis pedunculatis, floribus magnis remotiusculis glabris subglutinosis, calyce arcto acute 5-dentato petalis crassis triplo breviore, legumine ......

In deserto Australiæ subcentralis ad rivum Sturt's Creek, No. 98.

Phyllodia 1½–3" longa, ⅔–1" lata. *Spicæ* circiter unciales læte luteæ. *Corollæ* sesquilineares.

Haud prætermittere volui speciem ut videtur raram *A. acradeniæ* propinquam, etiamsi e frustulis fructu destitutis pessime circumscribendam.

[Very distinct in the unusually large size of the individual flowers.—G. B.]

102. **Acacia retinervis** (*Benth. in Lond. Journ. Bot.* i. p. 379.—Acacia tumida, *F. Muell. MSS.*). Arborescens, glabra, ramulis teretiusculis, phyllodiis breviter petiolatis oblongo-falcatis basi acutis prominenter plurinerviis creberrime parallelo-venosis glaucescentibus glanduloso-apiculatis, glandula basali parva v. indistincta, spicis axillaribus solitariis geminis ternisve raro subpaniculatis tenuiter cylindraceis phyllodio multo brevioribus, pedunculo perbrevi pubescente, calyce profunde partito velutino corolla dimidio breviore, leguminibus subcylindraceis torulosis coriaceis arcuatis v. leniter curvatis fuscescentibus intus subcontinuis, seminibus nigrescentibus lucentibus ovatis leniter compressis utrinque conspicue areolatis strophiolo fulvido plicato pluries longioribus.

In locis rupestribus ad flumen Victoriæ, ad promontorium Point Pearce, No. 100. Ad rivum Sturt's Creek, No. 99.

Phyllodia 3–5" longa, 8–12''' lata. *Spicæ* circiter unciales læte luteæ. *Flores* parvi. *Legumina* breviter stipitata, 1½–2½" longa, circiter 3''' lata, intus septis membranaceis imperfectis oblique percursa. *Semina* circiter 2''' longa, areola fuscescente.

A. Cunninghami et quoad legumina *A. acradeniæ* affinis.

[The anastomosing of the smaller veins can scarcely be seen without the help of a glass; and it is not so frequent in the broad-leaved as in the narrow-leaved specimens.—G. B.]

103. **Acacia stipuligera**, n. sp. Pubescens, ramulis teretibus, phyllodiis breviusculis oblique lanceolatis leviter curvatis sessilibus cuspidato-apiculatis prominenter bi- v. trinerviis creberrime anastomosanti-venosis supra basin glanduligeris, *stipulis scariosis deltoideis persistentibus*, spicis axillaribus geminis breviter pedunculatis dense cylindraceis, bracteolis lanceolatis unguiculatis acuminatis. . . . . .

Sandstone table-land with scrub at the head of the Victoria River, of Hooker's Creek, and Sturt's Creek.

Frutex 5–8'. *Phyllodia* 1–1½" longa, 3–8''' lata, tenuiter venosa. *Stipulæ* fuscæ circiter 1''' metientes. *Pedunculi* albo-velutini. Nec flores evolutos nec fructus vidi.

Species probabiliter cum *A. retinervi* concatenata.

[Appears to be a distinct species; but the specimen is very imperfect.—G. B.]

§ 11. *Dimidiatæ.*

104. Acacia latescens, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 380.

γ. *grandifolia* (var. *dubia*) glabra phyllodiis chartaceis majoribus.

In collibus inter flumina Dawson et Burnett, No. 35.

Sepala cohærentia cuneato-linearia corollæ dimidium æquantia.

[The phyllodia are rather broader than in Cunningham's specimens, with more nerves; but they do not otherwise differ.—G. B.]

105. ACACIA PLATYCARPA, n. sp. Glaberrima, ramulis gracilibus flexuosis apice angulatis subpruinosis, phyllodiis glaucescentibus lanceolato-falcatis dimidiatis chartaceis in petiolum brevem angustatis apice obtusis bi- v. trinerviis crebre reticulato-venosis, nervis basin versus cum margine infero confluentibus, glandulis marginalibus duabus vel tribus, capitulis axillaribus solitariis longiuscule pedunculatis, leguminibus oblongis complanatis glaucis anguste alatis obtusis dense reticulato-venosis inter semina non contractis.

Ad sinum Gulf of Carpentaria, No. 8. Ad flumen Victoriæ.

Frutex arborescens. *Phyllodia* 3–4″ longa, ½–1″ lata. *Pedunculi* circiter pollicares. *Legumina* 2½–4″ longa, circiter 1″ lata, prorsus matura ut flores ignota.

[The phyllodia are precisely those of the *A. sericata*, Cunn.; but the minute glaucous down is wanting, and the pods are thinner than the one I described, which I have not now before me to compare.—G. B.]

106. Acacia holosericea, *All. Cunn. in G. Don, Gen. Syst.* ii. p. 407, no. 201.

Ad flumen Victoriæ alibique in terra Arnhemica, No. 79.

β. *pubescens* spicis interdum geminis. In rupibus secus flumen Victoriæ. Ad flumen Roper.

Legumina coriacea cincinnata, extus dense pubescentia, intus continua glabra, inter semina vix contracta. *Semina* nigrescentia sesquilineam longa compressa ovata.

107. ACACIA LIMBATA, n. sp. Glaberrima, ramulis acutangulis glaucis, phyllodiis sessilibus subfalcato-oblongis breviter uncinato-cuspidatis subtrinerviis supra basin crebre reticulato-venosis glandula minuta præditis, nervis basin versus cum margine infero confluentibus, spicis axillaribus solitariis longiuscule pedunculatis, leguminibus duris complanatis angusto-lanceolatis margine crasso cinctis inter semina non contractis pleiospermis venulosis basi sensim angustatis.

In Australia boreali.

Phyllodia 1½–2½″ longa, circiter ½″ lata. *Venæ* primariæ nervis parallelæ. *Pedunculi* fructiferi recti unciales v. paulo longiores. *Legumen* 1½-2″ longum oblique subparallelo-venosum. *Semina* matura deficientia.

[I have not seen the specimens of this plant.—G. B.]

108. Acacia dimidiata, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 381. no. 202.

North Australia, No. 11. M'Adam Range, No. 78. Victoria River.

Legumina usque ad 5″ longa, vix 3‴ lata. *Semina* subtetragono-ovata lucenti-nigra fere 3‴ longa, strophiolo squalide fulvo fere triplo breviore cupulata.

β. *eriostachya*, petalis calycibusque tomentosis.

Victoria River, No. 77.

Variat quoque phyllodiis duplo minoribus subvelutinis, leguminibus viscidulis cano-velutinis.

[The variety β connects the *A. humifusa*, Cunn., with this species as a mere variety.—G. B.]

109. Acacia latifolia, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 382, no. 204.

In plagis elevatis petræis prope originem fluvii Limmen Bight River terræ Arnhemicæ et ad sinum Carpentariæ.

Frutex pauci- pluripedalis. *Legumina* compressa lato-linearia leviter curvata v. arcuata glabra marginata imperfecte venosa inter semina vix aut leniter contracta pleiosperma 1½–2½" longa, circiter 2½''' lata. *Semina* matura ignota.

Variat phyllodiis conspicue minoribus.

Series II. *Botrycephalæ.*

110. Acacia polybotrya, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 384. no. 209.

Burnett River.

Variat paribus foliolorum usque ad xxv.

111. Acacia decurrens, *Willd.*

Ad flumen Snowy River.

Series III. *Pulchellæ.*

112. Acacia Mitchelli, *Benth.*

Glenelg River. Portland Bay.

113. ACACIA BASALTICA, n. sp. Fruticosa, inermis, ramulis teretiusculis petiolis pedunculisque fusco-subvelutinis v. puberulis, stipulis imperfectis, pinnis 1–3-jugis, glandulis jugalibus minutis rotundis sessilibus, petiolari nullo, foliolis 5–10-jugis oblongo-ovatis puberulis obtusis muticis uninerviis subtus pallidioribus, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis monocephalis folio brevioribus v. subæquilongis, capitulo globoso, calyce breviter dentato corollaque parce puberulis, hac illum dimidio excedente ad trientem divisa, legumine angusto-oblongo venoso breviter stipitato compresso puberulo margine parum flexuoso.

In virgultis planitierum basalticarum Peak Downs, No. 42.

Epidermis ramorum membranacea secedens. *Foliola* 1½–3''' longa *Pedunculi* crassiusculi subangulati, sæpius supra medium bractea minuta prædita. *Legumen* fuscum circiter 3" longum, ½" latum venosum. *Semina* matura desunt.

[A very distinct species, which may be placed next to *A. nigricans* and *A. Mitchelli*.—G. B]

Series IV. *Gummiferæ.*

114. ACACIA LENTICELLATA (*F. Muell. MS.*—Acacia Farnesiana, *Willd.*, *Benth. in Hook. Lond. Journ. of Bot.* i. p. 494). Fruticosa, ramulis flexuosis glabris crebre lenticulatis vix angulatis, spinis tenuibus rectis, pinnis 1–3-jugis, petiolis rachibus foliolisque ciliolatis, glandula scutellari paris inferi manifesta, paris superi minima v. nulla, rachi decidue mucronata, foliolis 8–16-jugis oblongis v. oblongo-linearibus uninerviis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis velutinis folio brevioribus apice bracteatis, capitulo globoso, corolla glabra ad quadrantem divisa calycem ciliolatum semisuperante, legumine oblique oblongo-cylindrico turgido spadiceo loculato glabro indehiscente, seminibus horizontalibus ovatis fuscis opacis.

Ad ripas, circum lacunas et in locis tempore pluviali inundatis Australiæ borealis centralis et intratropico-orientalis.

A. Farnesiana, *Leich. Overland Exped.*; *Benth. in Mitch. Trop. Austr.* p. 256; *Ferd. Mueller collect.*; an *Willd.*?

Frutex amplus elatior. *Foliola* pleraque 1½–2½''' longa. *Legumen* 1½–2½'' longum. *Semina* fere 3''' metientia.

[The fewer pinnæ and pubescent peduncles in the Australian specimens induced me formerly to doubt whether they really belonged to the *A. Farnesiana*, especially as I had not then seen the fruit, and the specimens generally were bad. But I have since seen both East Indian and South American specimens agreeing precisely with the Australian form, and passing gradually into the commoner Tropical varieties.—G. B.]

115. ACACIA PALLIDA (*F. Muell.*, non *Willd.* quæ *Prosopis* species). Arborea, glabra, ramulis parum angulatis, spinis crassis curvato-divergentibus interdum abolescentibus, pinnis pauci- novem-jugis, glandula scutellari inter paria infimum et supremum ovata, foliolis 8–22-jugis oblongis obtusis glaucis venulosis uninerviis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis monocephalis folio brevioribus angulatis medio bracteatis, capitulo globoso glabro, corolla ad quadrantem divisa calycem argute dentatum fere triplo excedente, legumine angusto-oblongo basi attenuato satis compresso recto lævi enervi, seminibus verticalibus dilute fuscis quadrato-ovatis.

In locis minus fertilibus præsertim campis apricis Australiæ intratropicæ non rara, No. 76.

Arbor minor, cortice suberoso sordide cano rugoso et rimoso. *Spinæ* 2-3''' longæ basi valde incrassatæ. *Foliola* 1½–3''' longa, ½–1½''' lata. *Capitula* majuscula. *Legumina* 2–4'' longa, circiter ½'' lata. *Semina* 3–4''' longa nitoris expertia.

A. suberosæ propinqua.

[The specimens marked 76, from Victoria River, are nearly allied to *A. Bidwelli*, but differ in the longer leaflets, the shorter pods, and

some other points. The proper place of *A. Bidwelli* is probably also among *Gummiferæ.* I had only seen it in fruit, when the real inflorescence is not always very certain; and I doubted whether the capitula were not sometimes racemose: but most probably they are (as in *A. pallida*) solitary, with the bract in the middle of the peduncle, the scar of which has sometimes the appearance of the scar of of a pedicel. Dr. Mueller's specimens, No. 76, are also without spines, and have much more numerous pinnæ than he describes (15 to 20 pairs with leaflets barely 2 lines long). These are, like Bidwell's, in fruit only. There is, however, a flowering specimen of Dr. Mueller's marked 75, from M'Adam's Range, which answers better to his character, and has the stipular spines of *Gummiferæ.* In it the pinnæ vary from 3 to 11 pairs, and the leaflets are 3 to 4 lines long. These clearly indicate the affinity of the species with *A. suberosa,* from which it differs in the usually numerous pinnæ and the broader pod. It remains to be proved whether it be specifically distinct from *A. Bidwelli,* which has the leaflets seldom 1 line long, and the pod, although unripe, already above 4 inches, and marked with veins, which may possibly disappear when the pod is ripe. —G. B.]

Contributions to Organographic Botany. By CHRISTOPHER DRESSER, Esq. Communicated by the Secretary.

[Read April 1st, 1858.]

[Abstract.]

MR. DRESSER passes successively under review the scales of the leaf-buds, the bracts, the sepals, the petals, the stamens, and the carpels of plants, with the view of showing that they are not, as usually considered, metamorphosed leaves, but metamorphosed leaf-stalks or petioles.

In support of this view, in relation to the development of leaf-buds, he enters into a detail of the structure of the Horse-chestnut, the Sycamore, the Walnut, the Cherry, the Currant, &c., but admits that in some instances, the Holly for example, the scales are more obviously analogous to the lamina of the leaf. With regard to bracts he instances *Angelica officinalis* and *Salvia fulgens*, in the latter of which he particularly calls attention to certain monster bracts and their venations, as affording clear evidence of their petiolar origin. The cases adduced in proof of a similar origin in the calycine leaves are, first, the abnormal development of one of the sepals in *Mussænda*; secondly, the frequent greater or less development of foliola upon the margins of the sepal in roses, which sepal consequently is to be regarded as equivalent to the common petiole of the ordinary leaves of the plant; thirdly, the monstrous calyces of the Primrose, figured in Dr. Lindley's 'Elements of Botany' (figs. 147 and 148), in which laminæ corresponding with those of the leaves are seen to be developed on the apices of the united sepals; and lastly, the analogy of the ascidia of the Pitcher-plant, which are acknowledged to be petioles and not laminæ, with the calyx of the Lavender, in which one of the sepals developes a lamina or lid, which is slightly articulated with the tube of the gamosepalous calyx. In relation to sepals, however, Mr. Dresser thinks it highly improbable that those plants which have sessile leaves should produce petiolar calyces, but believes that the sepals may in these instances be derived either from the true lamina, or from a modification of its midrib. He applies the same reasoning to the origin of the petals; but although admitting the petals to be in some instances representatives of the laminæ of the leaves, he thinks it contrary to reason to suppose that this is really their mode of formation in some of those instances in which the petiole and the lamina of the leaf are thought to be most conspicuously manifested in the unguis and limbus of the petal. Thus, for instance, in the Sweet William and the common Pink, in which these two subdivisions of the petal are most distinct, the ordinary leaves are all sessile. His conclusion is, that therefore "on those plants which have sessile leaves we may look for petals formed of the lamina of the leaf or of its midrib, and on those with petiolar leaves for those formed of the petiole."

With regard to stamens, in which the filament is usually regarded as representing the unguis of the petal and the petiole of the leaf, and the anther as analogous to the limb of the petal and the lamina of the leaf, he thinks there exists no good ground for such a supposition. In the transformation of the stamen of the Rose there is no trace to be found of such a distinct origin of its parts; the stamen of the Poppy, in passing into the petaloid condition, is wholly transformed into an exunguiculate petal; and in *Tradescantia Virginica* the anther is evidently a modification of a portion of a petal only, while another portion is transformed into the filament. It is evident therefore, Mr. Dresser thinks, that where petals are petiolar bodies, the entire stamen owes its origin to the petiole alone. So also in relation to carpels, he entirely dissents from the opinion that they are derived from the laminæ of the leaves and that the ovules bear the same relation to them as the buds on the margins of the leaves of *Bryophyllum* to the leaves of that plant. The monster carpels of the Columbine, figured in Dr. Lindley's 'Elements' (fig. 180), he regards as offering a clear indication in their venation of their petiolar origin, and their ovules metamorphosed into leaflets as bearing the same relation to the carpels as the leaflets of a compound leaf to the common petiole from which they arise. This view of the relation of ovules to carpels leads him to propose the following theory of their origin; viz. "that ovules are a metamorphosed state of the leaflets of compound leaves, or of the lobes or parts of simple leaves;" and he concludes his Paper by some observations in which this theory is developed more at length.

Letters on the Vegetation of West Equinoctial Africa. From Dr. Frederick Welwitsch, addressed to W. W. Saunders, Esq., V.P.L.S.

[Read July 1st, 1858.]

S. Paulo de Loanda,
12 Sept., 1857.

My highly esteemed friend,—A few days since, I returned from the interior suffering from fever, which for five weeks has daily attacked me. I cannot, however, refrain from sending you a hasty sketch of the extent and success of my botanical rambles in the interior of this wonderful country, with best wishes that these lines may find you and my other London friends in good health.

During the first year of my residence in this country, I endeavoured to investigate the botanical treasures of the coast territory from the Quizembo River north of Ambriz as far as the mouth of the Coanza, which I very nearly succeeded in doing. In October 1854 I ascended by degrees over the lower mountains, which were mostly covered only with *frutices*, to the dark shady region of the mountain forests of Cazenojo and Golungo Alto, where I stayed nearly two years. Everything that reminds you of the flora of the coast and of the lower mountains disappears suddenly as if by magic in this region, whose highest mountain-peaks rise more than 2000 feet. Above 300 different species of trees and more than 400 kinds of climbing plants, closely entwined, form here a most magnificent primeval forest, whose ground is luxuriantly overgrown by more than sixty species of ferns, partly of arborescent forms. Amongst other most remarkable trees I found a ***Napoleona*** (ramis verticillatis), a ***Myristacacea*** (a noble tree 80 to 100 feet high), twenty-eight species of *Ficus*, some gigantic specimens of a *Na-*

thusia (foliis simplicibus), and also a multitude of species, almost all large trees, of the families *Hypericaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Bignoniaceæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Mimoseæ*, &c. But what particularly delighted me was the discovery of *Monodora Myristica*, already supposed to be native here by R. Brown, which is a native of all the primeval forests of these districts, and which represents one of the most gigantic and certainly one of the most splendid forest trees of the whole of tropical Africa. Later I found at Pungo Andongo, a second species, specifically different in the leaves and fruit, which I have named *Monodora Angolensis*. I will send many fresh seeds of both to England.

Terrestrial and parasitical Orchids are pretty tolerably abundant. Among the former there is one remarkable species, probably of the genus *Lissochilus*, distinguished by broad leaves nearly 5 feet long; a flower-stem 10 feet to 12 feet high; and particularly by a spike of blossoms often 1½-foot long, bearing twenty to twenty-five large rose-coloured flowers. This is probably the largest and most magnificent of all terrestrial Orchids hitherto discovered. Of this species I have roots ready to be sent to London at the first direct opportunity which offers. To show the gigantic dimensions of this species, I shall send you the dried flower-stem. Generally speaking, the whole vegetation of Golungo Alto has a truly gigantic character, so that there is no room left for the growth of smaller plants, especially annuals, with the exception of some *Gramineæ* and *Cyperaceæ*. An Umbellifer, whose leaves at the same time form one of the most famous remedies of the negroes, occurs in the form of a large tree of 1 foot to 1½ foot in diameter, used as timber; likewise, among the numerous and in most instances woody *Compositæ*, there occur two species as strong lofty trees. Almost all the *Artocarpeæ* which are found here will form quite new and very remarkable genera, but at the same time will show in the clearest light the transition of this family into the *Moreæ* on one side, and the *Urticeæ* on the other. A genus nearly allied to *Dorstenia* grows as a large woody shrub 4 feet high, in general habit like a Fig; but the receptacles are obconic, truncate, and open, just as in *Kosaria*. Also among the *Sapindaceæ* and *Combretaceæ*, and especially among the *Leguminosæ*, many highly interesting new genera are to be found.

The most interesting fact in Phytogeography will be that I have found here a *Begonia*, a *Hypoxis*, an *Ottelia*, a *Gnetacea*, a *Balsaminea*, and two *Cedreleæ*—all families of plants which have not before been met with in tropical Africa. A still more interesting fact in geographical botany, which has come to my notice, is that a pendent parasitical *Rhipsalis*, often 6 feet to 8 feet long, occurs here, growing abundantly in the elevated woods of this country, particularly luxuriating on *Adansonia* and *Sterculia*, which consequently proves that *Cacti* are not restricted to America, as has hitherto been asserted. I will send living specimens also of this *Rhipsalis*, which I call *Rh. Æthiopica*, to you and Sir William Hooker.

In the whole, I believe I have collected in this wood-region 2000 species of plants, of which I have tried to describe the most remarkable genera, chiefly from living specimens. Farewell.

DR. FRIEDRICH WELWITSCH.

A *Polygalea* occurs as a climber 20 feet to 50 feet high, ⅔ foot in diameter. I believe it to be a *Lophostylis*, Hochst.

S. Paulo de Loanda, 10th Feb. 1858.

HIGHLY ESTEEMED SIR AND FRIEND,—When I was about to communicate to you last September a preliminary report on some of the results of my journey in the interior of Equinoctial Africa, I was prevented by a long illness from completing my letter, but send it now with these lines, as it contains something important about the vegetation of Golungo Alto and the adjacent mountain district. As I now feel rather better, I take the liberty of continuing today the letter I had then commenced. In the first place, I beg to remark that I have penetrated, in a direct line, about 250 geographical miles into the interior; and I divide the territories I have visited into three regions:—1. Littoral and lower mountain region; 2. Region of the primeval dense forest woods (*Regio montoso-sylvatica*); and, lastly, 3. The flat woody region (*Regio plano-sylvatica*). The first region rises to about 1000 feet, the second to about 2500, the third about 3300 feet. I have taken the measurement of the heights of these regions, but have not yet made an exact computation of the results, and therefore note the heights as given above only as temporary. These three regions extend from west to east in such a way that the first stretches towards the east as far as 80 geographical miles, the second to about 160, and the third to somewhere about 250. Regarding the vegetation of the littoral region, which is almost the same from Sierra Leone to the mouth of the Cuanza, there have been many important facts already published in the 'Niger Flora' of Sir W. Hooker. With regard to the second region, which comprises the districts of Golungo Alto and Cazengo, together with Dembos, and partly also Ambaca, I have reported cursorily in my letter of the 12th September, 1857, and consequently I have only to tell you something about the third and most interesting region. Pungo Andongo (more correctly "Pungoià N'dongo") forms the centre of this region, which, as you will quickly perceive from the little I am going to tell about it, forms an African district of vegetation of its own, which I shall call the kingdom of the Equinoctial African highlands. About fifteen to twenty geographical miles from Golungo Alto towards the east, the majestic dark shady woods of this district, which are so difficult to penetrate on account of the immense climbers, disappear; the forests in general become more rare and less dense, and are mostly formed by low trees, among which the most common is a new genus of *Araliaceæ*, with a most curious habit. The ground everywhere is now less shaded, on which account a greater number of smaller kinds of plants occur, especially *Convolvulaceæ* and splendid *Acanthaceæ*. New forms, never seen in the primeval forests of the second region, now make their appearance, among which are, especially, *Amorphophallus*, a magnificent climbing *Bauhinia*, small pretty *Compositæ*, the *Ancylanthus rubiginosus*, Desf., and an extremely pretty fruticose *Rubiacea*, which at first sight looks exactly like an *Azalea*!! Where the ground changes to mountains or higher hills, there occur *Sterculiea* foliis glaucis, *Nathusia* foliis indivisis (which have not appeared before), and a considerable number of *Compositæ*, all more or less related to *Sonchus*, as well as a few species of *Helichrysum*, which remind you already of the Cape flora. There now become mixed with the forest trees *Büttneriaceæ* with bunches of large white flowers; pretty *Rubiaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ* (among others an herbaceous *Grewia*) are more and more frequent; and a kind of *Thesium* (*Santalaceæ*) tells again of the Cape flora: but, far surpassing all other herbaceous plants, in splendour, size, and richness of blossoms, appears prominently in all the less dense places of the wood a *Sesamum*, which, as I have collected many seeds of it, will soon become an ornament of European gardens. As we approach the rocky scenery of the præsidia of Pungo Andongo, the forests of *Araliaceæ* occur alternately with forests of *Pterocarpus*; and all at once quite a new world of plants, a new geographical kingdom, starts before the eye. The ground is everywhere rocky, grown over with short grasses and *Cyperaceæ*; but in the many narrow ravines the most luxuriant forest-vegetation abounds, consisting chiefly of *Leguminosæ*; *Ficus*; three species of *Nathusia*; *Apocyneæ*, forming trees with large blossoms; *Mimoseæ*, sometimes as trees, sometimes as climbers; several Asiatic *Rubiaceæ* in the form of trees (e. g. *Hymenodictyon*, Wallich); and a stately new *Monodora* (*M. angolensis*, mihi). At the foot of the rocks, and along the many little brooks, grow seven species of *Ophioglossum*, three *Schizææ*, and many Ferns, partly gold-dusted, and a magnificent tree-fern. - Under these woody ferns (*Cyathea*, spec.) are found four or five *Umbelliferæ* and several curious *Rubiaceæ*. On the almost naked rocks grow fleshy *Euphorbiaceæ*; about ten species of *Commelyneæ*, with the habits of *Mesembryanthemum*, besides beautiful *Portulaceæ*, *Tillææ* (!), *Cyperaces leucocephala*; and in the brooks themselves two species of *Podostomeæ*, together with pretty *Batrachospermeæ* and *Zygnemata*. In stagnant water appear *Ottelia*, *Nymphæa*, and two *Aponogetoneæ* with blue blossoms, probably new genera. In wet meadows there occur six species of *Utricularia*, a *Drosera*, several *Campanulaceæ* (*Lightfootia*), an *Isoëtes* (*terrestris*), and a great number of small *Scrophulariaceæ* and *Leguminosæ*, as well as a kind of *Erigeron*. But now, on the steep walls of the higher rocks, what sort of viscid shrubs with scaly stems and blue flowers do we perceive? Two species of *Vellosieæ*! which, in conjunction with several fruticose Orchids that grow even on the barest rocks, cover all the mountains of Pungo Andongo. However, the before-named plants are not the only American guests of this territory. As soon as one approaches the summits (*juga altiora rupium*) of the rocky mountains, one finds the sides of the top overgrown with *Heurnia* and *Sarcostemma* (which announce the Cape of Good Hope), together with a *Cactus*, which is a RHIPSALIS; whilst on rough places there appear a *Musa* (scapo ventricoso! sæpius diametr. 5–6-ped.), a *Diploclinium* (*Begoniaceæ*) and *Erythroxylum*, spec.

But notwithstanding these curiosities, so frequently paradoxical, the splendour and variety of the flora of Pungo Andongo is not nearly exhausted. About a hundred species of pretty *Cyperaceæ* (*Cyperus*, fifty spec.), and above a hundred *Gramineæ*, in connexion with very pretty *Polygalaceæ* and *Ampelideæ*, adorn the lower plains; and whilst from the coast up to the boundary of this region I scarcely met with ten *Liliaceæ*, I was surprised to find around Pungo Andongo more than fifty species! Four spec. *Hypoxis*, above twenty-five *Orchideæ* (among them a *Disa*!) and *Commelynaceæ* occur in such abundance, that the whole of large regions appears at one time pink, at another time sky-blue. A large *Kniphofia*, of 6 to 8 feet, is the queen of the lilies, whilst several new genera allied to *Anthericum* and *Scilla*, together with *Chlorophytum*, *Sanseviera*, and pretty *Asparagineæ*, form as it were the underwood of the lilies. One *Tacca* and two *Hæmanthi*, together with *Crinum* and a small-flowered *Narcissea*, adorn the skirts of the forests, besides a countless number of little *Rubiaceæ*, with sky-blue or rose-coloured flowers. Species of *Hibiscus* appear everywhere. The *Violariæ* are represented by three *Ceranthera* in the form of small trees (one with the habit of *Ilex aquifolium*!). A *Myricacea*, with an extremely delicious powerful smell, forms quite a new genus, which is only related to *Comptonia* in the formation of the anthers; but it has, like no other *Myricacea*, opposite leaves. I have described it as *Myrothamnus flabellifolius*. *Pistia* and *Ceratophyllum*, with an *Azolla* and a *Marsileacea*, abound in the fresh water with *Polygonaceæ* and *Scirpoideæ*, accompanied almost everywhere by two or three species of *Nymphæa* (*Nymphæa Lotus*, P. de B.), whilst a *Ruppia* (similar to *R. maritima*) and several *Charæ* fill the stagnant water. Among the climbers are two species of *Hugonia*, a 5-gonous *Mimosa*, and several species of *Strophanthus*. Among others *Asclepiadeæ* are also numerous, and mostly climbers. Also an *Oleacea* occurs as a large tree; and tree-like *Euphorbiaceæ* (*Bridelia*, &c.) are found everywhere. The *Daphnoideæ* are represented by a very pretty scarlet *Gnidia*, the *Proteaceæ* by two thickheaded *Proteæ*. *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ* are in great abundance everywhere; the latter and several *Acanthaceæ* mostly assume the forms of trees or shrubs. *Loranthaceæ* glitter frequently from out the dark-leaved tops of the *Combretaceæ* and *Anonaceæ*; but they occur also on *Mimoseæ*, and (in spite of De Candolle's assertion) very frequently on fig trees, even on the cultivated *Ficus Carica*. *Celastrinæ*, *Hippocrateaceæ*, and *Chailletieæ* are not numerous. Of *Myrtaceæ* were observed ten, of *Melastomeæ* only thirteen species, of *Connaraceæ* eight, of *Lythraceæ* ten or twelve species, of *Ranunculaceæ* I have five species of *Clematis*; of *Rosaceæ* I have found only one *Rubus* (*apetalus*). A *Cochlospermum*, as a tolerably large tree, is to be met with everywhere; besides, I have to enumerate five *Piperaceæ* and two *Dorstenieæ*, among which occurs a *Kosaria*. These all appear to be new species. The *Scrophulariaceæ*, of which there are about thirty species, principally adorn the meadows where they grow, with four species of *Eriospermum* (*Liliaceæ*), with several species of *Anthericaceæ*, *Drosera*, *Disa*, *Corchorus*, and *Triumfetta*. I have also found in the marshes quite a new and highly interesting Monocotyledonous family represented by five species, which in its characters somewhat resembles *Centrolepidæ*. I am firmly convinced that this new family will be received by all phytologists as quite original, and will be considered as a contribution to the filling up of the vacancies which exist to this day between the true *Cyperaceæ* and the *Enantioblastæ*. Not less variety is found in the Cryptogamic Flora of Pungo Andongo, among which particularly the *Fungi* are remarkable. *Polyporoideæ*, *Agaricoideæ*, and *Sphæriaceæ* are extremely numerous, in beautiful forms and bright colours. I have observed about 300 species; and of most of them I have collected illustrative specimens, which now all lie safely in my English Herbarium. Among the *Algæ* are especially to be noticed many sorts of *Scytonema*, which here compose, as the *Sphagna* do in Europe, the swampy ground for the so-called peat plants (*plantæ turfosæ*), and in whose thickly-matted turf *Droseræ*, *Utriculariæ*, a kind of *Xyris*, and many *Hepaticæ* and *Musci* usually take root. Of *Musci* there were in all about eighty species, of *Lichenes* above a hundred; of *Filices*, on the whole and including the insulares, nearly a hundred species, among which are two *Filices arboreæ*, two *Platyceria*, two *Lygodia*, three *Hymenophylla*, one *Marattia*, one *Gleichenia*, &c. There are rarely met with more than six kinds of *Lycopodia*, for the most part extremely pretty *Selaginellæ*. I must also remark, with regard to the *Algæ*, that two *Rhodophyceæ*, namely, two *Hildenbrantiæ*, are found in the brooks between Golungo Alto and Pungo Andongo, and indeed in such abundance, that certain parts of the brooks assume a blood-colour or purple dye.

The haste with which I have been compelled to compile this letter will be in some degree an excuse for the confusion which would necessarily follow in enumerating the different families, as I have mentioned them only just as they presented themselves one by one to my memory. However, I permit myself to express the hope that this enumeration, although rather confused, will at least be sufficient to give a general idea of the riches and variety of the flora of the interior of Africa. As soon as I have put my herbarium in better order, and have arranged, in a preliminary way, those plants which can only be determined in Europe, I intend to give a general summary of all the plants which I have observed on the continent and the adjacent islands, together with indications relative to their propagation and distribution. As regards the collection of insects I have made in Africa (among which the *Coleoptera* especially are very numerous, and also the *Hymenoptera* not unfrequent), I have communicated to Mr. S. Stevens some general remarks. With regard to the wishes of Mr. D. Hanbury, I may remark that I have collected about eighteen species of *Scitamineæ*; but from want of time I have made no drawings of their flowers, for I am a very bad and slow draughtsman: however, most of the species are very tolerably preserved, even as regards the flowers and fruit. Pray remember me kindly to Sir W. Hooker and R. Brown. I have been much pleased to find, even in the place itself, almost all the prophecies confirmed which R. Brown pronounced in his celebrated Appendix to Tuckey's Travels: this appendix was my gospel. It is very true, that I could have worked more effectually during my long stay in equinoctial Africa, if I had not had to fight again and again with fever, scurvy, and dysentery, which is in some degree but natural; for I had to penetrate the densest woods, to examine the deepest ravines, and to wander for miles slowly under a burning sun through marshy land, whilst common travellers are moved along, lying comfortably in hammocks, only on roads. (Sapienti sat!)

With the assurance of my greatest esteem and gratitude, I remain your most obedient,

DR. FRIEDRICH WELWITSCH.

Dennisonia, *Barklya*, et *Laboucheria*; genera floræ Australiæ nondum cognita. Descripsit Dr. FERD. MUELLER, S.L.S., etc.

[Read Jan. 20, 1859.]

DENNISONIA, n. g. **VERBENACEARUM.**

Calyx subcampanulatus, quinquefidus. *Corolla bilabiata*; labio supero breviore bifido; labii inferi tripartiti lacinia media majore; tubo cylindraceo subincluso intus barbato. *Stamina* quatuor didynama, omnia fertilia, infra faucem corollæ inserta, emergentia. *Antheræ* biloculares inter loculos affixæ, loculis ovatis divergentibus rima longitudinali hiantibus. *Stylus* filiformis apice breviter bifidus, cruribus acutis. *Drupa exsucca* nucamentacea, obovata, calyce inclusa, dipyrena, basi perforata, pyrenis bilocularibus arcte cohærentibus. *Semina* in loculis solitaria, erecta, parce albuminosa. *Radicula* brevis infera.

Frutex Australiæ borealis concinnus, glandulosus, pube ramosa articulata vestitus; *foliis verticillato-ternis* acute ovatis sessilibus serratis; *floribus axillaribus solitariis* bibracteolatis breviter pedunculatis, corollis roseis coccineo-venosis.

Genus habitu eximium, characteribus autem *Newcastelia* et præsertim *Pityrodiæ* valde cognatum, cum summa veneratione et gratissimo animo dicavi viro præillustrissimo Guilielmo Dennison ordinis balnei equiti, coloniarum Australiæ gubernatori, scientiarum artiumque hinc elato patrono et cultori, qui ad perlustrationem Australiæ intratropicæ phytologicam benignissime mihi obtulit facultatem.

Dennisonia ternifolia.

In rupibus originem versus fluviorum M'Arthur et Seven-Emu River ad sinum Carpentaria Gulf.

BARKLYA, n. g. **CÆSALPINEARUM***.

Calyx ebracteolatus campanulatus breviter 5-dentatus; dentibus æqualibus v. summis minoribus. *Petala* 5 subæqualia obovato- v. orbiculari-spathulata longe et tenuiter unguiculata æstivatione imbricata uno ex infernis exteriore? *Stamina* 10, omnia fertilia breviter exserta cum petalis *basi calycis affixa*, libera, alterna paullo breviora. *Antheræ* sagittatæ versatiles eglandulosæ, loculis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* stipitatum, 3–4-ovulatum, glabrum. *Stylus* brevis filiformis. *Stigma* minutum truncatum. *Legumen* stipitatum compressum glabrum reticulato-venosum oligospermum, isthmis cellulosis imperfecte loculatum. *Valvæ* oblongo- v. ovato-lanceolatæ chartaceæ. *Semina* albuminosa compressa oblique ovata hinc truncata. *Strophiolum* nullum. *Cotyledones* rectæ planæ. *Radicula* brevis arcuato-incumbens hilo proxima.

Arbor Australiæ orientalis subtropicæ admodum venusta; *foliis* coriaceis *simplicibus* cordatis palmatinerviis; *racemis* elongatis conferte multifloris; *pedicellis* solitariis; *petalis* aureis.

Genus *Moræ* forsan propinquum gratissima mente et summa observantia dicatum viro excellentissimo Henrico Barkly, ordinis balnei equiti, coloniæ Victoriæ gubernatori, scientiarum fautori prænobilissimo.

Barklya syringifolia.

In sylvis ad flumen Pine River detexit amiciss. et clariss. W. Hill.

LABOUCHERIA, n. g. **MIMOSEARUM.**

Flores hermaphroditi regulares. *Calyx* infundibulari-campanulatus quinquedentatus. *Petala* 5 libera spathulato-ovata æqualia. *Stamina* decem libera glabra breviter exserta, omnia fertilia cum petalis infra faucem calycis inserta. *Antheræ* ovatæ introrsæ dorsifixæ biloculares, loculis rima longitudinali dehiscentibus, *connectivo* apice compresso *semiorbiculariter producto*. *Germen* dense pubescens. *Stylus* crassus brevissimus glaber. *Stigma* minutum concavum.

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* The specimens are not sufficient to make out the æstivation of the corolla satisfactorily; but it appears to me, that one of the lower petals is the external one: the habit and other characters in the flower are those of *Cæsalpineæ*, of the subtribe *Cynometreæ*; whilst the incurved radicle would place it in the *Sophoreæ*, where I know of no genus at all allied to it.—G. B.

Legumen oblongum continuum bivalve plano-compressum oligospermum. *Semina* rotunda compressa strophiolata.

Arbor Australiæ intertropicæ inermis; *foliis* abrupte bipinnatis bijugis, pinnis paucijugis; *racemis* lateralibus et axillaribus spiciformibus; *petalis* parvis virentibus.

Genus *Adenantheræ* proximum maxima cum pietate tributum præclaro Henrico Labouchere, rerum ad colonias spectantium summo ministro, sub cujus auspiciis alteram expeditionis Gregorianæ partem fauste perduximus.

Laboucheria chlorostachya.

A plagis boreali-occidentalibus Australiæ usque ad flumen Burdekin tractus orientalis, tam in solo fertiliore quam steriliore planitierum montiumque satis frequenter obvia.

Illa arbor infelicissimo nostro Leichhardtio "Leguminous Iron-bark tree" nuncupata huc pertinet.

Dabam ex horto botanico Sydneyano, idibus Martii 1857.

Note on the Morphology of the *Balsaminaceæ*.

By Prof. HENFREY, F.R.S., F.L.S.

[Read Dec. 2, 1858.]

THE different theories which have been proposed to explain the irregular character of the flower of *Impatiens* are briefly enumerated in Lindley's 'Vegetable Kingdom' (p. 490), where the view of Kunth is adopted, namely, that the organ standing on the opposite side of the flower to the spurred sepal consists of two confluent sepals, which, with the spurred sepal and the two small lateral sepals, make up a 5-leaved calyx; while in the next circle a petal is suppressed which should stand before the line of junction of the two confluent sepals. An apparently accidental confusion exists, however, in the description of the flower of *Balsaminaceæ* given by Dr Lindley: the spurred sepal is correctly stated to stand next the axis of inflorescence (posterior); nevertheless the supposed "double sepal" on the opposite side of the flower is called "dorsal" and "back-piece," notwithstanding that it stands in front within the subtending bract. This *lapsus* is rendered more serious by the woodcut of the diagram of the flower of *Impatiens* being reversed, so as to show the spurred sepal in front.

Kunth's view, supported by Walker-Arnott, and adopted by Lindley, was, we think, sufficiently refuted by Rœper (Linnæa,

ix. p. 112), from the consideration of the structure of the genus *Hydrocera*. Through the kindness of Dr. Hooker, I have seen further observations by himself and Dr. Thomson, which not only confirm Rœper's view, in reference to *Hydrocera*, but illustrate it further by certain East Indian species of *Impatiens*, in which the number of sepals is either regularly or occasionally the same as in *Hydrocera*. In this genus the calyx has five sepals: first, the posterior spurred sepal; next, two lateral sepals, corresponding to the two small and usually green sepals of *Impatiens Balsamina*; with two anterior sepals, which are mostly suppressed in *Impatiens*. Within this circle occurs a whorl of five petals, the anterior one being the so-called "double sepal" of Kunth, which is *inside* the two anterior sepals just referred to.

Payer (Traité d'Organogénie végétale) states that he finds the rudiments of this pair of anterior sepals on very young buds of *Impatiens Royleana*. I have not been able to find them in the Garden Balsam, nor in a developed state in the numerous monstrous specimens which I have examined. On the other hand, the monstrosity presently to be described favours the doctrine of Rœper far more than that of Kunth. In order to explain it more clearly, I have appended diagrams of the normal structure of *Impatiens* and *Hydrocera* (figs. 1 and 2).

It is a well-known fact that the common Double Balsams of our gardens produce seed freely. Since only one circle of stamens exists, we should scarcely have expected this; but the fact is that an extra corolline whorl is produced without the suppression of the stamens, and the metamorphosis takes place in a manner which bears an interesting relation to certain general questions of morphology, as well as to the theory of the flower of *Impatiens*. In the common Double Balsams of our gardens the flowers usually present a natural calyx, the small lateral sepals being often more or less coloured, and sometimes gibbous or slightly spurred; I have never found the two anterior (suppressed) sepals developed. Within the calyx stand five petals (a broad anterior one and two pairs of lateral petals), which are, as usual, mostly more or less adherent by their limbs on each side, but with their claws free. Succeeding these are found five free petals resembling in appearance the lateral petals of the previous whorl, standing in the usual place of the stamens—that is, alternating with the normal petals, as shown in the diagram (fig. 3). Next comes a circle of five stamens, mostly all perfect, alternating with the preceding circle, and therefore in the ordinary place of the carpels. Lastly, the five-celled ovary has its carpels alternating with the stamens so that the odd one is necessarily posterior instead of anterior, as in the normal condition.

Here therefore we have a case of "doubling" distinctly referable to an absolute increase in the number of whorls of organs; for the regular alternation of the organs of successive whorls, both in the normal and monstrous forms of the same flower, precludes the idea of any development of usually suppressed organs, and of any *dédoublement* or *chorisis*, to which recourse is had, perhaps too frequently, for the explanation of double flowers.

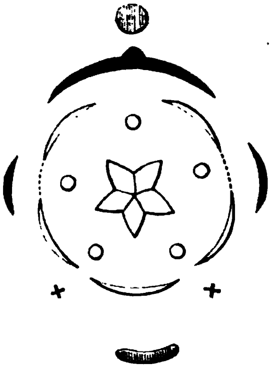
Such multiplication of whorls doubtless occurs to a considerable extent in cultivated plants, especially in genera with few stamens and carpels. In the double Daffodil there are found forty or fifty petaloid organs, while the flower naturally contains only fifteen organs; and each piece exhibits a more or less perfect lobe at the junction of the claw and limb, showing that there is no *chorisis* causing the separate development of the coronal lobes.

In most cases of doubling we find more or less of the organs abnormally developed, rendering the conditions somewhat obscure; but in these Balsams the circles are formed of perfectly natural structures; and there is a point of physiological interest in the throwing forward of the functions consequent upon the conversion of the organs. The stamens are replaced by petals, the carpels by stamens; and an additional whorl of carpels is produced at the summit of the axis. Generally speaking, the stamens are well-developed; but now and then one or two are found sterile, or surmounted by small petaloid lobes.

These monsters are more favourable to Rœper's than to Kunth's view; for, if what we regard as the anterior petal were a "double sepal," we should expect to find a petal developed within it, opposite its commissure, which was never the case in any of the very numerous specimens examined.

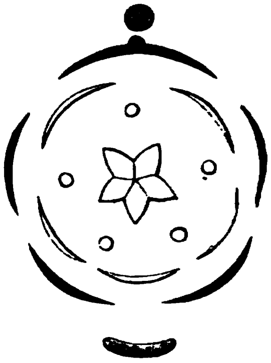
Somewhat related to the above metamorphoses are the conditions described by Al. Braun in *Delphinium* (Pringsheim's Jahrb. f. Wiss. Bot. 1857, i. 206). In that genus the stamens and carpels are members of a continuous spiral series, not of successive whorls. In *D. cardiopetalum* the spiral is (approximately) $\frac{3}{8}$; so that the 9th organ is opposite the 1st, &c. In cases where 16 stamens were found, the first carpel, being the 17th organ of the series, stood opposite stamens No. 9 and No. 1; the second carpel (18th organ) was opposite stamen 10, &c. (fig. 4). In another case 18 stamens were developed before the carpels appeared, in which case

Fig. 1.



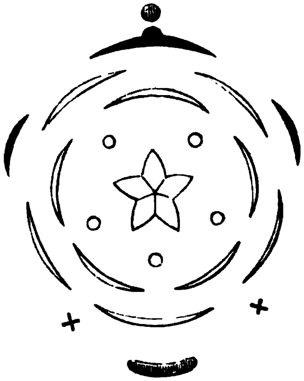
Impatiens Balsamina.

Fig. 2.



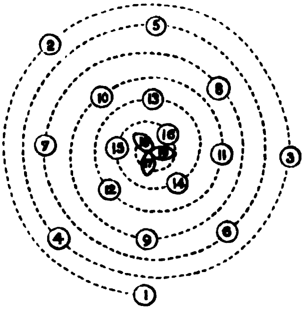
Hydrocera triflora.

Fig. 3.



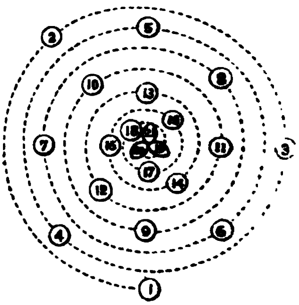
Double Garden Balsam.

Fig. 4.



Delphinium cardiopetalum
(16 stamens and 3 carpels).

Fig. 5.



Delphinium cardiopetalum
(18 stamens and 3 carpels).

the first carpel (organ 19) stood opposite stamen No. 11; the second carpel (organ 20) opposite stamen No. 12; and the third opposite No. 13 (fig. 5). This advance of the stamens, driving forward the carpels, is still more clearly seen when only one carpel exists, since this then stands, according to circumstances, in an anterior, lateral, or posterior place. These conditions seem exactly comparable with the advance of the stamens in an entire whorl, and the production of a new whorl of carpels, such as I have described in the double Balsam.

On the Arborescent Ferns of New Zealand. By THOMAS SHEARMAN RALPH, Esq., A.L.S.

[Read Dec. 2, 1858.]

THINKING that some observations on the Arborescent Ferns of New Zealand may interest the members of the Society, I have thrown them into the form of a paper; and I have also forwarded specimens to illustrate the various points which I think are either unnoticed or are most worthy of remark.

Of the four species of *Cyathea* described in Dr. J. D. Hooker's 'Flora of New Zealand,' the most prominent one is the *C. dealbata*, or Silver Fern, known by its straight upright stem and white fronds. It is by far the commonest species, and grows in all situations, from the stream in the bottom of the gully to the very tops of the highest hills (in the south part of the north island), where perhaps it is more inclined to form groups.

C. medullaris, or Black Fern, can be recognized in the early stage, before it has made much stem, by the very long fronds mounted on long black stipes, rising almost perpendicularly upwards, while its greater height and more solid appearance of stem mark it out at an older stage.

C. Cunninghami is scarce, and likely to be often passed over as *C. Smithii* in the dark recesses of the gullies in which it chiefly delights to shelter itself; but it may, after some acquaintance, be picked out of the crowd at a little distance. When very young, its stem is entirely covered with the remains of the black bases of the stipites, from which the dead fronds dangle all the way up, giving it a very untidy and ragged appearance. The darker hue of its fronds, which in the older state of the plant are as many as thirty or forty in a head, and form a funnel-shaped crown, serves also to distinguish this species from—

C. Smithii, whose delicate spreading fronds of brighter green are mounted on a stem which is furnished with a wiry fibrous structure, and whose top is adorned (?) with the remains of the stipites of dead fronds, hanging closely to the stem, from sixty to seventy in number, but all *divested* of the pinnæ. This is what may be seen in the bush when uninjured by the action of violent winds. Thus much for a glance at these species; a more detailed account I now give, from investigations carried on uninterruptedly during three months.

C. dealbata (White or Silver Fern) presents two or perhaps three forms; but the characters are scarcely marked enough to make out so many varieties. One state of the fern is marked by the frond being furnished with sori well within the margin, thus giving the appearance of a broader pinna, &c.; another form appears to be characterized by a more delicate frond; while a third is a coarse or hard-fronded form, with a yellowish hue along the upper side of the main and partial rachis, and which is perceptible at a distance—the pinnules are also inclined to curl inwards at the margins: this may be termed the full-fruited form, as the sori are very abundant.

No decided character can be drawn from the persistence of the bases of the dead fronds. I have seen these stipital remains covering a stem (of *C. dealbata*) from top to bottom, in others halfway up, in some on one side only; seldom, however, is the stem entirely bare, but a wiry fibrous structure (aerial rootlets) issues out and covers it more completely. When this tree-fern has attained some size, the base gradually enlarges by the addition of these fibres, till it reaches perhaps a foot and a half in diameter. The greatest height to which it seems to attain is about 24 feet. The fronds vary from 8 feet to 12 feet in length and from 2 feet to 3 feet in breadth, and they spring out nearly horizontally from the crown.

Although the fronds are so beautifully white underneath, it is almost impossible at times, even in open places, to be sure one sees a white-fronded fern; but a blow from a stick or a wave of the wind is necessary, to turn but a little portion of the frond, in order to satisfy the observer that it is white beneath.

C. medullaris (Mamaku, or Mamagu of the natives, Black Fern of the settlers).—This fern may be recognized at a very early stage of its growth, and before any trunk has been developed, by the general form and texture of the young frond. The main rachis is usually of a very dark-brown or black colour. When it has formed a stem, it will be observed that these black stipites are closely pressed to its sides and spring upwards nearly straight and almost parallel with the direction of the stem, till the first or lower pinnæ are produced, even to a distance of five, six, or more feet; from this point the frond springs outwards, and, carrying its breadth well up into the air, brings its apex out a little below the body of the frond. The rachis is rough to the touch, and rounded in form, with a perceptible channel or mid-groove commencing some distance above the base. [A portion of the rachis cut off here, for three feet or more, has very much the appearance of a double-barreled gun, from the groove and the dark colour.] Lower pinnæ alternate, ascending nearly at right angles with the rachis, while the succeeding ones gradually assume the horizontal direction (from the rachis). Fronds coriaceous, usually of a bright shining green above, paler beneath, 6–9 springing out at once, and at this stage of its growth appearing to be rather brittle.

When this fern has made a stem of ten feet or more, it will be noticed that the stem is ragged, from the remains of the fallen fronds, the stipites of which, often empty of cellular matter, hang merely by the internal fibres and outer black shell-like covering. When these last have decayed away, the fibres in connexion with the scars on the stem still stand out like so many dried-up grassy tufts. Should the stem at this time begin to form its dense, matted, granular addition, which it puts on sooner or later, and by which the stem is greatly increased in diameter up to a variable height, then these persistent fibres occasion the additional growth to protrude over them, thus making this portion of the stem appear more knobbed than it otherwise would do. As this fern usually grows on the side of a gully, and generally on one side of it in preference to the other, this additional growth is always greater in thickness towards the centre of the gully and away from the bank, and gives the lower part of the stem a kind of rough-triangular form. This growth sometimes attains a girth of six or seven feet, extending in a gradually lessening deposit upwards to a height of perhaps ten or more feet from the ground.

This is a provision of nature applied to the weaker side of the stem, occasioned by the damp and moisture trickling down the stem, and provides a firm buttress to the lofty rise of the stem, which sometimes attains a height of forty or fifty feet, and even, as it is said, of eighty. The trunk seldom rises straight up, but takes a bend or stoop, and always towards the gully, as if it experienced a great weight of fronds; and having formed this additional prop, it seems to recover strength and determination to ascend more straightly than before.

It is to be observed that as the stem attains a height of ten feet, or thereabouts, the stipites become shorter, or, in other words, the pinnæ are set closer to the base of the stipites—but these last still continue close-pressed to the stem,—that the black colour above is replaced by a yellowish green, and greater asperities make their appearance beneath, and are extended now all the way up the rachis. The rachis in its outline is altered from the rounded to a flattened form; and as it springs from the stem, it assumes a gentle curve, so as to bring the frond to a horizontal position. The fronds are now seldom more than twelve feet in length, and of such a weight as to require considerable effort to raise them off the ground by one end in order to shoulder them, when one may be readily carried. At this more mature stage of growth, the fronds, when fully ripened, decay somewhere about six inches from their insertion into the stem, and no doubt suddenly fall from their horizontal position to a pendent one, and remain suspended perhaps during the greater part of the winter, giving a majestic tree fern the appearance of wearing a clothing of matting, much like a native chief. These fronds ultimately fall off, and leave the stem almost bare, so as to show the scars. This fern is seldom beset by climbing plants,—a circumstance possibly due to the long persistence of the stipital remains.

If the stem of *C. medullaris*, of a height varying from 20 to 40 feet, be examined, the following will be the features it will present. A large, rough, black, triangular-shaped buttress tapering upwards to 6 or 8 feet, when the original stem will most likely be seen marked with elliptical-shaped scars of 6 or 8 inches in length and about 3 in width. As the eye is carried higher up, these scars will be seen to be set closer together, and to become altered in form; and at a height of 20 feet and upwards, they become nearly hexagonal, and very regularly placed; so that six of them occupy the circumference, while the six above and those below alternate with them. The woody matter at this part is very hard and heavy with sap.

I have counted about 34 or 36 fronds in full vigour in one crown at one time; and, supposing that a circle of fronds attain their full growth and live only six months, it will be seen that these ferns are slow growers.

The linear form of the scars below accords with the brittle nature of the rachis and their mode of intortion, by which a great amount of weight is taken off from the young and soft stem,—while the advanced stage of growth is marked by the addition of a buttress, more closely-placed scars, harder woody structure, and heavy *horizontally*-placed fronds. I feel almost certain that the different appearance of the young- and the older-formed fronds has given rise to the idea of two species, not only in these islands, but also, in some descriptions, in other places.

I now come to the other two Cyatheas; namely, *C. Cunninghamii* and *C. Smithii*. I have found considerable difficulty in making out these two species even when accompanied with plates and descriptions.

C. Cunninghamii, or Warted Cyathea, as I have called it for distinction.—This fern is seldom met with, except in the vicinity of streams in the bush; and where this is cleared away, I think it ceases to increase. It appears to me to be less able to resist exposure than either of those already described. It attains a height of 20 feet, or perhaps more, and forms a basal fibrous structure, much resembling that of *C. dealbata*, which extends about 5 feet up. The stem is characterized by the remains of the black persistent bases of the stipites, which are mostly close-pressed to the stem for a foot or more; and these, being hollow from decay of the cellular substance, often contain plenty of water, and give the stem, which is comparatively slender, a ragged, untidy appearance. The young fronds, or rather as they emerge from the fern, are fully charged with scales, which, on the main rachis, appear to me to point towards the base, and not upwards to the apex, of the frond. The fronds are heavier than in *C. Smithii*, and appear from 20 to 30 in a crown. Rachis marked with linear warty scars on either side, besides presenting a remarkable warty or glandular (?) opening situated at the base of each pinna springing from its sides. Sori numerous, generally on all the pinnæ; the fertile fronds appear sometimes to be alternate, and are more contracted than the barren ones.

I have called this the *Warty* Cyathea, to give it a local English name, as the others are termed black and white, &c.

C. Smithii, or acorn-fruited Cyathea.—This fern also is most frequent in the immediate neighbourhood of streams, at the bottom of well-sheltered gullies. Soil wet or swampy. Stem fully 22 feet high, densely fibrous below, a little resembling that of *Dicksonia antarctica* (at the base), and remarkable for the dead *pinnaless* fronds, or rather raches, hanging from the upper part. Fronds lanceolate, bipinnate, bright shining green, 8–9 feet long, and very light: pinnæ 20–22 pairs, springing from the upper rounded surface; lower short and erect; middle ones gradually assuming the horizontal position. Veins simply pinnate in barren fronds, forked in fertile ones. Indusium truly cup-shaped, open above, and protruding the compactly arranged sporangia to double the distance; they are covered by it below; receptacle large and club-shaped. I believe the cup *never* covers the sporangia. The main rachis is brownish, channeled above, rough beneath with minute points, the sides being covered at their early stage with soft scales or paleæ, as also are the partial ones. Warty scars situated *between* the pinnæ and on the sides of the rachis.

Note. This fern wants the characteristic sudden acuminate point of the pinnæ, so remarkable in the other three species.

I first noticed this species springing from a trunk which had been buried in the side of a gully by the falling in of the soft upper soil; and it had formed a stem 6 feet high, rising up at a right angle from the stem. I subsequently noticed many other specimens both of this species and of *C. Cunninghamii* similarly circumstanced.

I have sent with the stem-sections some natural skeletons of the stem of *Cyathea medullaris*, which may be of service to compare with some geological remains. I think it is evident also that the natives of New Zealand have taken their scroll-like ornaments, in their houses, &c., from the gyrate fronds of the large ferns, and also from the curious markings on the long scars of the stems when they have decayed off the cellular substance. These stems were in use as fencing, round their paas or villages. (See 'Illustrations of New Zealand Scenery,' &c.)

Dicksonia antarctica.—This tree-fern is getting scarce about Wellington, while *D. squarrosa* seems to be met with rather more freely. A specimen of a stem, which I have sent, was part of one 5 feet high. There was another which stood by, 12 or 15 feet in height; but I had not the heart to cut it down. The lowest part of this last was hard and fibrous, and very different from the specimen sent; but the upper half was so soft, that I could impress it easily with my fingers. The lower portions had become hardened, partly from the decay of the very soft woolly substance which exists so abundantly at the bases of the stipites, and also from the increase in size of the root-like fibres which penetrate the woolly portion. This woolly substance, of a beautiful auburn colour, serves to retain a great amount of moisture around the rootlets which emerge from between the stipites, and facilitates their growth. A transverse section of the stem varies considerably, according as it is cut high up or low down, as may be seen in my specimens. A section taken 3 or 4 feet from below the head gives us a woody centre or cylinder, and around it an immense mass of a very dry light-brown substance, penetrated by root-like fibres, without any trace of a stipe-like nature. A section, taken 2 feet above this, gives the cylinder closely surrounded by transverse sections of the remains of the stipites,—some 50 or 60, or more, remaining distinct, close-pressed and packed together, with traces of fine hair-like fibres, which clothe the bases of the stipites. Outside these is a surrounding mass of a looser and coarser texture, consisting of a mass of matted fibres of a root-like appearance, and decaying stipites, which have almost lost their form in the general decay. On making a vertical section (and this I believe is best done in recent fern-stems by splitting them with a wedge in place of sawing), it will be seen that the woolly substance closely invests the bases of the stipites, which are deeply buried in the substance of the woody cylinder; and a number of rootlets may also be traced issuing outwards: these, I think, sometimes ascend and then turn downwards, increasing, and penetrating the decaying stipites, and in process of time forming a tangled mesh or net-work of a coarse kind, and which remains after the decay of the fine hairy fibres and the stipital bases. Perhaps this state of things has led to the enumeration of a third species of *Dicksonia* in these parts. As yet I have only met with two.

D. squarrosa.—The fronds are about 8 to 10 feet long; stem 16 feet, &c., slender; small rootlets spreading in irregular masses here and there, and forming irregular growths, which ultimately unite, but no appearance of a coating of a fine fibrous nature. The black stipites run up the stem for a foot or more, and ascend clear of the head 18 inches or 2 feet before the lower pinnæ appear, being clothed with inch-long, erect, brownish-black hairs or setæ, springing from the upper surface and sides of the stipe; rough, with minute tubercles; branching rootlets, tufted with brownish tomentum issuing upwards from between the stipites. The very young gyrate fronds are clothed with auburn hair.

The Indian Species of *Utricularia*. By Daniel Oliver, Esq., Jun., F.L.S.

[Read Dec. 16, 1858.]

Some few months ago Dr. J. D. Hooker was kind enough to entrust to me, for arrangement, the very valuable collection of Utricularias brought together by himself and Dr. Thomson during their recent Indian journeys, with also an ample series of the Southern and Ceylon species collected by the late Dr. Stocks, and the numerous excellent botanists whose contributions are acknowledged by the authors of the 'Flora Indica' and the 'Precursores.' In addition to these, moreover, I may mention the important series in Griffith's extensive herbarium, until recently in the keeping of the East India Company, but now, through the exertions of Dr. Hooker, in course of arrangement at Kew. From the excessive entanglement of the nomenclature of this interesting genus, at least of its Indian members, I found it needful thoroughly to re-examine nearly every form, and to work them up in the first place almost *de novo*, irrespective of their literature; and it is in the trust that the views which I have felt myself required to adopt, as to the limitation, &c. of the species, may serve as a stepping-stone to their more complete illustration, that I venture to lay before the Linnean Society the result of my inquiries. A few species from the temperate region of the Himalaya are new, and especially demand publication, from their common peculiarities.

In the elaboration of these plants, I have derived great advantage from the herbaria of Sir William J. Hooker, of G. Bentham, and Dr. Wight, which have been most freely placed at my service; these, with our Wallichian and Smithian collections, and the important fasciculi preserved in the British Museum, have been invaluable in determining their synonymy, otherwise quite inextricable, as well as their range in respect not only to variation in form, but also of geographical distribution within the borders of the Indian empire. Unfortunately, the insufficiency of material, particularly as to North Australian and African species, and, to some extent, to those of the Eastern Archipelago, precludes any satisfactory working-out of their general distribution; and upon this head, from the importance of absolute accuracy in the identification of species, I feel it the safest course to say but little. I have especially to congratulate myself on the ample suites of specimens which have been placed in my hands illustrative of each or of most of the species. I have thus been enabled to dissect and compare numerous examples, and have been spared the contracted views of their specific limitation, which, with less ample material, I should surely have adopted. The chief difficulties in their study I have found to arise from the extreme brevity and insufficiency of the older descriptions, and the multiplication of 'book species,' founded upon the unwarrantable data afforded by solitary or very imperfect specimens. The examination of the parts of the flower in the Utricularias, also, is a labour absorbing much time, from the care required in their dissection, resulting less from any structural complication than from the marked tenuity of the corolla,—while the frequent variability, even in the same species, in the form of parts upon which important characters are often based, demands an attentive comparison of examples. The settlement of the synonymy of several species, and the reduction of those specific names which have been applied either to individual varieties or to mere forms, has been, I hope, not an unuseful result of their study.

The more important recent contributions to our knowledge of these plants are the papers of Benjamin, in the 'Botanische Zeitung' and the 'Linnæa;' of Edgeworth in the 'Proceedings of the Linnean Society;' of Dalzell in the 'Kew Journal of Botany;' and the figures and descriptions in the 'Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis' of Dr. Wight. With regard to the descriptions of the first-named author (although generally drawn up with care, yet founded too often upon very imperfect and incomplete examples), I should have felt them particularly embarrassing, were it not that, in the herbarium of Sir W. J. Hooker, I have had access to specimens of many of them authenticated by his own labels. The contribution of M. P. Edgeworth, contained in the first volume of our old 'Proceedings,' I should have most certainly overlooked, had not J. J. Bennett kindly called my attention to it. Its most important feature is the description of a supposed new genus of *Lentibulariæ*, under the name of *Diurospermum*, from the Western Himalaya. It would appear that no specimens of this plant have been sent over by the author of this paper; at least, in the herbaria to which I have referred, none are to be found; but I feel tolerably confident that his plant may be recognized in a small and very interesting species collected in Kumaon by Strachey and Winterbottom. I account for one or two little discrepancies by the assumption that Edgeworth's specimens have been either few or in an advanced state of growth, the chief difference between the description of his plant and that of S. and W. being the lobate upper segment of the calyx of the former. I find, in one or two *Utriculariæ* of this group, that this lobe of the calyx, originally entire, or at most retuse or emarginate, often splits more or less towards maturity, thus presenting quite a bilobate form. The appendaged seeds are very remarkable; but in this respect they differ from other Himalayan species of the same series (including the well-known *U. orbiculata* of Wallich) merely in the form of the produced epidermal cells of the testa, which, as noted by Dr. Wight, in this latter species are glochidiate or capitate, while in the Kumaon plant they are elongated hairs from the extremities.

The Sikkim and Khasia collections of Dr. Hooker include two or three new species belonging to the same group with these plants; but I have not been fortunate enough in every case to meet with matured seeds, the further examination of which is very desirable. These singular Utricularias constitute a most interesting section of the genus, characterized by small stature, orbiculate, reniform, or obovate-spathulate leaves, very unequal calyx-lobes, the lobed, more or less plane, lip of the corolla, and (so far as sufficiently matured specimens enable me to speak) the appendaged seeds; perhaps, too, the dehiscence of the capsule, and the ultimately more or less reflexed inferior lobe of the calyx, may be common to them. Although these characters confer a striking individuality, yet I do not discover that the species presenting them are entitled to a rank superior to that of a subgenus. They are, too, so essentially *Utriculariæ*, that by separating them we should open a door yet more widely to a destruction of the genus as interpreted in books—already, indeed, impending from the separation, by some writers, of certain South American forms. It is perhaps possible that a carefully conducted series of observations upon the embryo and structure of the seed may lead to a different conclusion; but until such observations are forthcoming, the more correct course is undoubtedly to retain them as a section of the genus. Dr. Wight, in his valuable 'Icones' (vol. iv.), figures and describes twenty-three species. Some of these, in most cases identified in his herbarium, after examination and comparison with other series, I have thought it quite impossible to maintain, and have accordingly reduced them. Dr. Wight particularly observed the characters afforded by the surface and form of the seed in certain species, resting, in some cases, important specific characters upon them. I have examined the seeds of many species, and believe that marked characters, available in their discrimination, are, in some instances, afforded by them. The variety in their form and surface is striking; but we are yet very deficient in information as to whether parallel differences are presented in the internal structure of the seed, which it is extremely difficult to investigate in many instances—in part from the excessively oleaginous nature of the cell-contents, and perhaps, too, the relatively small or imperceptible cotyledons. Of the older descriptions of Indian *Utriculariæ*, the most important are those of Linnæus and Vahl. From the accumulation of species subsequent to their period, the extreme brevity of their notices, and the imperfection of the absolute material upon which they were framed, it is very difficult, and frequently indeed impossible, to arrive at a confident determination of their species. When authentic specimens have been accessible to me (as in the case of the Linnean Herbarium) corresponding sufficiently nearly with the published descriptions of the author, I have adopted the Herbarium names; in the case, however, of a few of Dr. Kœnig's plants in the collection of the British Museum, which appear to be unusual or aberrant forms of frequent species, or else very imperfect and insufficient for positive determination, I have not thought it desirable to disturb nomenclature unduly by the adoption of the Vahlian names which, with reason, may be supposed to apply to them. Examples of a *Utricularia*, however, in that herbarium, from Dr. Kœnig, bearing the name *U. flexuosa* Vahl, together with the description of that species in the 'Enumeratio Plantarum,' compel me to give it its fair precedence, at the sacrifice of Dr. Roxburgh's generally adopted name, *U. fasciculata*.

In the distribution of the Indian species in this paper, for the purpose of ready reference, I have availed myself of sectional characters, based upon, chiefly, the presence or absence of a leafy axis, whether submerged or terrestrial; the attachment of the squamæ* and bracts; the length of the pedicels; the direction and

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* I employ the word '*squamæ*,' with previous writers, to denote the minute empty scales attached, like the bracts, sometimes by the base, sometimes about or below the middle, to the scape. Although the transition to these from the true leaves at the base of the scape, or, when present, from the capillary segments of the submerged axis, may be very abrupt, I take them to be reduced foliar organs, referable probably to the 'hypsophyllary' series, and corresponding to similar appendages in *Pyrola*, &c.

At the base of the pedicel, in nearly all of the Indian species destitute of a floating axis, are found, by and within the bract (as noted in the sectional chaproportion of the spur of the corolla; the comparative proportions of the calyx-lobes, &c. The sections of A. De Candolle employed in the 'Prodromus,' of questionable utility in their general application, are almost useless in the apportionment of the Indian species.

Finally, I may be allowed to express my conviction, that in the investigation of the development and general morphology of the 'Bladder-worts,' there is a wide field for extended observation; and I believe that a monograph of the genus, thoroughly worked out in respect to these, would be, although a work of much labour and difficulty, a most valuable contribution to science.

UTRICULARIA, *L.*

§ I. *Scapi ex axi demerso, segmentis multisectis plus minus capillaceis sæpissime aciculiferis, per florescentiam persistente. Bracteæ solitariæ* (i. e. *bracteolæ nullæ*).

A. *Scapus vesicis inflatis in verticillum unicum dispositis instructus* (vide obs. sub *U. flexuosa*, infra.).

1. U. stellaris, *L.*; *Wall. Cat.* 6400; *A. DC. Prodr.* viii. 3; *Wight, Icones*, 1567.

Loc. Per totam Indiam tropicam. Moradabad, *hb. Hook.*! Rohilkhand, *Edgew.*! Concan, *Stocks*! Tanjore et Orissa, *Wight*! Carnatica, *Kœnig.* &c.! Khasia, *hb. Griff.*! Forma macrocarpa, Nipalia, *Wall.*! &c.

Distrib. Nubia, *Kotschy*! Africa aust., *Dreg.*! (Nov. Hollandia bor., *Mueller*?)

Scapi supra v. infra medium vesicis circiter 3–5 lanceolatis oblongis v. ovato-oblongis apicem versus filamentis capillaribus plus minus ramosis instructis in verticillum sæpissime dispositis. *Pedicelli* apice sæpe incrassati fructiferi patentes v. deflexi capsulam æquantes v. excedentes.

Corollæ labio superiore ovato v. rotundato obtuso calyce sæpe duplo longiore, calcari brevi saccato obtuso v. alabastro emarginato corollæ

racters), a pair of very small laterally disposed laminæ, which I call *bracteolæ*; these, in certain species, almost equal the bract in length and proportions, excepting that in the case of those having bracts volute at the base, the bracteoles are, I think, not to the same extent free below their attachment. In none of the Indian *Utriculariæ*, however, do the bracts and bracteoles assume anything like the development of those of the singular section '*Orchidioides*' (A. DC.), a South American group of the genus, in which they are relatively very long, attaining a length of from ¼ to ¾ in.

labium inferius versus curvato et idem subæquante. *Capsulæ* globosæ lobis calycinis ovatis rotundatisve sæpe inæqualibus plus minus obtectæ, seminibus peltatis 5–6-angulatis.

β, *Coromandeliana* (A. DC. Prodr. viii. 4.), forma tantum mihi incognita.

B. *Scapus nudus vel squamis paucis instructus.*

2. U. flexuosa, *Vahl, En. Pl.* i. 199. (U. fasciculata, *Roxb. Fl. Ind.*; *Wall. Cat.* 1499; *Wight, Icones,* t. 1568.—U. inæqualis, *Benjamin in Linnæa,* xx. 304 (exempla cujus cum schedulis auctoris in *hb. Hook.* vidi, forma mera gracilior *U. flexuosæ*).—U. ramosa, *Vahl? Ind. or.*; *Kœnig, hb. Mus. Brit.?*)

Loc. Per totam regionem tropicam. Ludihana, *Edgew. in hb. Bth.*! Assam (Goalpara, &c.) *hb. Wall.*! *hb. Hook.*! Silhet, *hb. Wall.*! Nipalia, *hb. Wall.*! Malabar, *Wight*; Bengalia, *Rxb. in hb. Mus. Brit.*! Travancore, *hb. Wall.*! Ceylonia (C. P. 2089), *Thwaites*! Tavoy, *hb. Wall.*! Mergui, *hb. Griff.*!

Forma gracilis:—Ceylonia (sub nom. *U. vulgaris,* Macrae), *hb. Hook*! Burdwan! Chittagong, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Malacca, *Cuming,* 2278!

Vesicæ natantes (vel axes foliacei potius abnormaliter dilatati sæpe 2-unc. longi lineares) foliolis capillaribus multisectis passim instructæ (ut in *U. inflata,* sp. occid.) prope basin scapi in verticillum infrequenter dispositæ sunt.

Pedicelli primum erecti fructiferi sæpius deflexi. *Calyx* lobis fructiferis accrescentibus divergentibus sæpe plus minus inæqualibus. *Calcar* breve curvatum v. porrectum obtusiusculum, corollæ labio inferiore late ovato palato (fid. sched. in hb. Wight) valde prominente macula aurantiaca notato brevius longiusve. *Semina* peltata plerumque 5–6-angulata.

U. confervifolia, *Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep.* p. 84, specimen auct. imperfectum cujus in hb. Mus. Brit. vidi, *U. flexuosæ* valde accedit et verisimiliter eidem referri debet.

3. U. PUNCTATA (*Wall. Cat.* 2121). Scapo 4 unc. ad ped. et ultra pauci- multifloro sæpe elongato cicatricibus minutis pedicellorum bractearumque delapsorum nonnunquam notato, pedicellis gracilibus fructiferis adscendento-patentibus apicem versus erectis bracteis basivolutis suffultis, calycis lobis subæqualibus ovato-rotundatis superiore corollæ labio superiore brevi rotundato integro breviore lobo inferiore calcari crasso subcylindraceo obtuso corollam vix excedente dimidio breviore, capsula ovato-oblonga v. ovata obtusa calycem denique superante, seminibus peltatis suborbiculatis circumalatis margine profunde dentato-laciniatis.—*Wight, Icones,* 1570.

Loc. Tavoy (W. G.), *Wall.*! Rangoon, *hb. Wall.*! Mergui, *Griff. in hb. Hook.*!

Folia demersa segmentis capillaribus dichotome multisectis aciculifera.

Bracteæ ovatæ plus minus acutæ infra medium adfixæ. *Calcar* corollæ labium inferius interdum parum excedens. *Stylus* brevis. *Semina* speciei hujus notabilia et quoad sciam peculiaria sunt.

4. U. DIANTHA (*Rœm. et Sch. Syst. Veget.* i. 169, non *A. DC. Prodr.* viii. 21). Scapo gracili 2–4-unc. vel gracillimo duplo triplove longiore 1–2-floro rarius 3-floro, bracteis parvis amplexicaulibus obtusissimis, pedicellis erectis infimo florem 2–3-plo excedente, calcycis lobis ovatis obtusis subrotundatisve corollæ labio superiore integro late ovato-quadrato v. subrotundato calcarique dimidio brevioribus, calcari cylindrico-conico corollæ labium inferius subæquante v. excedente, capsula subglobosa stigmate minuto sessili, seminibus peltatis alatis 5–6-angulatis.—*Wight, Icones*, t. 1569.

U. biflora, *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* i. 43, non *Wall. Cat.* 1498.—U. Roxburghii, *Sprengel, Syst.* i. 52.—U. elegans, *Wall. Cat.* 1502.—U. pterosperma, *Edgew. Proc. Linn. Soc.* i. 352.—U. Saharunporensis, *hb. Royle*. Conf. U. exoleta, *R. Br.*

Loc. India bor.-occ. *hb. Hook.*! Ludihana, *Edgew. in hb. Bth.*! Nipalia, *Wall.*! Khasia, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Bengalia, *Roxb. in hb. Mus. Brit.*! Coromandel, *Kœnig*! Quilon, *hb. Wight*!

Parva. *Axis demersus* subramosus segmentis foliaceis capillaceis utriculiferis. *Scapus* nudus v. squamis (1–2) minutis instructus; scapi uniflori bractea vacua sæpe cum axi abortivo v. flore tardo potius ei opposita observatur. *Calyx* lobis parum inæqualibus capsula matura valde brevioribus. *Corolla* labio inferiore integro calcaris basin amplectente eodemque sæpius breviore. A summo corollæ labii superioris ad apicem calcaris 2–3 lin.

The occurrence of an apparently abortive axis or flower-bud on the single-flowered scapes opposite to the bract is, in this plant, as in *U. gibba*, &c. (North American sp.), especially frequent. It is an interesting instance of a secondary superseding a primary axis, and of a definite inflorescence in a group in which an indefinite raceme prevails.

5. U. minor, *Linn.*

Loc. In Tibetia occidentali. Nubra, alt. 11,000 pedum, *T. Thomson*!

Folia demersa di- trichotomo-multipartita utriculifera segmentis linearibus lineari-subulatisve remote subtiliter spinulosis glabrisve. *Scapus* erectus 3–10 unc. (sæpius 4–8 unc.) pauci- multiflorus squamis 2–3 minutis bracteisque basifixis ovatis auriculatis plus minus obtusis instructus. *Pedicelli* post anthesim sæpius arcuato-patentes v. adscendentes calyce 2–4-plo longiores. *Calyx* lobis subæqualibus ovatis obtusis superiore corollæ labio superiore ovato subrotundatove integro breviore. *Corolla* labio inferiore late elliptico obovato-rotundato vel suborbiculato superius 2–3-plo excedente, calcari brevissimo saccato obtusissimo.

A basi calycis ad extremum corollæ labii inferioris 3–4 lin.

It may be proper here to state that I do not admit the specific value of *Utricularia Bremii* (Heer), and doubt further if the *U. intermedia* of British botanists be distinct, except as a mere form or perhaps variety, from *U. minor*, L. It is not improbable that the *U. sacciformis* of Benjamin (*Linnæa*, xx. 302) may refer to this plant; I have not, however, seen authentic specimens.

§ II. ***Scapus basi foliis linearibus, lineari-spathulatis v. spathulatis, integris, ante florescentiam sæpe evanescentibus. Calyx lobis æqualibus, interdum parum inæqualibus.***

A. ***Scapus squamis, bracteis bracteolisque basifixis instructus.***

a. ***Glabra. Calcar conico-subulatum v. subulatum, dependens, sæpius plus minus curvatum. Calyx fructifer, lobis capsulam obtegentibus.***

* ***Flores violacei, purpureo- v. albo-cærulei.***

6. U. ALBO-CÆRULEA (*Dalz. in Kew Journ. Bot.* viii. 279). Floribus paucis, pedicellis floriferis erectis subpatentibusve calcar subæquantibus fructiferis curvato-deflexis, calycis lobo superiore late ovato acutissimo corollæ labio superiore albo suborbiculato integro emarginato v. retuso marginibus reflexis breviore, lobo inferiore calcari dependente subulato acuto sæpius valde breviore, labio inferiore corollæ amplo subintegro v. emarginato calcar plerumque duplo excedente.

Loc. Concan, *Stocks*! (In rupibus prope Vingorla, fl. temp. pluviali, *Dalz. l. c.*)

Fragrans (fid. *Dalz. l. c.*). *Radices* sparse ramosæ, utriculis paucis. *Scapus* 3–10 unc. (sæpius 4–5 unc.), teres, erectus, firmus gracilisve, squamis raris parvis ovatis instructus, 1–2-florus, nonnunquam elongatus 4–5-florus. *Bracteæ* ovatæ acutæ. *Flores* primum approximati. *Corolla* labio inferiore (fide descript. opt. *Dalz. l. c.*) quadrato-orbiculari emarginato, palato macula pallida venosa antice 3-lobata notato. Capsula globosa v. sacciformis calycis lobis accrescentibus pedicello demum leviter decurrentibus obtecta. *Stigma* sessile. *Semina* minuta, oblonga v. ovata, utrinque obtusa v. subsphærica, scrobiculato-reticulata.

Corolla a summo labii superioris ad apicem calcaris 4–6 lin., a basi calcaris ad extremum labii inferioris 4-7 lin.

Ab *Utriculariis* alteris affinibus, floribus paucis, corollæ amplæ albo-cæruleæ labio inferiore calcar valde excedente, pedicellis fructiferis denique curvato-deflexis, dignoscitur.

7. U. ARCUATA (*Wight, Icones*, t. 1570–1). Floribus paucis, calycis lobis subæqualibus superiore paulo majore late ovato v. cordato-ovato corollæ labio superiore suborbiculato obovato-orbiculato v. obcordato

integro v. plus minus profunde emarginato breviore, lobo inferiore ovato calcari 3–4-plo breviore, corollæ labio inferiore amplo integro rarius emarginato calcar longum gracile lineari-subulatum dependens v. falcato-curvatum subæquante.

a. Corollæ labio superiore bilobato, calcari dependente, pedicellis calcar vix excedentibus.

β. Corollæ labio superiore suborbiculato integro subintegrove, calcari sæpius arcuatim curvato, pedicellis florem æquantibus v. paulo excedentibus.

Loc. a. Bombay, *Jacquemont* (565^{a}).

β. Malabar, *Law*! Concan, *Stocks*! Belgaum, *Law*!

Flores cærulei (*Wight, Icones, Not.*^{a} 1571); mihi corollæ (in specc. exsicc.) labium inferius deorsum pallide violaceum palatum flavum(?) versus pallescens videtur. *Radices* ramosæ utriculiferæ. *Folia* brevia, lineari-spathulata v. spathulata, obtusa, utriculis nigris interdum instructa, sub anthesin pauca nullave. *Scapi* 3–10 unc. (sæpius 3–5 unc.), erecti, nonnunquam bifidi, squamis paucis (2–3) minutis ovatis. *Pedicelli* fructiferi, adscendentes v. arcuato-patentes, apicem versus leviter marginati. *Capsula* ovata v. elliptica, stigmate sessili v. subsessili. *U. albo-cærulea* et *U. affini*, quibus proxima est, calcari gracillimo corollæ labium inferius æquante, distinguitur.

Planta Jacquemontiana forsan ad speciem distinctam pertinet.

8. U. AFFINIS (*Wight, Icones*, t. 1580. f. 1). Scapo pauci- multifloro, pedicellis brevibus plus minus arcuato-adscendentibus vix patentibus nunquam deflexis, calycis lobis subæqualibus superiore late ovato v. orbiculato-ovato acutissimo v. cuspidato, inferiore ovato calcari subfalcato dependente conico-subulato acuto v. acutiusculo valde breviore, calycis fructiferis lobis plus minus rotundatis apiculatis acutiusculis v. obtusis, lobo majore sæpius suborbiculato orbiculato-cuspidatove, corollæ violaceæ v. cæruleæ labio superiore obovato-cuneato subobovato vel late oblongo integro emarginatove calyce paulo breviore v. longiore, labio inferiore integro v. emarginato calcar sæpius subæquante, seminibus plus minus profunde scrobiculatis.

a. Scapo sæpius 3–8 unc. floribus primum paucis postea 5–7, pedicellis calycem subæquantibus, corollæ labio superiore sæpius plus minus obovato emarginato v. integro. Corolla a summo labii superioris ad apicem calcaris sæpius 3–4 lin., a basi anteriore calc. ad extremum labii inferioris 1½-3 lin.—*U. decipiens*, Dalz. Kew Journ. Bot. iii. 279; conf. *U. acuta*, Benj.

β. Scapo 1½–4 unc. 1–4-floro, pedicellis brevissimis bracteam vix excedentibus, labio corollæ superiore obovato emarginato. A summo corollæ labii inferioris ad apicem calcaris 3–4 lin., a basi calcaris anteriore ad extremum corollæ labii inferioris 1½–2 lin.—*U. brachypoda*, Wight, Icones, t. 1578–1. Præcedentis vix varietas, forma mera parva. Cf. *U. graminifolia*, MSS. β. Nov. Cambria (Cape Grafton), 1770, in hb. Mus. Brit.

γ. Scapo majore erecto v. subvolubili 6 unc. ad ped. et ultra 3- multifloro, foliis gramineis linearibus v. lineari-spathulatis obtusis, pedicellis fructiferis calycem æquantibus sæpius remotis, corollæ labio superiore oblongo v. subobovato integro v. subintegro. Petala cærulea albo lineata (fid. *not. in hb. Griff.*).—*U. Griffithii*, Wight, Icones, t. 1576; *U. intricata*, hb. Griffith.

Loc.:—*a.* Concan, *Dalz.*! *Stocks*! *Law*! In montibus Nilghiri, *Wight, hb*! Maulmein, *Lobb, hb. Hook.*!—*β.* Quilon, *hb. Wight*!—*γ.* Malacca, *hb. Wight*!

Distr. Borneo ins., *Barber*!

Radices parce utriculiferæ. *Folia* ante anthesin plerumque decidua, in var. γ. nonnunquam persistentia, sæpe 1–1½ lin. lata. *Scapi* sæpius erecti teretes, squamis paucis bracteisque ovatis ovato-lanceolatisve, pedicellis plerumque subremotis remotisve. *Capsula* ovata v. elliptica, stigmate subsessili.

Characteres diagnostici formis speciei hujus communes, in colore scapi &c. (in specc. herb.) pallide viridi, pedicellis brevibus suberectis v. curvato-adscendentibus, calycis loborum fructiferi forma plus minus rotundata acuta, et seminibus sæpe profunde scrobiculatis, inveniuntur. *U. graminifolia* (Nov. Cambria, *Banks et Solander*), MS. in hb. Mus. Brit., forsan ad eandem referri debet.

9. U. **cærulea** (*Linn. herb.*, non *A. DC. Prodr.* viii. 19). Scapo firmo v. gracili erecto v. subvolubili 2 unc. ad ped. et ultra (sæpius 3–8 unc.) 1–8-floro, squamis paucis (in var. *β.* valde numerosis) bracteisque ovatis sæpius acuminatis, pedicellis fructiferis gracilibus erectis adscendentibus v. laxe adscendenti-patentibus nunquam deflexis calycem demum æquantibus v. excedentibus, calycis lobo superiore ovato acuminato corollæ labio superiore obovato oblongo-obovato v. orbiculato-obovato (in var. γ. angustiore oblongo obtuso) integro breviore vix longiore, calycis fructiferi lobis ovatis acutis v. acuminatis, seminibus minutis reticulato-striatis.

a. Scapo firmo v. gracili 2–8–10 unc., racemis denique elongatis floribus remotis remotiusculisve, pedicellis fructiferis calycem æquantibus v. excedentibus erectis v. erecto-patentibus, labio superiore corollæ sæpissime obovato, inferiore plerumque plus minus adscendente.—*U. pedicellata*, Wight, l. c. t. 1578. f. 2; *U. conferta*, Wight, l. c. t. 1575.

β. Scapo sæpe firmiore squamis ovatis acutis numerosis instructo, floribus paucis subterminalibus, pedicellis rectis calycem subæquantibus. —*U. squamosa*, Wight, l. c. t. 1579 (an forma tantum?).

γ. Elongata. Scapo gracili v. volubili, pedicellis gracilioribus laxe adscendenti- v. arcuato-patentibus, corollæ labio superiore angustiore, &c.—*U. uliginoides*, Wight, l. c. t. 1573.

Loc.:—*a.* In montibus peninsulæ: Concan, *Stocks*! *Law*! Nilghiri, *Foulkes*! *Schmid*! Pulney, *hb. Wight*! Courtalam, *hb. Wight*! In Ceylonia (*C. P.* 2086), *Thwaites*!—*β.* Sispara, *hb. Wight*!—*γ.* Courlam, *hb. Wight*!

Species variabilis, formis extremis valde dissimilibus. *Folia* spathulata v. lineari-spathulata plerumque ante anthesim evanescentia. Scapus squamis raris ovatis acutis acuminatisve (excepta var. β) instructus, firmus, debilis v. subvolubilis. *Flores* quam in *U. reticulata*, *U. albo-cærulea*, et *U. arcuata* minores, corollæ labio inferiore integro sæpius adscendente calcar conico-subulatum subæquante.

Pedicellis gracilibus plus minus adscendentibus vix marginatis calyce fructifero rarius brevioribus plerumque longioribus, corollæ labio superiore integro et sæpissime obovato, dignoscitur. (*U. Smithiana*, herb. Wight, mihi forma præcedentis major videtur.)

10. U. RETICULATA (*Smith, Exot. Bot.* 119). Scapo ped. et ultra volubili v. breviore firmo erecto, calycis lobo superiore ovato acutissimo cuspidatove corollæ (excl. var. β) amplæ labio superiore ovato obtusissimo v. ovato-rotundato integro marginibus reflexis breviore (in var. β idem æquante v. paulo superante), calcari subulato dependente, calyce fructifero accrescente marginibus pedicello deflexo (v. in forma β patente) sæpius decurrentibus.

Species magnitudine scapi florumque valde variabilis: sub tribus modificationibus occurrit. *Folia* linearia, ante anthesin sæpius decidua. *Corolla* cærulea v. violaceo-cærulea, labio inferiore faucem versus pallido v. albido nervis coloratis longitudinaliter et transverse striato, calcari pallido v. albido.

a. Scapo 6 unc. ad ped. et ultra sæpissime volubili squamis bracteisque ovatis acutis acuminatisve instructo, pedicellis fructiferis patentibus v. sæpius deflexis apicem versus marginatis calycem æquantibus v. interdum 3–4-plo excedentibus, floribus remotis remotiusculisve, calycis lobis fructiferis valde accrescentibus, sæpe 3–4 lin. latis, late ovatis acutis, corollæ labio superiore ovato apice rotundato v. ovato-orbiculato integro calycis lobum superiorem superante et marginibus reflexis fere obtegente, labio inferiore amplo galeato integro v. emarginato calcar rectum v. vix curvatum subulatum acutum æquante v. sæpius valde excedente, capsula ovata v. elliptica calyce accrescente obtecta, seminibus ovatis oblongisve striatis reticulato-striatisve.

Corolla magna, a basi calcaris ad extremum labii inferioris (in herb. sp.) sæpe 6–8 lin.—*A. DC. Prodr.* viii. 19; *Wight, Illust.* ii. t. 143, *Rheede, Hort. Mal.* ix. t. 70; *Wall. Cat.* 1493.—U. cærulea, *hb. Heyn.* *Wall.*

Forma occurrit cum scapo erecto v. volubili 3–8 unc., floribus paucioribus. An plantæ typicæ forma junior? *U. spiricaulis*, Miq. Pl. Hohen. 574.; *U. uliginosa*, Wight, Icones, t. 1574 (in parte).

β. (*stricticaulis*). Scapo erecto firmo 2–5 unc. nonnunquam longiore, squamis plus minus acutis, pedicellis fructiferis marginatis calycem accrescentem æquantibus v. brevioribus bracteam paulo excedentibus, adscendentibus vel deflexo-patentibus, calycis lobis denique ellipticis acutis deorsum angustatis.

Corolla, quam in forma typica, valde minor, labio superiore calycem æquante v. breviore, inferiore calcar subæquante, calcari calyce breviore vix longiore. *U. cærulea* interdum non parum similis, sed corollæ labio superiore calyce breviore, habitu firmiore, pedicellis sæpius brevibus firmis distinguitur.—*U. cærulea*, var. *stricticaulis*, Kœnig in hb. Mus. Brit.; *U. uliginosa*, Vahl, En. Pl. i. 203.; *U. humilis*, Heyn., Wall. Cat. 1495; *U. polygaloides*, Edgew. l. c. 351.

Loc.:—*a.* In Ceylonia, *Walker*! (C. P. 2090) *Thwaites*! (sub nom. *U. cæruleæ*) *Macrae*! Nilghiri, *Lobb*! Malabar, *Pl. Hohen.*! Mysore, *Buchan.*, *hb. Mus. Brit.*! Concan, *Stocks*! *Law*! Forma *U. spiricaulis*, Miq. (v. supra). Prope Mangalore, *Pl. Hohen.*! Quilon, *hb. Wight*! Concan, *Stocks*, *&c.*! Ceylonia (C. P. 2091), *Thwaites*!—*β* (*stricticaulis*). In Ceylonia, *Walker*! (C. P. 2088) *Thwaites*! Coromandel, *Kœnig*, *&c.*! Mysore, *hb. Wall.*! Bengalia, *Edgew.*

11. U. SCANDENS (*Benj. MS. in hb. Hook.* (in parte), *non Linnæa*, xx. 309). Scapo tenuissimo volubili squamis paucis minutissimis ovatis instructo, pedicellis remotis subremotisve sæpe brevissimis v. calycem æquantibus, fructiferis plerumque deflexis, calycis lobis paulo inæqualibus superiore breviore ovato-orbiculato corollæ labium superius obtusissimum integrum v. subemarginatum subæquante, lobo inferiore ovato calcari conico-subulato dependente paulo breviore, calycis fructiferi lobis obtusis obtusiusculisve capsulam ovatam v. ellipticam subæquantibus.

U. minima, gracillima. *Scapus* 1–4 unc. sæpe volubilissimus. *Bracteæ* minutæ, ovatæ, subacutæ v. obtusæ. *Flores* cærulei, plerumque remoti, pedicellis brevibus vel fructiferis calycem subæquantibus. *Stylus* brevis. *Semina* minuta, reticulato-striata, scrobiculata.

A summo corollæ labii superioris ad apicem calcaris circiter 2 lin.; calyx fruct. 1¼–1¾ lin. longus.

Loc. Prope montes Maduræ, Madras, *hb. Wight*!

Formæ minori *U. Wallichianæ* (quacum a Benj. confusa est) similis, sed calcycis lobis fructiferi plus minus obtusis parum inæqualibus, pedicellis deflexis, corollæ colore, &c. ab eadem dignoscitur.

In the 'Linnæa' (vol. xx. p. 309), Benjamin describes a *Utricularia* under the name of *U. scandens*, quoting as a synonym '*U. volubilis*' of the Hookerian herbarium. Referring to this collection, I find a sheet upon which are mounted two very distinct species of *Utricularia*. To each of these is a label attached bearing the name '*U. scandens*, Bj.,' I believe, in the handwriting of its author. To the specimens of one of these species the name *U. volubilis*, quoted by Benjamin, had been previously affixed: it is to this plant, moreover, that his description applies; and from these specimens it was most probably framed. These latter, however, are obviously referable to the voluble and slender variety of *U. Wallichiana*, Wight, while the other examples belong to the very different plant which I have here described, additional specimens of which were met with in Dr. Wight's herbarium. I have thought it better not to import a new specific name for the species, trusting that, if this explanation be accepted, the old one may be retained.

** *Flores flavi.*

12. U. BIFIDA (*Linn. herb.*). Scapo sæpius erecto 2–10 unc. 2-multifloro, squamis paucis, pedicellis brevibus marginatis fructiferis nutantibus bractea brevioribus v. parum longioribus, calycis lobo superiore ovato v. ovato-rotundato obtusiusculo corollæ labio superiore quadrato-oblongo ovato subobovatove integro paulo breviore, lobo inferiore ovato obtuso v. bidentato calcari breviore, corollæ labio inferiore integro v. emarginato calcari dependente paululo falcato-curvato breviore v. subæquante, capsula sæpius globosa v. ovata calycis lobis accrescentibus demum ovato-rotundatis obtusis obtecta, seminibus plerumque ovatis oblique striatis.

U. biflora, *Wall. Cat.* 1498.—U. antirrhinoides, 1498 *b.*—U. diantha, *A. DC. Prodr.* viii. 21.—U. Wallichiana, *Bj. Bot. Zeit.* 1845, 213.—U. humilis, *Wight*, *l. c.* t. 1572. f. 2. (U. humilis, *Vahl. En. Pl.*?)

Loc. In Ceylonia, *Walker*! *Wight.* Malabar et Mysore, *Wight.* Chittagong, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Silhet, *hb. Wall.*! Nipalia, *Wall.*! Tavoy, *Wall.*! Malacca, *Griff. hb. Wight*!

Distr. China, *Nelson, in hb. Mus. Brit.*! Ins. Philip., *Cuming*, No. 2289 (sec. *Benj. in Linnæa*, xx. 303); sp. nova, *U. brevicaulis*, Bj.-sphalmate, *hb. Hook*!

Scapus squamis bracteisque ovatis plus minus acutis instructus. *Radices* fibrosæ, parce utriculiferæ. *Folia* lineari-spathulata, sub anthesin nulla subnullave. *Capsula* globosa v. ovata, stylo brevi.

Ab omnibus affinibus satis diversa; discrepat corollæ colore flavo, calycibus fructiferis obtusis nutantibus pedicello brevi denique plus minus decurrentibus.

13. U. WALLICHIANA (*Wight, Icones*, t. 1572. f. 1 (male), non *Benj.*). Scapo stricto v. volubili firmo v. gracillimo 1–2- multifloro, floribus remotis subremotisve, pedicellis erectis adscendentibusve calcar subæquantibus interdum longioribus laxe patentibus, calycis lobis subæqualibus, fructiferis accrescentibus ovatis acutis v. cuspidatis, floriferis superiore late ovato v. ovato-orbiculato cuspidato v. acuminato corollæ labium superius plus minus obovatum v. rotundatum integrum (in var. γ submarginatum) subæquante, calcari subulato dependente sæpe falcato-curvato corollæ labium inferius integrum v. subretusum plus minus excedente v. æquante, calycis lobo inferiore calcari interdum 2–3-plo longiore (in var. γ æquilongo v. parum longiore).

β. Scapo gracili v. capillaceo sæpe volubili, floribus remotis pedicellis adscendentibus patentibusve.—*U. scandens*, Benj. Linnæa, xx. 309, &c.

γ (*firmula*). Scapo 1–3-unc. 1–3 floro, corollæ labio superiore integro v. subemarginato, calcari calycem sæpe parum excedente.

Loc. In regione temperata montium peninsulæ, Himalaya &c.—α. Courtalam, *Wight.* Madras, *hb. Wall.*! Khasia, *J. D. H. et T. T.*!

Sikkim, inter *Sphagna*, alt. 9000 ped., *J. D. H.*!—β. In montibus Nilghiri, *hb. Wight*! Courtalam, *hb. Wight*! Sirra Mullay, *hb. Wight*! Arcot, *Hunter, hb. Hook.*! Khasia, *J. D. H. et T. T.*!—γ. Khasia, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Sikkim ad Lachoong, alt. 10–11,000 ped., *J. D. Hooker*!

Radices utriculiferæ. *Folia* per anthesin subnulla, linearia v. lineari-spathulata, in var. γ petiolis interdum utriculiferis. *Scapus* squamis 1–4 minutis ovatis v. ovato-lanceolatis acutis instructus (*U. macrolepis*, Wight, l. c. t. 1580. f. 2), forma cum floribus (?) abortivis squamis scapi suffultis). *Bracteæ* acutæ v. acuminatæ. *Pedicelli* sæpissime erecti v. erecto-patentes, fructiferi apicem versus calyce decurrente plus minus marginati, floriferi calcar æquantes v. excedentes. *Calyx* lobis ovatis superiore latiore acutissimo cuspidatove, inferiore acuto v. minute bidentato calcari sæpius valde breviore. *Corolla* aurea flavescensve, labio superiore (var. γ excepta) integro. *Capsula* ovata v. elliptica, stigmate sessili, seminibus minutis striatis v. reticulato-striatis.

Forma typica a summo labii corollæ superioris ad apicem calcaris 4–5½ lin.

b. *Calcar cylindricum vel conico-cylindricum, plus minus porrectum.*

* *Scapus, &c., pilis laxe patentibus hirtus.*

14. U. HIRTA (*Klein, in hb. Willd.? vide Link, Jahrbuch*, i. 55.) Scapo gracili 1–6 unc. sæpius 1–2-floro, pedicellis bracteis calycibusque laxe subpatentim pilosis v. pilosiusculis, pedicellis brevissimis bracteam vix excedentibus, corollæ labio superiore obovato oblongo-obovato v. quadrato-oblongo integro obtusissimo calycem sæpius duplo excedente, calcari conico v. conico-cylindrico adscendente v. porrecto corollæ labio inferiore plus minus longiore, capsula matura calycem subæquante.

U. setacea, *Wall. Cat.* 6398, non *Michx.*

Loc. Khasia, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Hb. Madras, *in hb. Wall.*!

Scapus erectus debilisve, raro triflorus, sæpe uniflorus, squamis paucis bracteis bracteolisque angustis lineari-subulatis subulatisve. *Calyx* lobis æquilongis ovatis obtusiusculis. *Stigma* sessile. *Semina* minuta reticulata.

Corolla cærulea v. purpurea, venosa, faucem versus et in calcari albida v. flavescens. A basi calycis ad apicem calcaris porrecti 2–3½ lin.

Ab *U. racemosa* et affinibus, quibus habitu similis, scapo calycibusque laxe hirtis, ceterisque valde diversa primum distinguitur.

From the small number of specimens of the Wallichian *U. setacea* which I have seen, and their rather imperfect condition, I may err in determining it to be identical with the Khasia species. Of the latter, however, I have had an abundant series through my hands; and upon these my description rests.

** *Scapus glaber.*

15. U. CAPILLACEA (*herb. Wight, Wall. Cat.* 6399). Species mihi non optime cognita. Scapo tenuissimo 1–2 unc. interdum bifido sub anthesin foliis nullis, squamis paucis minutis, floribus 1–3, pedicellis brevissimis bracteam ovatam v. lanceolatam acutam æquilongis v. parum excedentibus, calycis glabri lobis ovato-rotundatis vix acutis, superiore majore corollæ labio superiore breviore, labio inferiore corollæ (3-lobato v. integro?) calcari cylindrico porrecto obtuso breviore.

Loc. ——?

Incerta: corollæ color, labiorum corollæ forma.

B. *Scapus squamis bracteisque basi-volutis; capsula calycem subæquans vel excedens.*

a. *Pedicelli fructiferi capsula non breviores, sæpius longiores; bracteolæ nullæ; capsula calycem superans.*

16. U. VERTICILLATA (*Benj. in Linnæa*, xx. 312). Scapo 8–12 unc. erecto 4- multifloro, pedicellis floriferis fructiferisque adscendenti-patentibus, calycis lobis subæquilongis obtusissimis v. superiore obtusiusculo subrotundato, corollæ (flavæ?) labio superiore calycem excedente, inferiore calcar dependens subcylindraceum v. cylindrico-conicum subæquante v. paulo breviore, capsula erecta globosa, seminibus minutis scrobiculatis.

U. bifida, *Wight, l. c.* t. 1584. f. 2.

Loc. Malacca, *Griff. hb. Wight*! *Hook.*! &c.

Radices fibrosæ, parce utriculiferæ. *Folia* ante anthesin plus minus decidua. *Scapus* sæpe bifidus v. subramosus, ramis erectis, squamis bracteisque plus minus utrinque acutis v. basi obtusiusculis. *Pedicelli* fructiferi capsula sæpe longiores, cæsio-puberulenti. *Stigma* sessile v. subsessile.

Corollæ color et forma labiorum incerta sunt; planta tamen ab affinibus satis distincta, et characteribus præcedentibus facile dignoscitur.

b. *Pedicelli brevissimi, cum bractea subæquilongi. Squamæ et bracteæ mediofixæ, utrinque acutæ; bracteolæ minutæ v. bracteam æquantes. Calyx lobis minute puberulis. Corollæ calcar plus minus porrectum.* (Nigrescentes.)

* *Corollæ calcar labio inferiore non longius.*

17. U. ROSEA (*Edgew. Proc. Linn. Soc.* i. 352). Scapo 4 unc. ad ped. erecto gracili v. firmo 2- multifloro, squamis paucis pluribusve, floribus subremotis approximatisve magnitudine valde variabilibus, calycis purpurei lobis ovato-rotundatis subæqualibus, superiore corollæ labio superiore rotundato obtusissimo integro plus minus breviore, calcari

porrecto crasso cylindrico-conico v. cylindrico obtusissimo labio inferiore breviore eodemque plus minus obtecto.

U. racemosa, *Wight, l. c.* t. 1584. f. 1; *Benj. in Linnæa*, xx. 307.—U. cærulea, *A. DC. Prodr.* viii. 19.

Loc. In Bengalia, *Edgew.* Ceylonia, *Walker*! *Gardner*! (C. P. 2085) *Thwaites*! Montibus Pulney, *hb. Wight*!

Radices fibrosæ, utriculis paucis nullisve. *Folia* spathulata v. lineari-spathulata, ante anthesin sæpe evanescentia. *Scapus* interdum bifidus. *Pedicelli* brevissimi, bracteam æquantes v. parum excedentes, bracteolis minutis lanceolatis a basi plus minus volutis. *Corolla* (purpurea v. rosea?) labio inferiore cucullato striis 4 latis pulchris notato (fide sched. in hb. Hook.) calcar obtegente. *Capsula* globosa v. subglobosa, calycem æquans v. parum excedens, seminibus minutis. *U. racemosa* (Wall. Cat. 1496) varietas? cf. *U. complanatam*, Wall. Cat. 1497.

U. rosea, Edgew., is known to me solely from the description in the 'Proceedings of the Linn. Soc.' (*l. c.*); I may therefore err in referring to the same form the plant occurring in the South and Ceylon, As noted above, perhaps both may be forms of *U. racemosa*, Wall. Cat. 1496, although I scarcely consider them as such.

** *Corollæ calcar labium inferius excedens.*

I desire especially to draw the attention of Indian botanists to the forms which group themselves under this subsection. Notwithstanding the extensive suites of specimens illustrative of most of these, together with the other aids which have been freely and most liberally afforded me, I feel myself, after devoting no little anxious care to their study, quite unable satisfactorily to adjust or subordinate them. While, on the one hand, I fear to unite them under one presumed species (the extreme forms of which, however, would by no means present structural differences irreconcilable with the reasonable adoption of such a course), on the other, from the variability of those parts which alone can afford characters not common to the whole series, I cannot, with a fair confidence, say between which groups a line may be most suitably drawn. Therefore, although I incline to the opinion that there may be of these two (or perhaps three) species, under existing circumstances I have thought it the safer course to pursue, to indicate merely the groups which I conceive may not improbably be of specific value, without, however, positively attributing such import to them.

Characteres omnibus communes.

Folia lineari-spathulata v. spathulata. *Scapus* erectus, debilis vel subvolubilis, floribus paucis v. numerosis. *Calyx* lobis subæqualibus ovato-rotundatis rotundatisve, superiore sæpe obtusiusculo v. subapiculato corollæ labio superiore integro v. emarginato plerumque breviore. *Corolla* labio inferiore cucullato integro v. subintegro calcaris porrecti basin amplectente. *Capsula* globosa v. subglobosa, calycem æquans v. parum superans, stylo brevissimo, seminibus numerosis minutis.

18. U. RACEMOSA (*Wall. Cat.* 1496). Scapo erecto v. nonnunquam debili 2 unc. ad ped. et ultra (sæpius 6–12 unc.) 1- 2- multifloro, calycis lobo superiore inferiorem parum excedente, labio corollæ superiore subovato ovato-oblongo v. quadrato-ovato plus minus abrupte obtuso integro v. subemarginato calycis lobo superiore sæpe duplo longiore, labio inferiore corollæ calcari porrecto crasso subcrassove conico-cylindraceo v. conico plus minus obtuso v. oblique obtusiusculo breviore, capsula globosa calycis lobos subæquante.

Loc. Chittagong, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Silhet, *hb. Wall.*! Ceylonia, *Walker*! Maulmein et Mergui, *Griff. hb. Hook.*! &c.

Flores magnitudine valde variabili. Corolla in exemplis e montibus Khasiæ purpurea (fid. *sched. J. D. Hook.*).

Utricularia (e Concan, *Stocks coll.*) floribus paucioribus 1–5 (sæpius 1–3), scapo 2–6 unc., corollæ labio superiore plus minus oblongo v. elliptico-quadrato obtuso integro calycis lobo superiore ovato-rotundato v. rotundato subapiculato longiore.

Corollæ recentis color incertus. An forma *U. racemosæ*, Wall.?

19. U. NIVEA (*Vahl* (?), *Wall. in Rxb. Fl. Ind. ed. Carey*, i. 144, ex *Wall. l. c.*). Scapo suberecto circiter 6 unc. filiformi interdum bifido fructifero elongato volubili, floribus parvis 4–8, corollæ labio superiore brevi lineari emarginato, inferiore calcari conico adscendente fere duplo breviore, capsula globosa.

Loc. In oryzetis prope Serampore.

Corolla alba palato flavescente.

20. U. FILICAULIS (*Wall. Cat.* 1501). Scapo filiformi erecto 2–4 unc. paucifloro, calycis lobis subæqualibus ovato-rotundatis obtusis v. superiore obtusiusculo, corollæ labio superiore integro v. emarginato (ex descr. A. DC. "oblongo obtuso integro") quam calycis lobus superior vel parum longiore vel breviore, calcari porrecto cylindraceo v. cylindrico-conico quam lobus inferior non parum longiore.

Loc. Tavoy, *W. G. hb. Wall.*!

Utricularia scapo erecto capillaceo 1–4 unc. 1–4-floro, calycis lobis æqualibus subæqualibusve, superiore ovato-rotundato subapiculato v. obtuso, inferiore subrotundato, corollæ labio superiore lanceolato v. oblongo integro obtuso calycis lobum superante, inferiore cucullato integro, calcari conico-cylindrico vel fere subulato porrecto v. adscendente, capsula subglobosa calycem æquante v. superante, stylo brevi, seminibus minutissimis obsolete reticulato-striatis.

Loc. In montibus Khasiæ, *J. D. H. et T. T.*!

Corolla pallida lilacina (fid. *sched. cum sp.*). An ad *U. filicaulem*, Wall., referri debet?

Indeterminatæ (Nigrescentes).

U. squamosa, *Bj.* (*Bot. Zeit.* 1845, 212).
U. paucifolia, *Bj.* (*Linnæa,* xx. 309).
U. obtusiloba, *Bj.* (*l. c.* 312).
U. albiflora, *Griff.* (*Notulæ,* iv. 168).

§ III. *Folia sub anthesin persistentia, reniformia, orbiculata v. orbiculato-spathulata. Calyx lobis valde inæqualibus, inferiore minore. Corolla labio inferiore non galeiformi plus minus lobato.*

Plantulæ e rosula foliorum stolones v. ramulos graciles repentes utriculiferos sæpe emittentes. (*Semina sæpe* (*semper ?*) *appendiculata, pilis elongatis v. spinulis* (*cellulis testæ productis*) *capitatis glochidiatisve plus minus instructa.*)

A. *Folia reniformia v. orbiculato-reniformia.*

21. U. BRACHIATA (*sp. nova*). Scapo nudo gracillimo erecto v. adscendente 2–4 unc. sæpius 1-floro rarissime 2-floro, foliis reniformibus gracili-petiolatis, corollæ labio inferiore quinque-lobato, lobis lateralibus superioribus divergentibus linearibus obtusis, lobo inferiore centrali valde latiore subquadrato rotundatove plus minus abrupte obtuso.

Loc. In Himalaya orientali temperata, prov. Sikkim, Lachen, inter muscos, alt. 8–11,000 ped., *J. D. Hooker* !

Species elegans. *Radix* fibrosa, ramulis repentibus gracilibus interdum parce utriculiferis. *Folia* petiolis basin versus gracillimis. *Bractea* minuta, basi-soluta v. adnata, pedicellum gracilem calcar v. florem æquantem gerens, cum bracteolis lanceolatis v. latioribus, acutis v. obtusis, v. minute denticulatis. *Calyx* purpureus, lobo superiore late orbiculato emarginato v. retuso (forsitan interdum integro) lateribus inflexis lobum inferiorem obovatum valde excedente. *Corolla* alba, labio inferiore infra faucem macula flava notato, superiore minimo bilobato v. profundè emarginato laciniis obtusis v. minute emarginatis calycis lobum superiorem æquante v. paulo breviore, corollæ labii inferioris lobi laterales inferiores sæpius distincti, obtusi, nonnunquam vix prominentes. *Calcar* dependens v. subcurvatum, lineare, obtusum, calycis lobum inferiorem 3–4-plo excedens, corollæ labio inferiore brevius.

Folii reniformis lamina cum petiolo sæpe $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ unc. longa, corollæ lobis superioribus labii inferioris plus minus linearibus divergentibusque, ab *U. orbiculata* dignoscitur.

A basi calcaris ad extremum corollæ labii inferioris 3–4 lin. Folia interdum 2–3 lin. lata.

B. *Folia orbiculata v. orbiculato-spathulata.*

22. U. ORBICULATA (*Wall. Cat.* 1500). Foliis orbiculatis orbiculato-

spathulatisve petiolatis, scapo tenuissimo 2–4 unc. 2–4-floro interdum elongato multifloro (8–12), corollæ lilacinæ labio superiore brevissimo minute bilobato bidentatove calyce breviore, inferiore quinquecrenulato-lobato lobis obtusis æqualibus subæqualibusve v. interdum lobulis duobus superioribus majoribus tribus inferioribus minoribus, calcari dependente lineari-subulato labium inferius æquante, seminibus ovatis ovato-oblongisve cellulis productis glochidiatisve testæ plus minus armatis.

U. glochidiata, *Wight, l. c.* t. 1581. (U. striatula, *Sm.*?)

Loc. In Ceylonia, *Gardner*! *Walker*! *&c.* Cochin, *Johnstone*! Concan, *Law*! Khasia, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Nipalia, *Wall.*! Tavoy, *in hb. Wall.*! Maulmein, *Lobb*! (Forma lobis corollæ labii inferioris distincte inæqualibus) Maulmein, *Parish*! Prope Malacca, *Griff. herb.*!

Pulcherrima. *Scapus* nudus v. squamis (1–2) minutis basi-solutis instructus. *Pedicelli* calcari longiores v. breviores, fructiferi sæpe laxe patentes v. dependentes. *Calyx* lobo superiore late rotundato plus minus emarginato v. integro capsulam globosam parum superante, inferiore valde minore suborbiculato ovato demum deflexo.

Corolla lilacina, fauce flavo (fid. *sched. Parish*).

Corollæ labium inferius basi 2–4 lin. latum, nonnunquam latius, magnitudine valde variabile.

I am unable to satisfy myself of the identity of this plant with the *U. striatula* of Smith, from the imperfect examples preserved in the Smithian herbarium or the British Museum. If they be not the same species, they are certainly very closely allied, as already noted by Benjamin, who, indeed, quotes Smith's name as synonymous with *U. orbiculata*. Benjamin is certainly in error in describing the lower lip of the corolla in the latter plant as 4-lobed.

23. U. MULTICAULIS (*sp. nova*). Cæspitosa, scapo firmo nudo 1–2 unc. 1–3-floro, foliis orbiculato-spathulatis petiolatis, pedicellis ante anthesin sæpius cernuis per anthesin tamen erectis, corollæ carneæ labio superiore brevissimo semi-orbiculato integro emarginatove, inferiore 4-lobato vel 3-lobato lobo inferiore centrali plus minus profunde emarginato, interdum sub-6-lobato lobulis duobus lateralibus superioribus sæpe dentiformibus subnullisve, calcari crassiusculo dependente conico-cylindrico obtusiusculo labio inferiore sæpius breviore.

Loc. In Himalaya orientali temperata, prov. Sikkim, locis paludosis, Lachen, alt. 11,500 ped., Lachoong, 6-7000 ped., *J. D. Hooker*!

Species minima, cæspitose crescens. *Scapi* stricti, fere robusti, conferti, pedicellis subcrassis fructiferis erectis v. cernuis calyce sæpe 3–4-plo longioribus. *Bractea bracteolæque* minutæ lanceolatæ v. oblongæ, vix acutæ, basi-solutæ. *Calyx* lobo superiore late rotundato primum integro, postea (a læsura?) sæpissime bilobato v. bidenticulato, inferiore obovato-orbiculato emarginato v. minute denticulato. *Corolla* carnea, fauce flavescente (ex *sched. J. D. H.*), lobulis labii inferioris sæpius plus minus angustis oblongisve nunquam patenti-divergentibus. *Capsula* globosa, calycem subæquans v. excedens, stylo nullo. *Semina* satis maturata non certe observavi.

A basi calcaris ad extremum corollæ labii inferioris 1–1¼ lin. Scapus sæpius 1–1½ unc. longus.

24. U. FURCELLATA (*sp. nova*). Minima, scapo ¼–1½ unc. 1–2-floro, corollæ albæ labio inferiore forma lobata varia sæpius quadrilobato laciniis duabus inferioribus æqualibus obtusis subemarginatisve, superioribus lateralibusque brevibus obtusis interdum minutis subnullisve (labio tunc bilobato), calcari dependente subulato quam calycis lobus inferior 3–5-plo longiore labium corollæ inferius æquante v. excedente, seminibus pro planta tantula magnis ovatis ad extremitatem crassam cellulis testæ productis glochidiatis v. capitatis instructis.

Loc. In montibus Khasia, Boga Panee, *J. D. H. et T. T.*! Prov. Sikkim, Lachen, ad rupes humidas, *J. D. H.*!

Folia orbiculata, petiolata. *Scapus* rarissime 3-florus, nudus, bracteis bracteolisque minutissimis ovatis oblongisve acutis obtusisve basi vix solutis. *Pedicelli* graciles, calcari breviores v. longiores. *Flores* parvi, albi. *Calyx* lobo superiore late orbiculato sæpe emarginato lobum inferiorem oblongum v. obovatum apice interdum denticulatum valde excedente. *Corolla* labio superiore calyce breviore plus minus bilobato v. emarginato, inferiore 2- v. 4-lobato vel (segminibus inferioribus plus minus coalescentibus) subtrilobato. *Calyx* fructiferus, lobo inferiore denique sæpius deflexo. *Capsula* calyce brevior. A summo calycis lobi superioris ad apicem calcaris 1¼–2 lin.

Formam majorem notavi (in coll. Darjiling, "*E. I. C.*") 1–3-floram, calcari longiore, corolla lobo inferiore calyci æquilongo v. paulo excedente, foliisque late orbiculatis.

Ab affinibus dignoscitur calcari dependente subulato recto v. vix curvato acuto, corollæ labio haud 5-lobato, seminibus et foliorum forma.

25. U. KUMAONENSIS (*Oliver*). Minima, scapo ½–2 unc. 1–3-floro, foliis orbiculatis orbiculato-spathulatisve petiolatis, corollæ labio inferiore 5-lobato, lobo centrali valde latiore subquadrato emarginato v. integro, lobis lateralibus parvis linearibus v. lineari-oblongis obtusis plus minus divergentibus, calcari dependente subcylindraceo v. cylindrico-conico obtuso obtusiusculove quam labium inferius paulo breviore, capsula subglobosa calycem æquante v. subæquante, seminibus (ut in præced.) magnis testæ cellulis sæpe papillæformibus e seminis apice plus minus longe capillaceo-productis.—*Diurospermum album* (Edgew. in Linn. Proc. i. 351) verisimiliter conjungi debet (vide obs. supra).

Loc. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, Pilti fl., alt. 7,500 ped., *Strachey et Winterbottom*! (? *Diurosp. album* "super rupes madidas in Vishnu Gangetis valle," alt. 8,000 ped., *Edgeworth*, *l. c.*)

Pedicellus infimus demum patens v. adscendens, calyce 2–3-plo longior. *Bracteæ bracteolæque* minutissimæ, a basi vix solutæ. *Calyx* lobo superiore suborbiculato corollæ labium superius excedente, inferiore valde minore subrotundato calcari 2–3-plo breviore. A basi posteriore calcaris ad extremum corollæ labii inferioris 1–2- lin.

Ab *U. brachiata* (cujus semina matura non certe vidi) differt, foliorum forma præsertim, statura minore, et a ceteris sectionis hujus seminibus longe-appendiculatis vel corollæ labii calcarisque forma.

Utriculariæ Indicæ mihi non satis cognitæ.

26. U. MINUTISSIMA (*Vahl*). Scapo capillari 2–3 unc., squamis raris bracteisque (ut mihi videtur) basifixis, floribus parvis paucisque subremotis, pedicellis brevissimis bracteam æquantibus v. parum excedentibus, calycis lobis vix æqualibus subobtusis.

Loc. Malacca (*in hb. Smith.* vidi).

27 (?). UTRICULARIA (Madras coll. No. 52). Habitu *U. reticulatam* revocans, differt corollæ labio superiore ovato elliptico vel subrotundato marginibus reflexis *emarginato*, calcari labium inferius *æquante* v. interdum non parum *excedente*.

That this paper may embrace all the Indian members of the natural order *Lentibulariæ*, I append to the foregoing monograph of the *Utriculariæ* a notice of the only species of *Pinguicula* hitherto discovered in India.

PINGUICULA, *L.*

1. P. ALPINA, *L.*

Loc. Himalaya alpina; Sikkim, alt. 10,000–13,000 ped., *J. D. Hooker*! (? Kumaon, alt. 11,000, ped., *Strachey et Winterbottom*). Planta Kumaonensis (exempla fructifera tantum, *in hb. Hook.* vidi) verisimiliter ad speciem eandem pertinet.

The occurrence of this plant in the Himalaya is an interesting extension of its area towards the south and east.

Regarding the *P. flavescens* of Flörke as a form of the same species, we may trace it from the north of Scotland, through Scandinavia, and Northern and Central Russia, to the Urals, and the vicinity of Lake Baikal. At more considerable elevations it crosses Europe from the Pyrenees, through the Alps, Austria, &c.

I do not discover any material difference between Dr. Hooker's specimens, aided by a coloured drawing from the fresh plant, and the European series of *P. alpina* in the Hookerian herbarium. The Sikkim specimens are almost or quite glabrous, of the stature of *P. vulgaris*, and with pale yellowish-white flowers, bearing a yellow spot in the throat.

On Five New Plants from Eastern Peru. By RICHARD SPRUCE, Esq. Communicated by GEO. BENTHAM, Esq., V.P.L.S.

[Read March 3rd, 1859.]

I. WETTINIA ILLAQUEANS, *a new* PALM *from the Peruvian Andes.*

Among the many interesting plants discovered by M. Pœppig in his downward journey from the sources of the Huallaga to the mouth of the Amazon, none was more remarkable than the undescribed Palm which he gathered "in Transandine Peru, in the beautiful shady woods which border the northern bank of the river Tocache," and which was afterwards published by himself and M. Endlicher under the name of *Wettinia augusta.* Its place in the system was considered doubtful by Endlicher, who left it at the end of *Pandaneæ*, with the remark that it afforded a passage from Screw-pines to Palms, and would perhaps be ultimately reckoned among the latter. I have been on the look-out for this plant from the day of my entering the forests of the Huallaga; and though I have not yet seen the original species, nor have reached within 100 miles of Pœppig's locality for it, I have found what is obviously a second species of the same genus, which has enabled me to decide that *Wettinia* must definitively be stationed among the true Palms. I have been so many years away from books, that I know not how botanists now-adays distribute the genera ascribed to Screw-pines by Endlicher and Kunth; but I believe that the American have been separated from the Eastern genera, and, as it appears, with perfect justice. In fact, the American plants, formerly referred to as Screw-pines, seem to me to constitute two distinct orders, each of equal value with *Palmaceæ* and *Pandanaceæ*, viz. 1st, *Phytelephantaceæ*, which are (so to speak) palms with an inferior ovary; and 2nd, *Cyclanthaceæ*, whose inferior ovary alone separates them from Arads. *Wettinia*, however, is far removed from both these; the fruits are superior, and though so densely crowded on the spadix as to suggest the inferior concrete fruits of *Phytelephas*, there is no real resemblance to the latter. The habit, the ringed stems, the male and female flowers, the structure of the ovary and fruit, are in every respect as in Palms. *Wettinia Maynensis*, like *W. augusta*, has entirely the aspect of an *Iriartea.* The straight, smooth, ringed stem, of 30 to 40 feet high, is supported on a cone of emersed prickly roots 3 feet in height; the petioles are dilated into long, tubular, entire sheaths; and the broad pinnæ are præmorse, and cut at the extremity. It differs notably from the Iriarteas, in the short spadices, so densely clad with hairy fruits as to have suggested to the prurient imagination of the Peruvians the name by which this palm is known in Maynas—*Púllo-coróto* (i. e. "testiculi hirti").

Wettinia Maynensis differs from *W. augusta* chiefly in the more numerous pinnæ (38–40 pairs, while in *W. augusta* they are but 18-20 pairs), and in the spadices, which are only three from one leaf-ring, and put forth 5–8 fastigiate branches at their apex; while in *W. augusta* they are simple, and as many as from 8 to 15 grow from the same ring. There is a further difference, in the spathes, which in *W. Maynensis* are 6 in number, the three outer (corresponding to what are called by Martius in other genera "spathæ incompletæ") much smaller, and persisting on the peduncle in the form of sheaths; while the three inner and larger ones ("spathæ completæ") fall away before the fruit is ripe, or persist only in fragments. In *W. augusta* the spathes are said to be two, and the peduncle is said to be furnished with remote coriaceous sheaths—undoubtedly the remains of the incomplete spathes. In both specimens the sepals vary in number, and the stamens are from 12 to 16, nor does there seem to be much difference in the form of the fruit; but in *W. Maynensis* the arilliform raphe is in every stage thin and papery, while in *W. augusta* it is fleshy. In Endlicher's description, the scale-like external sepals are considered bracts; but as they quite correspond to what are called sepals in other palms, I describe them as such.

On comparing Endlicher's description of the ovary of *W. augusta* with that of *W. Maynensis*, given below, there is an apparent difference, which at first sight might be supposed even generic; but when the two species come to be compared, I expect it will turn out to be no difference at all. In *W. augusta* the ovary is said to be solitary, and the style is inserted "prope ovarii basin eodem cum ovulo latere"—an abnormal position in palms. In *W. Maynensis* the ovaries are 3, concrete at the base with each other and the central style; two of them are mostly sterile, and at the time of ripe fruit might be taken for a mere thickening of the base of the style, along with which they persist, of course laterally to the fertile carpel. I have no doubt that the same structure obtains in *W. augusta*, and that the sterile ovaries are either obsolete or have been overlooked from their minuteness.

From the detailed description of *W. Maynensis*, an idea may be obtained of the affinities of *Wettinia* among the genera of palms. If we are guided by the triple ovary, then it must be stationed in *Coryphinæ*; but the only genus described by Kunth in this tribe with pinnate leaves is *Phœnix*, which, besides being very different in habit, has the stamens never more than 9, and a sessile stigma on each ovary. But if we be guided by the sum of all the characters, we shall place it next the genus which most resembles it in habit, viz. *Iriartea*. *Iriartea* has the same emersed cone of roots, the obliquely præmorse and incised pinnæ, the numerous stamens; one species (*I. setigera*) has setulose fruit; and a seed of *I. exorrhiza* placed by the side of one of *Wettinia Maynensis*, is scarcely distinguishable—it is veined in the same way by the vessels of the rhaphe, and the embryo has the same position. If the spathes are not the same in number in the two species of *Wettinia*, so also are they different in nearly every species of *Iriartea*; in *I. setigera* they are 4 or 5, in *I. exorrhiza* 5 or 6, and in *I. deltoidea* 10 to 12. Lastly, as the ovaries of *Wettinia* are concrete at the base with each other and the central style, they may, and perhaps ought to, be looked on as a deeply 3-cleft ovary, analogous to the 4-cleft ovary of Labiates; and then the difference from the 3-celled ovary of *Iriartea* will not appear so very great. The character of the spadices of *Wettinia*, previously alluded to, though striking at first sight, does not disturb the affinity with *Iriartea*.

Hence we may either place *Wettinia* in Coryphinæ, and consider it analogous to *Iriartea* in Arecinæ, or, by another classification of the genera of palms, place it actually by the side of *Iriartea*.

Wettinia Maynensis is not unfrequent at the head of valleys in the Maynensian Andes*, both north and south of the river Mayo, at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet, where it grows in company with the Chonta† (*Euterpe oleracea?*), the Tarapòto (*Iriartea ventricosa*, Mart.; the *Paxiuba barriguda* of Brazil), and another *Iriartea*, which is perhaps *I. deltoidea*, Ruiz et Pav., though, having not yet seen perfect flowers and spathes, I am not certain about it. When the people go to cut palmitos in the time of Lent, they sometimes mistake the *Wettinia* for the Iriarteas, which have edible palmitos, while that of the *Wettinia* is very bitter and may be distinguished from the others by its striped appearance (caused by the vertical imbrication of the young pinnæ), whence it is often called *Shállu-chonta*. The *Huácara-póna*, or Horn-palm (*I. exorrhiza*, Mart.), though frequent in the moist woods of the plain, I have not yet seen at the same elevation as the palms above-mentioned.

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* I apply the term "Maynensian Andes" to so much of the eastern slopes of those mountains as was comprehended in the ancient province of Maynas. They are watered by the lower part of the Huallaga till it emerges into the great Amazonian plain through the Pongo of Chasuta, and by some of its principal tributaries, especially by the Mayo, which, taking its rise a little eastward of Chachapoyas, passes Moyobamba and Lamas, and enters the Huallaga near Tarapoto.

† The name "Chonta" is applied in Maynas to two species of *Euterpe*, and also to the *palmito* or terminal bud of all palms.

I proceed to give the characters of the two species of *Wettinia* and a description of *W. Maynensis*, drawn up from fresh specimens. I abstain from offering an amended character of the genus until I shall have an opportunity of examining specimens of *W. augusta*, and perhaps of other species which yet remain to be discovered.

WETTINIA, *Pœpp. et Endl. Nov. Gen.* ii. 39, t. 153 et 154 et *Kunth, Enumer.* iii. 109 et 589.

W. AUGUSTA (*P. et E.*). Rhizomate conico e radicibus arcte sibi invicem impositis conflato; pinnis 18–20-jugis; spathis propriis 2; spadicibus simplicibus pluribus (8–15), ex eodem verticillo ortis; rhaphe arilliformi carnosa.

Hab. "In Peruviæ Transandinæ sylvis pulcherrimis obumbrantibus quibus arcetur ripa borealis fluvii Tocache." (*Pœppig, loc. cit.*)

W. MAYNENSIS (*Spruce*). Rhizomate conico, e radicibus inter se liberis dissitiusculis conflato; pinnis 38–40-jugis; spathis propriis 3; spadicibus apice congesto-ramosis, paucis (sub 3), ex eodem verticillo ortis; rhaphe arilliformi tenui.

Hab. In convallibus Andium Maynensium umbrosis, præcipue secus rivulos, alt. 3000′–4000′, sociis *Iriartea ventricosa* Mart. et *deltoidea* R. et P. (?).

Descr. *Caudex* radicibus strictis subaculeatis e terrâ emersis et in conum 3 pedes altum conniventibus sustentus, erectus, inermis, 30–40-pedalis, diametro 4-unciali, annulatus; annulis latis, spatio 4 unc. sejunctis. *Frondes* 5 v. 6 contemporaneæ, patulæ, ambitu lanceolatæ, obtusæ, basi in vaginam prælongam 3½-pedalem integram subventricosam dilatatæ, glabræ. Rhachis 9½-ped., supra triangularis, subtus semiteres, basi solâ subcanaliculata, et a basi ipsâ pinnata. Pinnæ 38–40 paria, subæquidistantes; infimæ diminutæ; mediæ 3-pedales latitudine 3-unciali, angulo 40°–50° insertæ, basi semiverticales reduplicatæ cuneatæ, dein dimidiato-lineari-lanceolatæ, apice obtusato-truncato-præmorsæ, margine antico apiceque incisæ, dentibus præmorsis subacutisve; venæ plurimæ, basi fere contiguæ, superne mag

dissitæ, et in dentes marginales alternis vicibus excurrentes, subtus prominulæ costæformes, interspatiis plicâ percursis.

Flores monoici, in diversis spadicibus, plerumque tribus (sc. unico ♀, cæteris duobus ♂), ex eodem verticillo ortis*.

♂. *Spathæ* 6: 3 exteriores cuneatæ, vaginæformes, subtrigonæ, 4-unciales, primitus clausæ, apiculatæ, dein apice irregulariter ruptæ, imbricatæ, persistentes; 3 interiores majores, 11×3-unc., e basi angustatâ stipitiformi fusiformes, apiculo brevi compresso obtuso recurvo, pergameneæ, minute crebre striatæ, arcte imbricatæ, pro spadicis emissione laceræ, caducæ; omnes spathæ pilis brevibus appressis fulvescentibus subdeciduis vestitæ. *Spadicis* stipes 6-unc., obsolete trigonus, fere teres, pro spatharum insertione annulatus, annulo supplementario apicali vaginam bilabiatam (quasi spatham rudimentariam) gerente, in ramos subocto, confertos, simplices, 6–unciales, præfloratione sinistrorsum circinatos postea subrectos, teretes, minute pannosos, spiraliter areolatos, floribus dense obtectos, divisus. *Sepala* squamæformia, crassa, rigida, castanea, subpuberula, tuberculis paucis sparsa, æstivatione valvata; *exteriora* 3–5 (plerumque 4), late subulata, obtusiuscula, lineam longa, libera vel nonnunquam duo in unicum bifidum coalita; *interiora* tria, longissima (7 lin.), anguste subulata, subflexuosa. *Stamina* 12–16 (plerumque 13); *antheræ* paullo supra basin in *filamento* brevi (½–1 lin.) subulato compresso positæ, lineares, 4 lin. longæ, obtuse 4-gonæ, 2-loculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes, pilis albidis flexuosis deciduis vestitæ, connectivo centrali tenui in mucronem curvulum producto; *pollen* globosum læve.

♀. *Spathæ* iis spadicis ♂ subconformes, ancipites tamen, compressulæ, bilabiatim rumpentes, labiis fissis; 3 interiores, fructibus maturatis, caducæ vel eorum reliquia sola persistentia. *Spadicis* stipes subcompressus, 10-uncialis, adscendens, apice decurvus et ramos 5-7 confertos, fere verticillatos, rectos, patulos, 8-unciales, diametro (fructibus inclusis) fere 4-unciali, proferens. *Sepala exteriora* tria, a basi prælatâ triangulari brevi-subulata, 2–3 lin. longa, inter se subinæqualia; *interiora* tria, late subulata, subflexuosa, 5–6 lin. longa. *Ovaria* tria, ovalia, 3½ lin. longa, basi inter se et cum stylo coalita, villosa, 1-locularia, 1 vel sæpius 2 sterilia; ovulum unicum ex baseos angulo interno fere erectum, sessile, anatropum. *Stylus* unicus centralis, 7 lin. longus, subulatus, subtrigonus, villosus, plerumque cum ovariis abortivis ad ovarii fertilis basin persistens, rarius deciduus; *stigmata* tria teretia, erecto-flexuosa, 3 lin. longa. *Baccæ* 1-spermæ, siccæ, in spadice densissime collectæ, pressione mutuâ 3–6-angulari-obpyramidatæ, apice lato convexo, pilis cinereis, basi solidis subfasciculatis, superne continue tubulosis, flexuosis, villosæ. *Pericarpium* molliter lignosum, tenuiusculum, apice incrassatum. *Endocarpium* membranaceum, rapheos vasibus adhærens. *Semen* 11 × 6 lin., anguste ovali-obovatum subtrigonum; *testa* tenuis, firma, nigrescens, a basi ad apicem usque rhaphe tenui percursa et ejusdem vasibus albis complanatis adhærentibus reticulata, cum nucleo connata. *Albumen* æquabile, subosseum. *Embryo* in foveolâ basilari nidulans, conico-cylindricus, ad nuclei centrum directus.

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* Spadices, with ripe fruits, are usually found on the fourth ring below the fronds; the other three rings (which are at first very close, but become more distant as the trunk lengthens) have spadices in different stages of growth.

II. DISCANTHUS, *a new genus of* CYCLANTHACEÆ.

DISCANTHUS, gen. nov. Cyclanthacearum.

Char. Gen.—*Flores* monoici in eodem spadice, in seriebus circularibus, masculis cum fœmineis alternantibus, dispositi. *Spathæ* 4, imbricatæ, deciduæ. *Perigonia* florum fœmineorum discis pluribus distinctis bilamellatis spadicem ambientibus constantia; florum masculorum 0. *Stamina* inter perigoniorum annulos vel discos in ordines quatuor structa; *filamenta* omnia ad medium usque inter se coalita, superne libera, antheram paullo breviorem, innatam, linearem, obtuse 4-gonam, bilocularem, longitudinaliter dehiscentem, gerentia. *Laminæ* cujusque disci in facie interiori ovarium continuum, sectione verticali ovato-lanceolatum, gerentes, supra ovarium concretæ (unde ovarium inferum), apice iterum discretæ; margine reflexo minute serrato, nervo e spadicis axi radiante in dentes singulos excurrente. *Ovula* 00, ovalia vel ovata, anatropa, ad ovarii parietes funiculo æquilongo flexuoso adfixa, pluriseriata. *Styli* tot quot perigonii dentes, iisdem subbreviores, lineares, compressi, medio nervosi, in serie unicâ ad cujusque laminæ faciem interiorem accreti, apice solo brevi-ligulato libero intus stigmatoso. *Fructus* e discis pluribus, carnosis, margine unisulcis, interne ad parietes seminiferis, constans. *Semina* 00, ovata, subgibba, breviter obtuse subapiculata, 12-sulcata, rhaphe angustâ apice incrassatâ semicincta. *Testæ* membranæ tres; externa internaque pellucidæ minute cellulosæ, hæc apice brevi-tubulari; media e reticulis parallelogrammis, oblatis, medio depressis, in series 12 longitudinales catenatim dispositis, formata. *Nucleus* ellipsoideus, basi minute mamillatus. *Embryo* rectus cylindraceus, hilo contiguus, in albuminis carnosi basi nidulans.—Herba Peruviana *acaulis*, frondibus *bipartitis*, *facie* Carludovicæ *vel* Cyclanthi; *ab hoc* perigoniis *circularibus nec spiralibus*, *et* ovulis *ab initio nudis in ovarium continuum collectis*, *diversa*.

DISCANTHUS ODORATUS, *Spruce*.

Hab. In sylvis humidis Andium Maynensium, prope Tarapoto, præcipue ad rivuli fauces *Pongo del Shillicaio* dictas.

Caudex 0. *Frondes* plures, petiolatæ, erecto-arcuatæ, pallide virides, subtus albo-virides, fere ad basin usque bipartitæ; laciniæ 44 × 7 unc., lineari-lanceolatæ, subacutæ, angulum 15° inter se formantes, costâ mediâ validâ suprà elevatâ subtus convexâ, venis crebris parallelis, *plicis nullis*. *Petiolus* 4-pedalis tenuiusculus, basi solâ dilatatus amplexicaulis, dein trigonus, facie inferiore convexus. *Spathæ* 4, secus spadicis stipitis apicem imbricatæ, ovatæ, concavæ; extima apice foliaceo bilobo; interiores sensim minores, acutæ; intima obtusata. *Flores* odorati. *Spadices* subcylindrici, obtusi, superne paullo tenuiores, 3–4 uncias longi; floriferi 13 lineas, fructiferi 18 lineas crassi; stipite tereti 7-unciali. *Disci* 20, floriferi 3½ lineas, fructiferi 6 lineas lati, 1½ lineam crassi. *Semina* vix ⅔ lin. longa.

This remarkable plant resembles the *Cyclanthi* and bifid-leaved *Carludovicæ* in habit, but differs from both in the laciniæ of the fronds having a single strong costa (whence they should perhaps be considered conjugate pinnæ), and in being destitute of plicæ. It is nearly allied to *Cyclanthus*, but differs essentially in the perigonium consisting of distinct disks (and not of a continuous spiral) embracing the spadix, and in the ovules being naked from their first appearance (long before the opening of the flowers), and springing on longish funiculi from the very walls of the disk, while in *Cyclanthus* they are at first contained in small pluri-ovulate ovaries, sessile on the walls of the disk in two rows, and finally become confluent. There would seem to be also a difference in the seeds; but though there is a species of *Cyclanthus* in the forests of Tarapoto, I have seen only its young flowers, and Kunth describes the seeds incompletely. The seeds of *Discanthus* are remarkably 12-sulcate, and traversed from base to apex by a narrow rhaphe, which is not arilliform, as that of *Cyclanthus* is said to be. After fecundation, the stamens fall away, and the disks, increasing in thickness, become contiguous. Half-grown ovules had the micropyle still open, and the amniotic sac separable. Great numbers of acicular rhaphides exist in the cells of the funiculus, rhaphe, and testa; at first they are in bundles, but as the seed ripens they break up from each other.

III. YANGUA TINCTORIA, *a new genus of* BIGNONIACEÆ, *whose leaves are used for dyeing blue by the Peruvians of Maynas.*

YANGUA, gen. nov. N. O. BIGNONIACEÆ. Tribus TECOMEÆ.

Char. Gen.—*Calyx* laxus obpyramidato-campanulatus, ore patulo, profunde 5-plicatus, fere ad medium usque in lobos 5 cuspidatos fissus. *Corolla* basi brevi-tubularis, dein campanulata compressa, antice profunde bisulcata, postice trigona; limbo sub-bilabiato, subæqualiter 5-lobo. *Stamina* 4 didynama, cum rudimento quinti, in corollæ tubi apice inserta, corollâ dimidio breviora. *Antheræ* biloculares, loculis divergentibus. *Ovarium* disco impositum, fusiforme, biloculare. *Ovula* 00, secus septi angulos parietales inserta, subsessilia, globoso-oblonga, anatropa. *Stylus* corollâ subbrevior, *stigmate* e lamellis duabus erectis ovatis crenulatis formato. *Capsula* siliquæformis, magna, lata, compressa, profunde 12-sulcata, bilocularis, bivalvis, ab apice loculicide dehiscens. *Semina* late alata, pluriseriata, septo parallela, arcte imbricata. *Embryo* planus, exalbuminosus; cotyledonibus oblatis, profunde emarginatis, basi cordatis; radiculâ brevi subulatâ hilo proximâ. —*Arbor* Peruviana *humilis*, Tecomæ *affinis*, floribus *tamen virescentibus*, calyce *laxo 5-plicato, et* capsulâ *insigniter* 12-*sulcatâ diversa*.

YANGUA TINCTORIA, *Spruce*.

Hab. Tarapoto locisque aliis Andium Maynensium, passim pro foliis cæruleo-tinctoriis culta, et nomine *Yangua* a Peruvianis insignita. In sylvis nusquam vidi; et ubi terrarum indigena sit, mihi nondum constat.

Arbor 30-pedalis, erecta; cortice profunde sulcato; ramis dichotomis, ramulis obtuse 4-gonis compressulis, faciebus 1-sulcatis. *Folia* opposita, digitata, in petiolo 8-unciali, plano-convexo, apice haud incrassato. *Foliola* 7, in petiolulo subunciali suprà sulcato, terminale majus 5½ × 2 unc., cætera sensim minora, lanceolata vel subobovato-lanceolata, cuspide longiusculâ unciali et ultrà subacutâ, tenuia, pellucido-punctata, glaberrima, siccando nigrescentia; in stirpe juniori nonnunquam supra medium grosse serrata, in adultiori tamen integerrima; venis paucis, angulo 50° e costâ egredientibus, subtus prominulis, longe intra marginem arcuato-anastomosantibus. *Panicula* brevis e ramulorum novellorum dichotomiâ; ramis cymulas 3–12-floras gerentibus; pedicellis basi bracteolatis. *Calyx* albidus, tenuis, fere membranaceus, laxus, corollæ basi multo latior, 5-plicatus, obpyramidato-campanulatus, ore patulo, fere ad medium usque in lobos 5 brevi-ovatos, cuspide abruptâ tenui nervo fere repletâ terminatos, fissus, 8 lineas longus, seriùs subauctus, longe persistens, ante fructûs maturationem tamen deciduus. *Corolla* pallide viridis, minute puberula, intus tomentella, venis plurimis longitudinalibus percursa, 2¼ unc. longa, subcurvata, basi tubulari angustâ calycem vix æquante, dein campanulata, compressa, antice profunde bisulcata, postice obtuse 3-gona; limbo sub-bilabiato, 5-lobo, lobis subæqualibus brevi-ovatis obtusatis subrecurvis. *Stamina* corollæ tubi apice inserta, corollâ dimidio breviora; quinti rudimento subulato fertilibus multoties breviori et paullo inferius inserto; *filamenta* basi glandulis brevi-stipitatis obsessa; *antheræ* lineari-oblongæ, loculis divergentibus. *Ovarium* fusiforme, disco impositum. *Ovula* 00, secus septi margines subsessilia, globoso-oblonga, anatropa. *Capsula* viridis, lineari-fusiformis, acuta, compressa, 9½ unc. longa, 25 lin. lata, 12 lin. crassa, angulis 12 elevatis acutis percursa, ex interstitiis canaliculiformibus 12-sulcata, 2-locularis, ex apice loculicide dehiscens; *septa* binata valvis contraria, margine solo inter se coalita, sed a pericarpio crassiusculo lignoso intus lævissimo soluta, seminum delapsorum cicatricibus notata et ideo limam ferrariam haud male simulantia. *Semina* ad lineas plu-

rimas (spatio 2 lin. sejunctas) a septorum marginibus angulo 45° procedentes, sursum directas, sed ad septorum latitudinis vix tertiam partem attingentes, funiculo brevissimo inserta, sc. 4 ad utramque lineam, in laminas 24 septo parallelas colligata, superiora et lateralia inferioribus et interioribus incumbentia, alâ tenuissimâ 2×1 unc. cincta*; nucleo $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ lin. obcordato plano. *Testæ* tenuis firmiusculæ membrana exterior in rugas creberrimas irregulariter transversales elevata, interior ab exteriori embryoneque demum separabilis. *Embryo* planus, exalbuminosus; cotyledones oblatæ, profunde emarginatæ, basi cordatæ; radicula brevis, subulata, hilo proxima.

I first saw the tree above described in January 1851, at Januarí, in the angle between the Rio Negro and Amazon, where it had been raised from seeds brought from Peru; but it had no flowers or fruit; and I did not again see it until I arrived at Tarapoto in June 1855, when I at once recognized it growing in the gardens, and here and there in the open grounds near the town. I have not yet seen it truly wild, nor can I learn whence it was originally brought. It is planted in all the villages I have seen in the Maynensian Andes, and is especially noticeable in the pretty English-looking village of Morales, where it forms scattered clumps on the verdant plain, accompanied by oranges and limes; by the *Ciruelo* (*Spondias*, sp.); the *Siamba* palm (an undescribed *Œnocarpus* with clustered stems); picturesque old *Huingos* (*Crescentia Cujete*), whose branches are hidden by a dense coating of mosses, ferns, and orchids; and several species of terrestrial figs, whose tortuous trunks are enveloped in a network of their own roots. It is a small tree, scarcely larger than *Sambucus nigra*, which it much resembles in its thick cracked bark, though its regularly forked and somewhat rigid branches give it otherwise a different aspect. When out of flower, it might be passed over for a *Tecoma*, to which it is undoubtedly closely allied; but the green flowers, the large lax plicate calyx, and the broad pods traversed by twelve deep furrows are marks that at once distinguish it from that genus. The inhabitants of Maynas dye the cotton cloths of their own manufacture a permanent blue by simply boiling them along with Yangua leaves. About every three months every leaf that can be got at is stripped off; and the trees seem not to suffer from being thus denuded; but they rarely put forth flowers till they grow beyond the reach of spoliating hands.

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* *Ala* seminum inferiorum margine plurisinuata; funiculis seminum superiorum, quibus ala rectangularis margine subintegra adest, per sinus alarum inferiorum egredientibus.

It should be mentioned that the name "Yangua" is given also to two species of *Indigofera*, cultivated sparingly at Tarapoto: they are sometimes called "Tacsha-yangua" (or "small Yangua"), to distinguish them from *Yangua tinctoria*, which is the "Atun- (or great) yangua."

IV. CAPIRONA, *a new genus of* RUBIACEÆ. Tribe, CINCHONEÆ.

Char. Gen.—*Calyx* obparabolicus, compressulus, inferne cum ovario connatus, dimidio superiore liber, ore obtuse 5–6-dentato; florum axillarium dente externo plerumque in laminam phylloideam producto. *Corolla* e basi angustâ tubulosâ, campanulata, subgibba, 15–18-sulcata, 5–6-lobata; lobis cordato-ovatis imbricatis, 3 (vel omnibus) demum reflexis, quasi bilabiata. *Stamina* 5 (raro 6) corollâ duplo breviora; *filamenta* basi in tubulum corollæ tubo adnatum coalita, dein libera *antheræ* lineares, connectivo adnatæ, 2-loculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes. *Ovarium* inferum, biloculare. *Ovula* 00 in placentis elongatis, sectione reniformibus, dissepimento utrinque insertis, sessilia, anatropa. *Stylus* brevis cum stigmate lineari bilamellato tubum stamineum paullo superans. *Capsula* anguste obovata, calycis limbo coronata, ab apice ad basin septicido-bivalvis. *Semina* 00, parva, tenuia, alâ trapeziformi vel triangulari basi sæpius bilobâ cincta. *Embryo* in axi albuminis carnosi orthotropus; *cotyledonibus* parvis ovalibus subplanis; *radiculâ* tereti hilo proxima.—*Arbor* Peruviana *cortice castaneo deciduo, stipulis intrapetiolaribus, floribus magnis Bignonioideis,* Calycophyllo *proxima*; *huic tamen sunt* flores *multo minores,* corolla *brevi-campanulata symmetrica omnino esulcata, lobis concavis fere fornicatis nunquam reflexis, et* filamenta *corollæ æquilonga cum eâdem ad loborum basin usque concreta, haud in tubulum coalita.*

CAPIRONA DECORTICANS, *Spruce.*

Hab. Tarapoto et aliis locis secus fl. Huallaga, in sylvis primævis recentioribusque, solo arenoso. *Capirona* Peruvianorum dicta est.

Arbor pulchra 30–40-pedalis, apice parce patule ramosa; ramulis subteretibus; cortice castaneo, lævissimo, nitente, lamellis tenuissimis secedente. *Folia* opposita, in petiolo perbrevi 5-lineari, maxima 20 × 10 unc., oblongo-ovalia, apice rotundata vel apiculo brevissimo obtusato terminata, subcoriacea, glaberrima vel in stirpe juniore ad venas et in facie inferiore plus minus pubescentia; venis validis parallelis, angulum 70° cum costâ efformantibus, secus marginem curvatis et anastomosantibus. *Stipulæ* intrapetiolares, 36 lin. longæ, 13 lin. latæ, elongato-triangulari-lingulatæ, acutæ, 2-costatæ, venulosæ, albidæ, submembranaceæ, basi subcordatâ sese imbricantes. *Cymi* ex stipularum superiorum plerumque aphyllarum axillis, subinde paniculam magnam terminalem efformantes; pedunculo 9-unciali v. breviori, apice 3-fido; ramis bis terve bifidis, bracteolâ stipulari ad cujusque rami basin. *Flores* ad ramorum apices axillasque solitarii.

sessiles, ebracteolati, visciduli, subodorati; axillaribus præcocioribus, plerumque (haud semper) dente calycis externo in laminam phylloideam, albidam, 3-costatam, venulosam, convexam, ovalem, obtusatam, 3 × 1½ unc., petiolo 1⅓-unciali, producto. *Calyx* viridis, obparabolicus, compressulus, obsolete 5-gonus, semuncialis, dimidio superiore libero persistente, ore dentibus 5–6 obtusis. *Corolla* sesquiuncialis, crassiuscula, extus alba roseo tincta, lobis intus sanguineis, e basi brevitubulosâ 2½ lin. longâ campanulata, subgibba, 15–18-sulcata, ab apice ultra ⅓ in lobos 5–6 cordato-ovatos æstivatione imbricatos vix parum contortos, 3 vel omnibus seriùs reflexis, quasi bilabiata, fissa. *Stamina* 5, basi in tubulum corollæ tubo adnatum ore pilosum coalita; *filamenta* glabra 3½ lin. longa; *antheræ* filamentis æquilongæ, lineares, obtusæ, connectivo adnatæ, ad corollæ loborum basin attingentes, loculis vix basi productis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* inferum, disco epigyno crasso cupulari coronatum, 2-loculare; *ovula* plurima, anatropa, secus placentas incrassatas (sectione reniformi) dissepimento utrinque adnatas apice solo liberas, sessilia, imbricata, angulo 45° ascendentia, tenuia, alâ trapeziformi vel triangulari circumcincta, nucleo minuto infra alæ centrum. *Stylus* brevis cum stigmate lineari profunde bilabiato, intus dense papilloso tubulum stamineum paullo superans. *Capsula* anguste obovata, inferne sensim angustata, 10 × 5 lin., apice disco et calycis limbo brevi coronata, leviter 10-striata, e folliculorum marginibus introflexis axi coadunatis demum ab apice separatis 2-locularis; epicarpium tenue badium; endocarpium cartilagineum albidum. *Semina* 00, parva, badia, alâ membranaceâ ovulorum formâ, basi sæpius bilobâ, apice lacerâ vel laciniatâ, nucleo ovali compresso infra-centrali, constantia. *Testa* membranacea firmiuscula arcte venoso-reticulata. *Embryo* ½ lin. longus, in albuminis carnosi axi rectus; *radicula* teres, $\frac{3}{10}$ lin. longa, hilo proxima; *cotyledones* parvæ, $\frac{2}{10}$ lin. longæ, ovales, subplanæ.

This handsome little tree is very frequent near Tarapoto, where it grows chiefly on the lower hills, in a sandy soil. Its trunk is conspicuous among the other trees, from the shining reddish bark, which is continually peeling off in broad thin flakes. In this respect it quite resembles the Mulatto-tree of the inundated shores of the Amazon, which bears in abundance corymbs of small white flowers scented like those of the hawthorn, and in structure very like those of a *Cinchona*. The latter tree, called also "Capirona" by the Peruvians, but "Páo mulatto" in Brazil, has been proposed by Mr. Bentham as the type of a new genus of Cinchoneæ, under the name of *Enkylista*. *Capirona decorticans* has, however, very slight botanical affinity with Enkylista, and stands much nearer to Calycophyllum, from which it is strikingly distinguished by the *large ribbed flowers*, and the much shorter

stamens *combined at the base into a tube which lines the short tubular base of the corolla*,—although it has the same character, of the outer tooth of the calyx of the axial flowers being produced into a leafy lamina, which gives to *Calycophyllum* its name.

There is some analogy to Bignoniaceæ, in the campanulate subasymmetrical flowers with a short tubular base and an approach to a bilabiate limb. Indeed the flowers remind one much of those of *Henriquezia*, which on its side shows an approach to Rubiaceæ in the inferior ovary. The winged seeds of *Capirona* it has in common with the rest of the Cinchoneæ, and with all true Bignoniaceæ.

Enkylista I have seen along the shores of the Amazon for full 2000 miles. It perhaps extends downwards to the very mouth of the river, and it is said to be still abundant above the mouth of the Huallaga. On the latter river it is frequent; and I have traced it by the streams among the roots of the Andes up to a height of about 2000 feet. *Capirona* grows only on dry ground: and I have not yet seen it at a greater elevation than Enkylista, nor anywhere far from the river Huallaga.

The light tough wood of the *Capirona* renders it very suitable for the beams of houses; and the trees are mostly cut down when they have attained a suitable size; so that it is rare to find a well-grown or a flowering specimen.

There is apparently a second species with subpilose leaves, attenuated at the base and apex, and with paler bark, in which a green tinge is always perceptible. It grows rather higher than *C. decorticans*, and is very abundant at Yurúnaguas on the Huallaga; but as I have never seen its flowers or fruit, and could therefore give only an incomplete character of it, I hesitate to signalize it by a distinct name.

V. ERYTHRINA AMASISA, *a new species with follicular pods.*

ERYTHRINA AMASISA (*Spruce*). Arborea, foliolis ovato-rhombeis glabrescentibus, racemis terminalibus brevibus subpaniculatis, calyce truncato, vexillo anguste ovato complicato carinam gamopetalam incurvam triente superante, alis e calyce exsertis, legumine folliculari.

Hab. Tarapoto, in sylvis montium inferiorum præcipue secus rivulos. *A'ma-sísa*[*] a Peruvianis designata est.

Caudex 80–100-pedalis, basi subdilatatus, superne ramosus; *ramis* haud late patulis; *ramulis* verrucoso-scabris cinereo-tomentellis; *cortice*

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[*] Query—a corruption of "Amor-sisa," *i. e.* "Love-flower"?

lævi, aculeis brevi-conicis pungentibus obsesso. *Folia* pinnatim 3-foliata; *petiolus* 7-uncialis basi incrassatus; *rhachis* 2¼-uncialis; *foliola* in petiolulo semunciali rhombeo-ovata, vix apiculata, subobtusa, juniora pubescentia seriùs glabrescentia; terminale 7½ × 5¼ unc.; lateralia subminora, eorum petiolulo basi glandulâ stipellari brevi-cylindrica, lineam longa, deflexa, cava, ore truncato aperto instructo. *Folia* inferiora majora et longius petiolata sunt. *Stipulæ* minutissimæ squamæformes citò deciduæ. *Racemi* terminales, 2–6-unciales, cinereo-tomentelli, solitarii vel sæpius plures paniculati. *Pedicelli* 5 lineas longi, seriùs elongati, ebracteolati, basi apiceque articulati, decurvo-secundi, ternatim fasciculati, verticillati, nempe quoque verticillo e fasciculis 3 v. 4 constante. *Flores* penduli, magni, speciosi, miniati, graveolentes. *Calyx* obconico-urceolatus, truncatus, puberulus. *Vexillum* anguste ovale, obtusum, 20 lin. longum, primitus complicatum, dein recurvo-explanatum, apice solo haud evoluto, ungue brevi lato. *Alæ* diminutæ, 3-lineares, ovali-spathulatæ, subobliquæ, erectæ, liberæ, margine exteriore paullo supra basin unidentatæ. *Carina* 14 lin. longa, anguste ovata, apice obtuse bidentata, declinata. *Filamenta* ad ⅔ usque coalita, inter se subinæquilonga; *antheræ* parvulæ, oblongo-ovales, paullo supra basin adfixæ. *Pistillum* stamina subæquans; *ovarium* stipitatum, tenue, subteres. *Legumen* 4–5-unciale, latitudine semunciali; *pericarpio* tenui subpuberulo. *Semina* plerumque 2 maturata et in folliculis decisis apertis longe persistentia, 3 lin. longa, 6 lin. lata; *testâ* firmâ tenui.

This is the handsomest tree I have seen in the Maynensian Andes. It is frequent towards the mouth of the hill-streams that enter the Mayo wherever any primitive forest has been left. In the very town of Tarapoto, on the rocky banks of the turbulent Shillicaio, rise here and there magnificent trees of Amasisa, which have been spared the axe of the first settlers—some of them as much as 100 feet high. Twice in the year, viz. in March to April, and in August to September, they are clad with large flame-coloured or vermilion flowers, sometimes with no accompanying leaves, and sometimes with young leaves of the most delicate green, just appearing. I have been delighted to walk by the Shillicaio at sunset and observe the tracery of the crown of the Amasisa, with its copious red tassels, projected on the whitish-blue eastern sky, when the flowers of almost every tree showed a different shade of yellow-red, not, however, paling to yellow on the one hand, or brightening to scarlet on the other. It continues in flower nearly two months at a time; and before it has well done flowering, the ripened follicular pods, splitting up one side only and with the seeds still adhering, begin to strew the ground. The wood is white and softish, and of no use but for firewood. The trunk is

more or less beset with sharp conical prickles, on which account it is constantly selected by the sagacious Troopial (*Cassicus icteronotus*, Swains.) for its long pensile nests,—though, as if doubting that this were sufficient to render them inaccessible, it hangs them on the very point of the outermost twigs. All the species of Troopial I have seen on the Amazon and Rio Negro, show similar foresight in selecting a place where to rear their infant colonies; and the robber who, observing no impediment from below, ventures to climb to their eyry, finds, to his cost, that it is defended by some large wasps' nest, or by hordes of stinging ants.

INDEX.

Page
Abuta, *Aubl.* 108
—— concolor, *Pœpp.* 108, 109
—— rufescens, *Aubl.* 108, 109
Acacia acinacea, *Lindl.* 129
—— aciphylla, *Benth.* 135
—— acradenia, *F. Müll.* 141, 142, 143, 144
—— amentifera, *F. Müll.* 141
—— aneura 136
—— arcuata, *Labill.* 141
—— argyrophylla, *F. Müll.* . . . 125
—— armata, *R. Br.* 117
—— aspera, *Lindl.* 129
—— asperulacea, *F. Müll.* 123
—— aulacocarpa, *A. Cunn.* . . 137, 143
—— avida, *Benth.* 137
—— axillaris, *Benth.* 116
—— basaltica, *F. Müll.* 146
—— Baueri, *R. Br.* 124
—— Bidwelli 147
—— Brownii, *Steud.* 121
—— buxifolia, *A. Cunn.* . . . 115, 128
—— calamifolia, *Lindl.* . . . 122, 123
—— calyculata, *A. Cunn.* 141
—— chordophylla, *F. Müll.* . . . 122
—— colletioides, *Benth.* 120
—— complanata, *A. Cunn.* . . 116, 135
—— conferta, *A. Cunn.* 115, 124, 129
—— conspersa, *F. Müll.* 140
—— crassiuscula, *Wendl.* 127
—— crassocarpa, *A. Cunn.* 143
—— cultriformis, *Hook.* 118
—— Cunninghami, *Hook.* 119, 140, 141, 144
—— cuspidata, *A. Cunn.* . . 116, 121
—— Dallachiana, *F. Müll.* 138
—— decora, *Reichenb.* . . . 115, 128
—— decurrens, *Willd.* 146
—— delibrata, *A. Cunn.* 137, 138, 139, 140
—— deltoidea, *Benth.* 119
—— ———— β. pungens, *Benth.* 119
—— dictyocarpa, *Benth.* 124
—— diffusa, *Ker* 116, 118
—— dimidiata, *Benth.* 145
—— dineura, *F. Müll.* 130
—— dodonæifolia, *Willd.* . . 115, 131

Page
Acacia doratoxylon, *A. Cunn.* 139, 140
—— drepanocarpa, *F. Müll.* 137, 140
—— elliptica, *A. Cunn.* . . . 115, 130
—— elongata, *Benth.* 116, 132
—— ephedrioides, *Benth.* . 122, 136
—— excelsa, *Benth.* 134
—— exsudans, *Lindl.* 130
—— falcata, *Willd.* 115, 126
—— farinosa, *Lindl.* 132
—— Farnesiana, *Willd.* 147
—— filifolia, *Benth.* 135
—— floribunda, *Willd.* 137
—— galioides, *Benth.* 123
—— gladiiformis, *A. Cunn.* . . . 115
—— gonocarpa, *F. Müll.* 136
—— gonoclada, *F. Müll.* . . 140, 143
—— Gunnii, *Benth.* 119
—— hakeoides, *A. Cunn.* . . 115, 126
—— hemignosta, *F. Müll.* 134
—— holosericea, *A. Cunn.* 145
—— homalophylla, *A. Cunn.* 116, 133
—— humifusa, *A. Cunn.* 146
—— imbricata, *F. Müll.* 115
—— implexa, *Benth.* 135
—— impressa, *F. Müll.* 133
—— iteaphylla, *F. Müll.* 125
—— ixiophylla, *Benth.* 132
—— julifera, *Benth.* . 137, 139, 140
—— latescens, *Benth.* 144
—— latifolia, *Benth.* 146
—— latipes, *Benth.* 119
—— lenticellata, *F. Müll.* 147
—— leprosa, *Sieb.* 115, 130
—— leptocarpa, *A. Cunn.* 140
—— leptoneura, *Benth.* 122
—— leptophleba, *F. Müll.* 143
—— Leucadendron, *A. Cunn.* . . . 140
—— limbata, *F. Müll.* 145
—— linarioides, *Benth.* 137
—— linearis, *Sims* 137
—— lineata, *A. Cunn.* 129
—— longifolia, *Sieb.* 138
—— loxocarpa, *Benth.* 137
—— lunata, *Sieb.* 115, 125
—— lycopodifolia, *A. Cunn.* . . . 123
—— lysiphloia, *F. Müll.* 137

Page
Acacia megalantha, *F. Müll.* . . 143
—— megaphylla, *F. Müll.* . . . 117
—— melanoxylon, *R. Br.* 115, 116, 134, 135
—— microcarpa, *F. Müll.* . 115, 128
—— Mitchelli, *Benth.* 140
—— montana, *Benth.* 129
—— mucronata, *Willd.* 138
—— Mülleri, *Benth.* 117
—— multinervia, *Dec.* 116
—— myrtifolia, *Willd.* 125
—— nematophylla, *F. Müll.* . . 123
—— nigricans, *Labill.* 146
—— notabilis, *F. Müll.* . . 115, 127
—— obliqua, *A. Cunn.* 118
—— obtusata, *Sieb.* 115
—— oleifolia, *A. Cunn.* 115
—— oligoneura, *F. Müll.* . . . 139
—— oncinocarpa, *Benth.* . . . 137
—— orthocarpa, *F. Müll.* . . . 136
—— ovoidea, *Benth.* 121
—— pachycarpa, *F. Müll.* . . . 139
—— pallida, *F. Müll.* . . 147, 148
—— patens, *F. Müll.*. 120
—— pendula, *A. Cunn.* . . 116, 133
—— penninervis, *Sieb.* . . 115, 126
—— pinifolia, *Benth.*. 122
—— pityoides, *F. Müll.* . . 135, 136
—— plagiophylla, *F. Müll.*. . . 131
—— platycarpa, *F. Müll.* . . . 145
—— podalyrifolia, *A. Cunn.* 115, 125
—— polybotrya, *Benth.* 146
—— pravifolia, *F. Müll.*. . . . 117
—— pravissima, *F. Müll.* . 118, 132
—— prominens, *A. Cunn.* 115, 125, 127
—— pterocarpa, *F. Müll.* . . . 134
—— ptychophylla, *F. Müll.* 137, 142
—— pycnantha, *Benth.* 126
—— reclinata, *F. Müll.* . . 115, 131
—— retinervis, *Benth.* 144
—— retinodes, *Schlecht.*. . . . 126
—— Riceana, *Hensl.* 121
—— rubida, *A. Cunn.* 127
—— rupicola, *F. Müll.* 121
—— salicina, *Lindl.* . . . 115, 126
—— scapuliformis, *A. Cunn.* . . 118
—— sclerophylla, *Lindl.*. . 116, 130
—— Sentis, *F. Müll.* . . . 115, 128
—— sericata, *A. Cunn.* 145
—— sericophylla, *F. Müll.* . . . 122
—— siculæformis, *A. Cunn.* . . 120
—— Sophoræ, *R. Br.* 138
—— sphacelata, *Benth.* 121
—— spinescens, *Benth.* 116
—— stenophylla, *A. Cunn.* . 116, 133
—— stigmatophylla, *A. Cunn.* . . 142
—— stipuligera. *F. Müll.* . . . 144
—— stipulosa, *F. Müll.* 119
—— stricta, *Willd.* 131
—— Stuartiana, *F. Müll.* . . . 120

Page
Acacia suaveolens, *Willd.* . . . 115
—— suberosa, *A. Cunn.*. . . . 14
—— subternata, *F. Müll.* . . . 12
—— tenuissima, *F. Müll.* . . . 13
—— tetragonophylla, *F. Müll.* . 12
—— torulosa, *F. Müll.* 13
—— translucens, *A. Cunn.* . 116, 13
—— tumida, *F. Müll.* 14
—— umbellata, *A. Cunn.* . 141, 1
—— venulosa, *Benth.* 11
—— verniciflora, *A. Cunn.* . . . 11
—— verticillata, *Willd.* 12
—— vestita, *R. Br.* . . . 115, 1
—— viscidula, *Benth.* . . 116, 1
—— viscosa, *Schrad.* 1
—— vomeriformis, *A. Cunn.* . . 1
—— Wickhami, *Benth.* . . . 133, 1
—— Wilhelmiana, *F. Müll.* . . 1
—— xylocarpa, *A. Cunn.* . 135, 1
Aceras angustifolia, *Lindl.* . . .
Acampe papillosa . . . . . .
Acanthogonium gracile, *Wall.* . .
—— Griffithii, *Rchb.* . . . . .
Acanthophippium ringiflorum, *Grif.*
—— sylhetense, *Lindl.* . . . .
Aclinia, *Griff.* . . . .
Adansonia, *L.* 13
Aerides affine, *Wall.* . . . . .
—— ampullaceum, *Roxb.* . . .
—— Brookei, *Batem.* . . . .
—— carnosum, *Griff.* . . . .
—— crispum, *Lindl.* . . . . .
—— cylindricum, *Lindl.* . . .
—— decumbens, *Griff.* . . . .
—— difforme, *Wall.* . . . . .
—— falcatum . . . . . .
—— Hystrix, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— Lindleyanum, *Wight* . . .
—— odoratum, *Lowe* . . . .
—— roseum, *Lodd.* . . . . .
—— radicosum, *A. Rich.* . . .
—— tæniale, *Lindl.* . . . . .
—— testaceum, *Lindl.* . . .
—— trigonum, *Klotzsch* . . . .
Alopecurus alpinus, *Smith* . . . 11
Alwisia minuta, *Thwaites* . . .
Amorphophallus, *Blume* . . . 13
Ancylanthus rubiginosus, *Desf.* . 13
Anelasma, *Miers* 100, 1
—— Guianense, *Miers* . . . 1
—— Spruceanum, *Miers* . . . 1
Angelica officinalis, *L.* . . . 14
Angræcum caulescens, *Th.* . . .
—— Zeylanicum, *Lindl.* . . .
Ania angustifolia, *Lindl.* . . .
Anisophyllum, *Don* . . . .
Anstrutheria, *Gardn.* . . . 66, 73,
—— Africana, *Benth.* . . .
—— Ceylanica, *Arn.* . . . .
—— Madagascariensis, *Benth.* . .

Page
nthericum, *L.* 155
ponogeton, *L.* 154
porum, *Blume* 2, 3
— incrassatum, *A. Brongn.* 60
quilegia vulgaris, *L.* 149
ctostaphylos alpina, *Spr.* 111
enaria Rossii, *R. Br.* 110
— rubella, *Hook.* 110
rmeria maritima, *Willd.* 112
nica montana, *L.* 111
rundina affinis, *Griff.* 22, 23
— bambusifolia, *Lindl.* 22, 23
— Chinensis, *Blume* 22
— densa 23
— speciosa, *Blume* 23
steranthos, *Desf.* 81
stragalus alpinus, *L.* 110
zalea procumbens, *L.* 111
zolla, *Lam.* 155
alsaminaceæ 159
alsamineæ 151
araldeia, *Du P. Th.* 68, 75
arklya, *F. Müll.* 158
— syringifolia, *F. Müll.* 158
atschia, *Thunb.* 108
— conferta, *Thunb.* 109
— racemosa, *Thunb.* 109
auhinia, *L.* 153
egonia, *L.* 151
ellevalia, *Kunth* 113
— muscarioides, *Mast.* 113
ignoniaceæ 197, 201
lepharistemma, *Wall.* 71, 73, 78
— corymbosum, *Wall.* 78
ridelia, *Willd.* 155
roussaisia, *Gaud.* 66
ryobium, *Lindl.* 45
— pubescens, *Lindl.* 52
allostylis rigida, *Blume* 51
alycophyllum, *Dec.* 201
amarotis pallida, *Lindl.* 37
— Philippinensis, *Lindl.* 37
— purpurea, *Lindl.* 37
ampanula linifolia, *A. Dec.* 111
apirona, *Spruce* 200
— decorticans, *Spruce* 200, 201, 202
arallia, *Roxb.* 67, 73, 74
— Baraldeia, *Benth.* 75
— calycina, *Benth.* 75
— celebica, *Blume* 68, 75
— zeylanica, *Arn.* 68, 74
— confinis, *Blume* 68, 75
— corymbosa, *Arn.* 68, 74
— cuspidata, *Blume* 68, 75
— integerrima, *Dec.* 67, 68, 74, 75
— lanceæfolia, *Roxb.* 67, 68, 75
— lucida, *Roxb.* 68, 75
— multiflora, *Blume* 68, 75
— octopetala, *F. Müll.* 68, 74
— Sinensis, *Arn.* 68, 74

Page
Carallia symmetria, *Blume* 68, 74
— timorensis, *Blume* 68, 74
Cardamine bellidifolia, *L.* 110
Carex compacta, *R. Br.* 112
— fuliginosa, *Sternb. & Hoppe* 112
— glareosa, *Wahl.* 112
— nardina, *Fries* 112
— rupestris, *Allion.* 112
— stans, *Drejer* 112
Carludovica, *Ruiz & Pav.* 197
Cassicus icteronotus, *Swains.* 204
Cassiopea tetragona, *Dec.* 111
Cassipourea, *Aubl.* 72, 73, 79
— Africana, *Benth.* 78
— elliptica, *Poir.* 79
— Guianensis, *Aubl.* 80
— macrophylla, *Dec.* 80
— Madagascariensis, *Dec.* 78
— quadrilocularis, *Benth.* 80
— serrata, *Benth.* 80
Cedreleæ 151
Centrolepideæ 156
Ceranthera, *Beauv.* 155
Cerastium alpinum, *L.* 110
Ceratium, *Blume* 58
Ceratobium, *Lindl.* 2, 20
Ceratophyllum, *L.* 155
Chiloschista usneoides, *Lindl.* 43
Chlorophytum, *Ker* 155
Clematis, *L.* 155
Cocculus Domingensis, *Dec.* 108, 109
— lævigatus, *Mert.* 109
Cochlearia anglica, *Dec.* 110
— fenestrata, *R. Br.* 110
Cochlospermum, *Kunth* 155
Conchidium, *Griff.* 45, 46
— pusillum, *Griff.* 48
— sinicum, *Lindl.* 48
Corallorhiza foliosa, *Lindl.* 26
— Indica, *Lindl.* 26
— patens, *Lindl.* 26
Corchorus, *L.* 156
Cottonia Championi, *Lindl.* 39
— macrostachya, *Wight* 39
Cremastra Wallichiana, *Lindl.* 30
Crescentia Cujete, *L.* 199
Crossostyles, *Forst.* 70, 73, 77
— biflora, *Forst.* 70, 77
— Harveyi, *Benth.* 70, 77
Cryptochilus lutea, *Lindl.* 21
— sanguinea, *Wall.* 21
Cryptoglottis serpyllifolia, *Blume* 37
Cyathea, *Sw.* 154
— Cunninghami, *Hook. fil.* 163, 167
— dealbata, *Sw.* 163, 164, 167
— medullaris, *Sw.* 163, 164, 166, 168
— Smithii, *Hook. fil.* 163, 164, 167, 168
Cyclanthus, *Poit.* 197
Cylindrolobus, *Blume* 45, 58
Cymbidium affine, *Griff.* 28

Page
Cymbidium aloifolium, *Swartz* . 27
—— chloranthum, *Lindl.* . . . 29
—— cochleare, *Lindl.* 28
—— cuspidatum, *Blume* . . . 30
—— cyperifolium, *Wall.* . . . 28
—— densiflorum, *Griff.* . . . 28, 29
—— eburneum, *Lindl.* 28
—— elegans, *Lindl.* 28
—— ensifolium, *Sw.* 30
—— erectum, *Sw.* 28
—— Erythræum, *Lindl.* . . . 30
—— geophilum, *De Vriese* . . . 32
—— Gibsoni, *Paxt.* 30
—— giganteum, *Wall.* 29
—— Javanicum, *Blume* 30
—— lancifolium, *Hook.* 30
—— longifolium, *Don* 29
—— micromeson, *Lindl.* . . . 29
—— parviflorum, *Reinw.* . . . 55
—— pendulum, *Sw.* 28
—— speciosum, *Reinw.* 23
—— spinescens, *Reinw.* 14
—— vaginatum, *Reinw.* 30
Cyperorchis elegans, *Blume* . . . 28
Cyperus, *L.* 154
Cyrtopera bicarinata, *Lindl.* . . 31
—— candida, *Lindl.* 31
—— Cullenii, *Wight* 31
—— ensiformis, *Lindl.* 31
—— flava, *Lindl.* 31
—— fusca, *Wight* 31
—— mysorensis, *Lindl.* 32
—— sanguinea, *Lindl.* 32
—— squalida, *Rchb. f.* 31
—— tricarinata 31
Cystopteris fragilis, *Bernh.* . . . 112
Cytheris cordifolia, *Lindl.* . . . 23
Dactylopetalum, *Benth.* . . . 72, 79
—— sessiliflorum, *Benth.* . . . 79
Delphinium cardiopetalum, *Dec.* 161, 162
Dendrobium, *Swartz* 1
—— Aclinia, *Lindl.* 9
—— album, *Wight* 14
—— algosum, *Reinw.* 42
—— amœnum, *Wall.* 12
—— anceps, *Roxb.* 4
—— ——, *Wall.* 4
—— aqueum, *Lindl.* 14
—— attenuatum, *Lindl.* 17
—— aureum, *Lindl.* 7, 8
—— auroroseum, *Rchb. f.* . . . 17
—— barbatulum, *Lindl.* 20
—— ——, *Wight* 20
—— bicaudatum, *Reinw.* . . . 20
—— bicolor, *Lindl.* 58
—— Blumei, *Lindl.* 14
—— braccatum, *Lindl.* 46
—— brachypetalum, *Lindl.* . . 6
—— breviflorum, *Lindl.* 14
—— brevifolium, *Hort.* 12
Dendrobium Brisbanense, *Rchb. f.*
—— bursigerum, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— cærulescens, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— calcaratum, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— Calceolum, *Roxb.* . . . .
—— Cambridgeanum, *Paxt.* . .
—— chlorops, *Lindl.* . . . . .
—— chrysanthum, *Wall.* . . .
—— chrysotoxum, *Lindl.* . . .
—— crepidatum, *Griff.* . . . .
—— crispum, *Dalz.* . . . . .
—— cuspidatum, *Wall.* . . . .
—— Dalhousieanum, *Paxt.* . .
—— Dalzelli, *Hook.* . . . . .
—— densiflorum, *Wall.* . . . .
—— denudans, *Don* . . . . .
—— Devonianum, *Paxt.* . . .
—— distachyon, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— elongatum, *A. Cunn.* . . .
—— eriæflorum, *Griff.* . . . .
—— eulophotum, *Lindl.* . . .
—— euphlebium, *Rchb. f.* . . .
—— excisum . . . .
—— extinctorium, *Lindl.* . . .
—— Farmeri, *Rchb. f.* . . . .
—— filiforme, *Wight* . . . . .
—— fimbriatum, *Dalz.* . . . .
—— fimbriatum, *Wall.* . . . .
—— flabellum, *Rchb. f.* . . . .
—— flexuosum, *Griff.* . . . .
—— formosum, *Roxb.* . . . .
—— furcatum, *Reinw.* . . .
—— fuscatum, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— Griffithianum, *Lindl.* . . .
—— Henshalli, *Rchb. f.* . . . .
—— heterocarpon, *Wall.* . . .
—— hirsutum, *Griff.* . . . .
—— Hookerianum, *Lindl.* . . .
—— humile, *Wight* . . . . .
—— incurvum, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— intermedium, *Tijsm.* . . .
—— involutum, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— Jenkinsi, *Griff.* . . . . .
—— Jerdonianum, *Wight* . . .
—— Labuanum, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— Lawanum, *Lindl.* . . . .
—— Lindleyanum, *Griff.* . . .
—— Lobbii, *Lindl.* . . . . .
—— longicornu, *Lindl.* . . .
—— lunatum, *Lindl.* . . . . .
—— lycopodioides, *Lindl.* . . .
—— Macræi, *Lindl.* . . . . .
—— macranthum, *De Vriese* . .
—— macropus, *Rchb. f.* . . .
—— macrostachyum, *Lindl.* . .
—— metachilinum . . . . .
—— micranthum, *Griff.* . . .
—— microbolbon, *A. Rich.* . .
—— microchilos, *Dalz.* . . . .
—— moschatum, *Wall.* . . . .

Page
Dendrobium muscicola, *Lindl.* . 47
—— nobile, *Lindl.* 12
—— nodosum, *Dalz.* 6
—— normale, *Falc.* . . . 9, 10, 11
—— nutans, *Lindl.* 17
—— ochreatum, *Lindl.* 8
—— ochroleucum, *Tijsm.* . . . 8
—— palpebræ, *Lindl.* 7
—— panduratum, *Lindl.* . . . 19
—— parciflorum, *Rchb. f.* . . . 4
—— peguanum, *Lindl.* 19
—— Pierardi, *Roxb.* 12, 17
—— planibulbe, *Lindl.* 14
—— porphyrochilum, *Lindl.* . . 18
—— prasinum, *Lindl.* 11
—— primulinum, *Lindl.* . . . 12
—— Pseudaclinia, *Lindl.* . . . 9
—— pubescens, *Hook.* 49
—— pulchellum, *Lindl.* 12
—— pumilum, *Griff.* 6
—— ——, *Roxb.* 21
—— purpureum, *Roxb.* 17
—— pycnostachyum, *Lindl.* . . 19
—— Rabani, *Lindl.* 7
—— ramosissimum, *Wight* . . . 18
—— Reinwardtii, *Lindl.* . . . 17
—— revolutum, ... 13
—— rhombeum, *Lindl.* 18
—— Roxburghii, *Griff.* 4
—— Ruckeri, *Lindl.* 8
—— rugosum, *Lindl.* 8
—— salaccense, *Blume* 8
—— sanguinolentum, *Lindl.* . . 8
—— sarcanthum, *Lindl.* 20
—— scabrilingue, *Lindl.* . . . 15
—— secundum, *Wall.* 17
—— Serra, *Lindl.* 3
—— spathaceum, *Lindl.* 15
—— sphegidoglossum, *Rchb. f.* . 14
—— spinescens, *Lindl.* 14
—— stuposum, *Lindl.* 14
—— subacaule, *Reinw.* 11
—— subteres, *Griff.* 4, 5
—— subulatum, *Lindl.* 5
—— tetraedre, *Blume* 15
—— tetragonum 6
—— tetrodon, *Rchb. f.* 10
—— Tmesipteris, *Lindl.* 13
—— transparens, *Wall.* . . . 10, 12
—— truncatum, *Lindl.* 15
—— uncatum, *Lindl.* 5
—— villosulum, *Wall.* 8
—— viridiroseum, *Rchb. f.* . . . 17
—— xanthophlebium, *Lindl.* . . 16
Dendrochilum roseum, *Dalz.* . . 10
Dendrocoryne, *Lindl.* 2, 5
Dendrolirium, *Blume* 45, 58
—— pusillum, *Blume* 62
—— retusum, *Blume* 52
Dennisonia, *F. Müll.* 157

Page
Dennisonia ternifolia, *F. Müll.* . . 158
Desmotrichum, *Blume* 2, 7
Dianthus barbatus, *L.* 149
Diapensia Lapponica, *L.* 112
Dicksonia antarctica, *R. Br.* . 17, 168
—— squarrosa, *Swartz* 169
Diploclinium, *Kl.* 154
Diplomeris pulchella, *Don* . . . 44
Disa, *Berg.* 154, 156
Discanthus, *Spruce* 195
—— odoratus, *Spruce* 196
Diurospermum, *Edgew.* 171
—— album, *Edgew.* 189
Dorstenia, *L.* 151
Draba alpina, *Wahl.* 110
—— rupestris, *R. Br.* 110
Drosera, *L.* 154, 156
Dryas integrifolia, *Vahl.* 111
—— octopetala, *L.* 111
Dryptopetalum, *Arn.* 69, 76
—— coriaceum, *Arn.* 76
—— membranaceum, *Mq.* . . 71, 78
Elæocarpeæ 66
Empetrum nigrum, *L.* 112
Enkylista, *Benth.* 201
Epilobium latifolium, *L.* 111
Equisetum arvense, *L.* 112
Eria abbreviata, *Rchb. f.* 55
—— acervata, *Sol.* 55
—— acridostachya, *Rchb. f.* . . 48
—— affinis, *Griff.* 54
—— alba, *Lindl.* 53
—— annulata, *Blume* . . . 56, 57
—— aporoides, *Lindl.* 60
—— Armeniaca, *Lindl.* 48
—— articulata, *Lindl.* 47
—— bambusifolia, *Lindl.* . . 60, 61
—— bicolor, *Lindl.* 58
—— bifalcis, *Lindl.* 55, 56
—— biflora, *Lindl.* 56
—— braccata, *Lindl.* 46
—— brachystachya, *Rchb. f.* . . 59
—— bractescens 55
—— capitellata, *Lindl.* 57
—— carinata, *Lindl.* 50
—— clavicaulis, *Lindl.* 59
—— convallarioides, *Lindl.* . . . 53
—— cylindrospora, *Griff.* . . . 52
—— Dalzelli, *Lindl.* 47
—— Dillwynii, *Bot. Mag.* 55
—— discolor, *Lindl.* 51
—— elongata, *Blume* 59
—— ——, *Lindl.* 49
—— excavata, *Lindl.* 53
—— ferruginea, *Lindl.* 57
—— flava, *Griff.* 49
—— ——, *Lindl.* 49
—— floribunda, *Lindl.* 60
—— graminifolia, *Lindl.* . . . 54
—— Javensis, *Rchb. f.* 55

Page
Eria Jerdoniana, *Wight* 46
—— Khasiana, *Lindl.* . . . 58, 59
—— lanata, *Griff.* 49
—— leiophylla, *Lindl.* 57
—— leucostachya, *Lindl.* . . . 60
—— Lichenora, *Lindl.* 46
—— Lindleyana, *Griff.* 53
—— lineata, *Lindl.* 53
—— Merguensis, *Lindl.* 52
—— micrantha, *Lindl.* 60
—— microchilos, *Lindl.* . . . 46, 47
—— monostachya, *Lindl.* . . . 55
—— mucronata, *Lindl.* 59
—— muscicola, *Lindl.* . . . 46, 47
—— mysorensis, *Lindl.* 54
—— nana, *A. Rich.* 46
—— nutans, *Lindl.* 58, 59
—— obesa, *Lindl.* 53
—— obliqua, *Lindl.* 55, 56
—— ornata, *Lindl.* 48
—— ovata, *Lindl.* 55
—— pachystachya, *Lindl.* . . . 60
—— paniculata, *Lindl.* . . . 55, 56
—— pannea, *Lindl.* 50
—— pauciflora, *Wight* . . . 58, 59
—— pubescens, *Wight* 54
—— pulchella, *Griff.* 54
—— ——, *Lindl.* 51
—— pulvinata, *Lindl.* 56
—— pusilla, *Lindl.* 46, 48
—— Reinwardtii, *Lindl.* . . . 55, 56
—— reticosa, *Wight* 48
—— retroflexa, *Lindl.* 60
—— retusa, *Rchb. f.* 52
—— ringens, *Rchb. f.* 55
—— rosea, *Lindl.* 50
—— ——, *Wall.* 50
—— scabrilinguis, *Lindl.* . . . 51
—— sclerophylla, *Lindl.* . . . 56
—— secundiflora, *Griff.* 52
—— sicaria, *Lindl.* 50
—— sinica, *Lindl.* 48
—— Sonkaris, *Rchb. f.* 55
—— sphærochila, *Lindl.* 54
—— stricta, *Lindl.* 52
—— suavis, *Lindl.* 52
—— teretifolia, *Griff.* 50
—— trilophota, *Lindl.* 54
—— truncata, *Lindl.* 58
—— uniflora, *Dalz.* 46
—— valida, *Lindl.* 60
—— velifera, *Wight* 46
—— vestita, *Lindl.* 57
—— vittata, *Lindl.* 51
—— vulpina, *Rchb. f.* 57
Erigeron uniflorum, *L.* 111
Eriophorum polystachyum, *L.* . . 112
—— vaginatum, *L.* 112
Eriospermum, *Jacq.* 155
Eriura, *Lindl.* 46, 55

Erythrina Amasisa, *Spruce* . . .
Erythroxylum, *L.* . . . . . .
Eucalyptus, *Hérit.* . . . . .
—— acuminata, *Hook.* . . . .
—— alpina, *Lindl.* . . . . . .
—— aspera, *F. Müll.* . . 82, 95,
—— aurantiaca, *F. Müll.* 82, 91, 92,
—— bicolor, *A. Cunn.* . 82, 90,
—— bigalerita, *F. Müll.* 82, 94, 96,
—— brachyandra, *F. Müll.* 83, 97,
—— brevifolia, *F. Müll.* . 81, 84
—— citriodora, *Hook.* . 82, 92
—— clavigera, *A. Cunn.* . 83, 96
—— confertiflora, *F. Müll.* . 96
—— crebra, *F. Müll.* 64, 82,
—— dichromophloia, *F. Müll.*
—— exserta, *F. Müll.* . 82,
—— ferruginea, *Schauer* 82, 95,
—— fibrosa, *F. Müll.* . 82,
—— floribunda, *Hüg.* . . . .
—— gracilis . . . .
—— hemilampra, *F. Müll.* 82, 85
—— Hookeri, *F. Müll.* . . . .
—— latifolia, *F. Müll.* . 82, 94
—— leptophlebia, *F. Müll.* 82, 86
—— melanophloia, *F. Müll.* 82, 93
—— melissiodora, *Lindl.* 82, 92,
—— microtheca, *F. Müll.* 82,
—— miniata, *A. Cunn.* . . . .
—— odontocarpa, *F. Müll.* 83, 98
—— pachyphylla, *A. Cunn.* . . .
—— ——, *F. Müll.* . . 83, 98
—— parviflora, *F. Müll.* . . . .
—— patellaris, *F. Müll.* . 82, 84
—— phœnicea, *F. Müll.* . 82, 91,
—— platyphylla, *F. Müll.* 82, 93
—— polycarpa, *F. Müll.* . 82, 88
—— polysciada, *F. Müll.* . . .
—— populifolia, *Hook.* . . . .
—— populnea, *F. Müll.* . 82, 93
—— pruinosa, *Schauer* . . . .
—— ptychocarpa, *F. Müll.* 82, 90
—— rostrata, *Schlecht.* · 81, 83,
—— semicordata, *F. Müll.* 82, 86
—— signata, *F. Müll.* . . 82,
—— subulata, *A. Cunn.* . . . .
—— tectifica, *F. Müll.* . 82, 92
—— tereticornis, *Smith* 81, 83,
—— terminalis, *F. Müll.* 82, 89
—— tessellaris, *F. Müll.* . 82, 88
—— tetrodonta, *F. Müll.* 83, 97
—— trachyphloia, *F. Müll.* 82, 90
—— undulata, *F. Müll.* . . .
—— variegata, *F. Müll.* . 82,
—— viminalis, *Hook.* . . . .
Eudendrobium, *Lindl.* . . . .
Eulophia albiflora, *Edgew.* . .
—— bicolor, *Dalz.* . . . . .
—— brachypetala, *Lindl.* . .

Page
Eulophia bracteosa, *Lindl.* 23
—— campestris, *Lindl.* 24, 25
—— densiflora, *Lindl.* 25
—— exaltata, *Reichb. f.* 31
—— graminea, *Lindl.* 23
—— grandiflora, *Lindl.* 23
—— hastata, *Lindl.* 25
—— hemileuca, *Lindl.* 25
—— herbacea, *Lindl.* 24
—— inconspicua, *Lindl.* 24
—— ochreata, *Lindl.* 24
—— pratensis, *Lindl.* 25
—— Promensis, *Lindl.* 24
—— ramentacea, *Lindl.* 25
—— ——, *Wight* 24
—— rupestris, *Lindl.* 25
—— squalida, *Lindl.* 31
—— stenopetala, *Lindl.* 26
—— virens, *R. Br.* 24, 25
Euproboscis Griffithii, *Reichb. f.* 63
—— pygmæa, *Griff.* 63
Euterpe oleracea, *Mart.* 193
Festuca brevifolia, *R. Br.* 112
Ficus, *L.* 150, 154
—— carica, *L.* 155
Galium pusillum, *L.* 111
Gleichenia, *Swartz* 156
Gnaphalium supinum, *L.* 111
Gnetaceæ 151
Gnidia, *L.* 155
Grewia, *L.* 153
Gynotroches, *Blume* 69, 73, 76
—— axillaris, *Blume* 76
—— Dryptopetalum, *Blume* 76
—— micrantha, *Blume* 77
—— reticulata, *A. Gray* 76
Hæmanthus, *L.* 155
Haplopetalum, *A. Gray* 69, 73, 76
—— Richei, *A. Gray* 76
Helichrysum. *Pers.* 153
Henriquezia, *Spruce* 201
Herminium congestum, *Lindl.* 43
—— monorchis, *R. Br.* 43
—— unalaschkense, *Reichb. f.* 43
Heurnia, *R. Br.* 154
Hibiscus, *L.* 155
Hierochloe pauciflora, *R. Br.* 112
Hildenbrantia 156
Holochrysa, *Lindl.* 27
Honckenya peploides, *Ehrh.* 110
Hugonia, *L.* 155
Hyacinthorchis variabilis, *Blume* 30
Hydrocera, *Blume* 100
—— triflora, *Blume* 162
Hymeneria, *Lindl.* 45, 52
Hymenodictyon, *Wall.* 154
Hymenophyllum, *Sm.* 156
Hypoxis, *L.* 151, 154
Impatiens, *L.* 159, 160
—— Balsamina, *L.* 160, 162
Impatiens Royleana, *Lindl.* 160
Indigofera, *L.* 199
Iriartea, *Ruiz. et Pav.* 191, 192 193
—— deltoidea, *Ruiz. et Pav.* 193
—— exorrhiza, *Mart.* 192, 193
—— setigera, *Mart.* 192
—— ventricosa, *Mart.* 193
Isoëtes, *L.* 154
Juncus biglumis, *L.* 112
Kniphofia, *Mönch.* 155
Kosaria 155
Laboucheria, *F. Müll.* 158
—— chlorostachya, *F. Müll.* 159
Ledum palustre, *L.* 111
Legnotideæ 65
Lightfootia, *Hérit.* 154
Limodorum maculatum, *Reinw.* 23
Lissochilus, *R. Br.* 151
Loganiaceæ 67
Lophostylis, *Hochst.* 152
Luzula campestris, *R. Br.* 112
—— hyperborea, *R. Br.* 112
Lychnis apetala, *L.* 110
Lycoperdon solidum, *L.* 102, 103
Lycopodium, *L.* 156
—— Selago, *L.* 112
Lygodium, *Sw.* 156
Lythraceæ 65, 66
Marattia, *Smith* 156
Menispermeæ 108
Menyanthes 3-foliata, *L.* 112
Mertensia maritima, *Roth* 112
Mesembryanthemum, *L.* 154
Micropera pallida, *Lindl.* 37
—— maculata, *Dalz.* 38
—— viridiflora, *Dalz.* 36
Microtropis 66
—— coriacea, *Wall.* 76
Mimosa, *L.* 155
—— dodonæifolia, *Pers.* 131
Monodora Angolensis, *Welw.* 151, 154
—— Myristica, *Dun.* 151
Musa, *L.* 154
Muscari latifolium, *Kirk* 113
Mussænda, *L.* 148
Mycaranthes, *Blume* 45, 57
—— latifolia, *Blume* 51, 56
—— lobata, *Blume* 51
—— obliqua, *Lindl.* 55
—— obliterata, *Blume* 51
—— stricta, *Lindl.* 52
Mylitta australis, *Berk.* 102
Myrothamnus flabellifolius, *Welw.* 155
Myrtaceæ 81
Napoleona, *Beauv.* 80, 81, 150
Nathusia, *Hochst.* 151, 153
Nephelaphyllum cordifolium, *Lindl.* 23
—— pulchrum, *Blume* 23
—— tenuiflorum, *Blume* 23
Nymphæa, *L.* 154

Page
Nymphæa Lotus, *P. Beauv.* . . . 155
Oberonia gladiata, *A. Rich.* . . . 61
—— micrantha, *A. Rich.* . . . 61
Octomeria racemosa, *Kuhl et Hass.* 60
Œceoclades flexuosa, *Lindl.* . . 36
—— maculata, *Lindl.* 36
—— paniculata, *Lindl.* 36
—— pusilla, *Lindl.* 36
—— tenera, *Lindl.* 36
Œnocarpus, *Mart.* 199
Onychium fimbriatum, *Blume* . . 14
Ophioglossum, *L.* 154
Ophrys pubescens, *Blume* . . . 15
Oreorchis, *Lindl.* 26
—— foliosa, *Lindl.* 27
—— micrantha, *Lindl.* 27
—— patens, *Lindl.* 27
Ottelia, *Pers.* 151, 154
Oxyanthera micrantha, *A. Brongn.* 62
Oxyria reniformis, *Hill* 112
Oxytropis campestris, *Dec.* . . . 110
Pachyma Cocos, *Fries* 102
—— Coniferarum, *Horan.* . . . 102
—— tuber regium 107
Papaver nudicaule, *L.* 110
Paxtonia, *Lindl.* 9
Pedicularis hirsuta, *L.* 112
Pedilonum, *Blume* . . . 2, 13, 17
Pellacalyx, *Korth.* 69, 73, 75
—— axillaris, *Korth.* 69, 76
Peziza tuberosa 107
Phippsia algida, *R. Br.* 112
Phreatia elegans, *Lindl.* 61
—— gladiata, *Lindl.* 61
—— micrantha, *Lindl.* 61
—— microtidis, *Lindl.* 62
—— minutiflora, *Lindl.* 62
—— myosurus, *Rchb. f.* 61
—— retusa, *Lindl.* 52
—— Tahitensis, *Lindl.* 62
—— uniflora, *Wight* 48
Pinguicula, *L.* 190
—— alpina, *L.* 190
Phyllodoce taxifolia, *Don* . . . 111
Phytelephas, *Ruiz. et Pav.* . . . 191
Pinus Massoniana, *Lamb.* . . . 102
Pistia, *L.* 155
Platanthera Schischmareffiana, *Lindl.* 43
Platycerium, *Beauv.* 156
Platypetalum purpurascens, *R. Br.* 110
Plexaure, *Endl.* 61
Poa abbreviata, *R. Br.* 112
—— arctica, *Hook.* ? 112
—— cæsia, *Smith* 112
Podochilus cultratus, *Lindl.* . . 37
—— densiflorus, *Blume* 36
—— lucescens, *Blume* 37
—— microphyllus, *Lindl.* . . . 37
—— scalpellifolius, *Blume* . . . 37
Pogonia carinata, *Lindl.* 45
Page
Pogonia flabelliformis, *Lindl.* . . 45
—— Juliana, *Wall.* 45
Polygonum viviparum, *L.* . . . 112
Polyporus tuberaster 107
Potentilla nivea, *L.* 111
Primula officinalis, *L.* 149
Protea, *L.* 155
Pootia cereopsifolia, *Miqu.* . . . 74
Pseudocentrum, *Lindl.* . . . 63, 64
—— macrostachyum, *Lindl.* . . 64
Pterocarpus, *L.* . . . . , . . 153
Pyrola rotundifolia, *L.* 11
Ranunculus hyperboreus, *Rottb* . 11
—— nivalis, *L.* 11
Rhamnaceæ . . . . [illegible]
Rhipsalis, *Gærtn.* . . . . 152, [illegible]
—— Æthiopica, *Welw.* . . . . 1[illegible]
Rhizobium, *Lindl.* . . . . . [illegible]
Rhizophoraceæ 6
Rhododendrum Lapponicum, *L.* . 1[illegible]
Richæia, *Du P. Th.* 7
Rophostemon concolor, *Blume* . . [illegible]
Rubiaceæ . . . . 1[illegible]
Rubus, *L.* . . . . 1[illegible]
Ruppia, *L.* . . . . [illegible]
Saccolabium acutifolium, *Lindl.* 33, 3
—— ampullaceum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
—— Blumei . . . . [illegible]
—— brevifolium, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— calceolare, *Lindl.* . . . 33, [illegible]
—— chionanthum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
—— dasypogon, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— denticulatum, *Paxt.* . . . [illegible]
—— distichum, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— fasciculatum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
—— gemmatum, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— gracile, *Lindl.* . . . . . [illegible]
—— gurwalicum, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— guttatum, *Lindl.* . . . 32, [illegible]
—— intermedium, *Griff.* . . . [illegible]
—— macrostachyum, *Lindl.* . . [illegible]
—— micranthum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
—— miniatum, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— niveum, *Lindl.* . . . . . [illegible]
—— obliquum, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— pachyglossum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
—— pallens, *Cathc.* . . . . . [illegible]
—— papillosum, *Wight* . . . . [illegible]
—— parvulum, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— racemiferum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
—— ramulosum, *Lindl.* . . . . [illegible]
—— Rheedii, *Wight* . . . . . [illegible]
—— ringens, *Lindl.* . . . . . [illegible]
—— rubrum, *Lindl.* . . . . . [illegible]
—— ——, *Wight* . . . . . . [illegible]
—— speciosum, *Wight* . . . . 4[illegible]
—— virescens, *Gardn.* . . . . [illegible]
—— viridiflorum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
—— Wightianum, *Lindl.* . . . [illegible]
Salix arctica, *R. Br.* 11

Page
Salix herbacea, *R. Br.* 112
Salvia fulgens, *Cav.* 148
Sambucus nigra, *L.* 199
Sanseviera, *L.* 155
Sarcanthus pallidus, *Lindl.* . . . 39
—— pauciflorus, *Wight* 39
—— peninsularis, *Dalz.* 39
—— roseus, *Wight* 36
—— secundus, *Griff.* 39
—— tricolor, *Rchb. f.* 39
Sarcostemma, *R. Br.* 154
Satyrium albiflorum, *A. Rich.* . 43, 44
—— ciliatum, *Lindl.* 43, 44
—— Nepalense, *Don* 43, 44
—— pallidum, *A. Rich.* . . . 43, 44
—— Perrottetianum, *A. Rich.* 43, 44
—— Wightianum, *Lindl.* . . 43, 44
Saxifraga cæspitosa, *L.* 111
—— cernua, *L.* 111
—— nivalis, *L.* 111
—— oppositifolia, *L.* 111
—— rivularis, *L.* 111
—— ——, *var.* hyperborea . . . 111
—— tricuspidata, *Retz.* 111
Schizæa, *Smith* 154
Schœnorchis juncifolia, *Blume* . . 38
—— micrantha, *Blume* . . . 35, 39
—— paniculata, *Blume* 39
Scilla, *L.* 155
Scytonema 156
Sesamum, *L.* 153
Silene acaulis, *L.* 110
Sonchus, *L.* 153
Spathoglottis aurea 22
—— Fortunei, *Lindl.* 22
—— ixioides, *Lindl.* 22
—— Khasijana, *Griff.* 22
—— lilacina, *Griff.* 22
—— parvifolia, *Lindl.* 22
—— plicata, *Wall.* 22
—— pubescens, *Lindl.* 22
—— spicata, *Lindl.* 9
—— trivalvis, *Wall.* 22
Spondias, *L.* 199
Stachyobium, *Lindl.* 2, 18
Stellaria longipes, *Gold.* 110
Sterculia, *L.* 152, 153
Stereochilus, *Lindl.* 38
—— hirtus, *Lindl.* 38
Strongyle, *Lindl.* 2, 5
Strophanthus, *Dec.* 155
Tacca, *L.* 155
Tæniophyllum Alwisii, *Lindl.* . . 42
Thelasis capitata, *Blume* 63
—— elegans, *Blume* 61
—— ochreata, *Lindl.* 63
—— pygmæa, *Lindl.* 63
—— triptera 63
Thelychiton, *Blume* 10
Thesium, *L.* 153

Page
Tillæa, *L.* 154
Tofieldia borealis, *Wahl.* 112
Tradescantia Virginica, *L.* . . . 149
Trichoa, *Pers.* 108
Trichosma, *Lindl.* 45, 52
—— suavis, *Lindl.* 52
Trichotosia, *Blume* 45, 56
—— biflora, *Griff.* 56
Trisetum subspicatum, *Beauv.* . . 112
Triumfetta, *L.* 156
Tylostylis, *Blume* 45, 51
Uncifera, *Lindl.* 39
—— acuminata, *Lindl.* 40
—— obtusifolia, *Lindl.* 40
Urostachya, *Lindl.* 46, 60
Utricularia, *L.* . . 154, 156, 170, 174
—— acuta, *Benj.* 178
—— affinis, *Wight* 178
—— albiflora, *Griff.* 187
—— albo-cærulea, *Dalz.* 177, 178, 180
—— antirrhinoides, *Wall.* . . . 182
—— arcuata, *Wight* . . . 177, 180
—— bifida, *L.* 182
—— ——, *Wight* 184
—— biflora, *Roxb.* 176
—— ——, *Wall.* 182
—— brachiata, *Oliv.* . . . 187, 190
—— brachypoda, *Wight* 178
—— Bremii, *Heer* 177
—— brevicaulis, *Benj.* 182
—— cærulea, *A. Dec.* 185
—— ——, *Hb. Heyne* . . 180, 181
—— ——, *L.* 179
—— capillacea, *Wight* 184
—— complanata, *Wall.* 185
—— conferta, *Wight* 179
—— decipiens, *Dalz.* 178
—— diantha, *Dec.* 182
—— ——, *Ræm. & Sch.* . . . 176
—— elegans, *Wall.* 176
—— exoleta, *R. Br.* 176
—— fasciculata, *Roxb.* . . 173, 175
—— filicaulis, *Wall.* 186
—— flexuosa, *Vahl* . . 173, 174, 175
—— furcellata, *Oliv.* 189
—— gibba, *L.* 176
—— glochidiata, *Wight* 188
—— graminifolia, *Banks & Sol.* 178, 179
—— Griffithii, *Wight* 179
—— hirta, *Klein* 183
—— humilis, *Vahl?* 182
—— ——, *Wight* 182
—— inæqualis, *Benj.* 175
—— Kumaonensis, *Oliv.* . . . 189
—— macrolepis, *Wight* 183
—— minor, *L.* 176, 177
—— minutissima, *Vahl* 190
—— multicaulis, *Oliv.* 188
—— nivea, *Vahl?* 186
—— obtusiloba, *Benj.* 187

Page
Utricularia orbiculata, *Wall.* 172, 187
—— paucifolia, *Benj.* 187
—— pedicellata, *Wight* 179
—— pterosperma, *Edgew.* . . . 176
—— punctata, *Wall.* 175
—— racemosa, *Wall.* . . . 183, 186
—— ——, *Wight* 185
—— ramosa, *Vahl* 175
—— reticulata, *Smith* . . 180, 190
—— rosea, *Edgew.* . . . 184, 185
—— Roxburghii, *Spreng.* . . . 176
—— sacciformis, *Benj.* 177
—— Saharunporensis, *Royle* . . 176
—— scandens, *Benj.* . . . 181, 182
—— setacea, *Wall.* 183
—— Smithiana, *Wight* 180
—— spiricaulis, *Miqu.* . . 180, 181
—— squamosa, *Benj.* 187
—— ——, *Wight* 179
—— stellaris, *L.* 174
—— striatula, *Smith*? 188
—— uliginoides, *Wight* 179

Page
Utricularia uliginosa, *Vahl* . 180, 181
—— verticillata, *Benj.* 184
—— volubilis, *Hook.* 181
—— vulgaris, *Macrae* 17
—— Wallichiana, *Benj.* 18
—— ——, *Wight* 181, 18
Vaccinium uliginosum, *L.* . . . 111
Vanda cærulescens, *Lindl.* . . . 4
—— parvifolia, *Lindl.* 4
—— peduncularis, *Lindl.* . . . 3
—— pulchella, *Wight* 3
—— spathulata, *Lindl.* 4
—— undulata, *Lindl.* 4
Vesicaria arctica, *Richards* . . . 11
Wettinia, *Pœpp. & Endl.* . 190, 19
—— augusta, *Pœpp. & Endl.* 190, 1
—— Maynensis, *Spruce* . . . .
Xiphosium, *Griff.* 45, 5
—— acuminatum, *Griff.* . . .
Xyris, *L.* 1
Yangua, *Spruce* 1
—— tinctoria, *Spruce* 1

THE END

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SUPPLEMENT TO BOTANY.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING

MUSCI INDIÆ ORIENTALIS;

AN ENUMERATION
OF THE
MOSSES OF THE EAST INDIES.

BY

WILLIAM MITTEN, Esq., A.L.S.

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SUPPLEMENT

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Musci Indiæ Orientalis; an Enumeration of the Mosses of the East Indies. By WILLIAM MITTEN, Esq., A.L.S.

[Read May 6, 1858.]

IN offering the following enumeration of the Indian Musci, it will be necessary that some reasons should be given for the departure from any systematic arrangement hitherto adopted. From the date of Bridel's 'Bryologia' to that of C. Müller's 'Synopsis,' there has been no systematic arrangement of the whole order. Of these, Bridel's arrangement, from the progress of the science and the addition of an immense number of species, cannot now be followed, whilst that of the 'Synopsis' has been departed from in the following particulars:—The Cleistocarpous Order has been suppressed, because its component groups are readily referable to families of higher development: thus, *Sphagnaceæ* have been removed from the side of *Leucobryaceæ*, the leaves of the latter being here understood to be composed entirely or almost entirely of a dilated nerve; *Fissidenteæ* are evidently so closely allied to the distichous *Rhizogonia*, that the place of the group must be with *Mnium*; *Polytrichaceæ* have been removed from the *Mniaceæ* on account of the different structure of their peristome; *Leptotrichaceæ* have been united with *Dicranaceæ*, being destitute of distinctive character; *Pottioideæ* are here called *Trichostomaceæ*, of which the perfect peristome is that of *Barbula*, *Tortula*, or

Syntrichia. The arrangement of the Pleurocarpous Mosses in the 'Synopsis' is rather an agglomeration of species than a systematic disposition: thus, *Neckera* is composed of species whose sole point of affinity lies in the peristome, which, in all the tribe here called *Arthrodonti*, presents but one typical form, of which the highest development is observable in *Bryaceæ*, *Bartramiaceæ*, and in most of the pleurocarpous groups. This peristome consists of an external one of sixteen teeth, each of which is composed of three series of cells, articulated to each other: the two outer of these series are frequently combined into one, but generally having the line of division evident, sometimes separating along this line, as in *Dicranum*, *Fissidens*, *Grimmia*, and many of the *Trichostomaceæ*, of rather firm consistence and generally reddish colour; and the inner series consists of hyaline bladdery cells (to the expansion or contraction of which the hygroscopic action is principally due) reaching across the inner side of the two external series and closely adherent to them. The internal peristome consists of a more or less elongated folded membrane, divided above into processes, often perforated along the carina, with three cilia between each, which at each joint have a small appendage. In all the groups to which this structure appertains, no generic importance is attached to the absence of any part or of the whole peristome: thus, the first modification is the absence of the small appendages to the cilia; next the cilia themselves are reduced in number, shortened, or absent; then the processes decrease in width, the supporting membrane is shortened, and finally the internal peristome is entirely absent. The external peristome presents all stages of development, from the teeth with the internal series of cells highly developed and forming "trabeculæ," to those in which the series is difficult to observe, if present at all; and, as with the internal, the whole external peristome is at times wanting. Many stages of the above transitions are observable in *Bryaceæ* and *Bartramiaceæ*; and as they occur in species which in every other particular possess a very close affinity, it becomes evident that the genera of Mosses cannot be founded on the greater or less development or even absence of an organ which is for the most part reducible to a single typical form, except at the sacrifice of every character plainly observable in other portions of the species. Further, there occur some mosses which produce a peristome or not, according as the theca is more or less developed and elongated: this is seen in *Desmatodon* (as here understood) and in *Encalypta*. The form of the theca, upon which several genera have been founded by M. Schimper, cannot be trusted to afford a sufficient character: for in *Climacium* and *Cylindrothecium* the species occasionally produce thecæ which are in no way different from the unequal-sided form so general in *Hypnaceæ*; and it appears to be a general law, that the more the theca is inclined or pendulous, the greater is the development of the peristome. The form of the calyptra, whether dimidiate or mitriform, is also, as furnishing a generic character, to be taken with some caution: thus, it serves only to perplex the student to separate *Gumbelia* from *Grimmia*, and *Conomitrium* from *Fissidens*, by such a character, unless it be accompanied by some differences in the other organs of the species. *Meteorium* is here separated from *Trachypus*, the first being understood as a modification of *Hypnum*, the second bearing the same relation to *Leskea*; but *Hedwigia*, *Hedwigidium*, and *Braunia*, though distinguished by scarcely any other character than the calyptra (which passes through forms analogous to those observable in *Grimmia*), are here united and joined with *Leucodontaceæ*, to which they have the closest affinity in the structure of their leaves and mode of growth; for in these days sections cannot be arbitrarily distinguished as acrocarpous or pleurocarpous, when in *Fissidens* the fructification is produced from any part of the stem, and when bryologists have not been able readily to discover to which section *Braunia* should be referred.

The groups, as here understood, are founded upon a difference in the mode of growth, or in the structure of the leaves: this last character has received but little attention from bryologists generally; but by it alone *Bryaceæ* are readily separated from *Mniaceæ*, and *Neckeraceæ* from *Hypnaceæ*, and these from *Leskeaceæ*. The presence or absence of the nerve has been taken advantage of to separate Bridel's *Stereodon* from *Hypnum*, the character serving rather as a ready means of ascertaining the place of a species than as offering any considerable structural difference; yet it will be observed that the species most nearly allied to each other by this division fall together. A separate order of *Hookeriaceæ* has not here been maintained, the sole affinity between its component groups being derived from the calyptra. *Rhacopilum* has been removed from *Hypopterygiaceæ*, with which it has no affinity, and placed in *Leskeaceæ*. The section here called *Nematodonti* presents a peristome whose structure appears to be sufficiently different from that of other mosses,—in *Polytrichiaceæ* the so-called teeth being composed of adglutinated inarticulate filaments.

The materials for the present enumeration have been derived from the collections of Buchanan Hamilton, Gardner, and Wallich, in Nepal; Strachey and Winterbottom, in Kumaon; Royle, in the North-west Himalaya; Perrottet*, Schmid, Foulkes, McIvor, Gardner, and G. Thomson, in the Nilghiri Mountains; Griffith†, in Assam and the Khasia Mountains; Law, in the Concan; Wight, near Madras; Gardner, Thwaites, Walker, and Maxwell, in Ceylon; and Wallich and Parish, in Pegu; but more especially from those made by Dr. Thomson in North-west India and Western Tibet, and by Dr. J. D. Hooker in the Sikkim-Himalaya and East Nepal, and in conjunction with Dr. Thomson in the Khasia Mountains in East Bengal.

Through the great liberality of Sir W. J. Hooker all the original specimens from whence the descriptions and figures in the 'Musci Exotici' and 'Icones Plantarum Rariorum' were derived, have been examined; and, lastly, the entire extensive collections of Dr. Thomson and Dr. J. D. Hooker were entrusted to the author for segregation and distribution. A manuscript catalogue of these has been prepared by Mr. W. Wilson, and is in part published in the last volume of the 'Kew Journal of Botany;' but the determinations are in many cases doubtful, and no descriptions accompany it. I have, however, adopted many of the names applied to the new species, and quoted the MS. in the following enumeration.

Hurst, Sussex, March 1858.

Obs. A mark of admiration (!) is affixed to the names of the collectors whose specimens have been examined; its absence denotes that such specimens have not been seen by the author.

---

* Dr. Montagne very kindly communicated all the species of interest collected by Perrottet.

† For the correct understanding of many of the species figured and described in Griffith's "Posthumous Papers," I am indebted to N. B. Ward, Esq., who kindly submitted to me all the specimens he received from that author, which were accompanied with descriptions corresponding with those in the 'Notulæ,' published at Calcutta, but which are very little known, if at all, to European bryologists.

CLAVIS ANALYTICA.

S. 1. HOMODICTYA.

* SCHISTOCARPI.

I. ANDREÆACEÆ.

1. Andreæa, *Ehr.*

** STEGOCARPI.

† ARTHRODONTI.

I. DICRANACEÆ.

1. Pleuridium, *Brid.*
2. Garckea, *C. Müll.*
3. Leptotrichum, *Hampe.*
4. Trematodon, *Rich.*
5. Leucoloma, *Brid.*
6. Dicranum, *Hedw.*
7. Didymodon, *Hook.*
8. Holomitrium, *Brid.*

II. LEUCOBRYACEÆ, *C. Müll.*

1. Leucophanes, *Brid.*
2. Octoblepharum, *Hedw.*
3. Leucobryum, *Hampe.*
4. Schistomitrium, *Dozy & Molk.*

III. TRICHOSTOMACEÆ.

1. Weissia, *Hedw.*
2. Tortula, *Hedw.*
3. Anœctangium, *Hedw.*
4. Hymenostylium, *Brid.*
5. Barbula, *Hedw.*
6. Desmatodon, *Brid.*
7. Syntrichia, *Brid.*
8. Syrrhopodon, *Hook. & Grev.*
9. Calymperes, *Swartz.*
10. Encalypta, *Schreb.*

IV. GRIMMIACEÆ.

1. Cinclidotus, *Beauv.*
2. Grimmia, *Ehrh.*
3. Glyphomitrium, *Brid.*

V. ORTHOTRICHACEÆ.

1. Drummondia, *Hook.*
2. Zygodon, *Hook. & Tayl.*
3. Orthotrichum, *Hedw.*
4. Ulota, *Brid.*
5. Macromitrium, *Brid.*
6. Schlotheimia, *Brid.*

VI. FUNARIACEÆ.

1. Physcomitrium, *Brid.*
2. Entosthodon, *Schwægr.*
3. Funaria, *Schreb.*

VII. SPLACHNACEÆ.

1. Voitia, *Hornsch.*
2. Tayloria, *Hook.*
3. Splachnum, *L.*

VIII. BARTRAMIACEÆ.

1. Meesia, *Hedw.*
2. Oreas, *Brid.*
3. Bartramia, *Hedw.*
4. Philonotis, *Brid.*
5. Breutelia, *Schimp.*

IX. BRYACEÆ.

1. Orthotrichum, *Schwægr.*
2. Mielichoferia, *Hornsch.*
3. Webera, *Hedw.*
4. Bryum, *Dill.*

X. HYPNACEÆ.

1. Fabronia, *Raddi.*
2. Hypnum, *Dill.*
3. Meteorium, *Brid.*
4. Trachyloma, *Brid.*
5. Stereodon, *Brid.*
6. Chartomitrium, *Dozy & Molk.*
7. Phyllogonium, *Brid.*
8. Sauloma, *Hook. fil. & Wils.*
9. Lepidopilum, *Brid.*
10. Hookeria, *Smith.*

XI. NECKERACEÆ.

1. Stereophyllum, *Mitt.*
2. Neckera, *Hedw.*

XII. LEUCODONTACEÆ.

1. Hedwigia, *Ehrh.*
2. Leucodon, *Schwægr.*
3. Cryphæa, *Brid.*
4. Cleistostoma, *Brid.*

XIII. LESKEACEÆ.

1. Anomodon, *Hook.*
2. Rhegmatodon, *Brid.*
3. Trachypus, *Schwægr.*
4. Leskea, *Hedw.*
5. Heterocladium, *Schimp.*
6. Callicostella, *C. Müll.*
7. Rhacopilum, *Brid.*

XIV. MNIACEÆ.

1. Fissidens, *Hedw.*
2. Rhizogonium, *Brid.*
3. Mnium, *Dill.*
4. Timmia, *Hedw.*
5. Mniadelphus, *C. Müll.*
6. Daltonia, *Hook.*

XV. HYPOPTERYGIACEÆ.

1. Cyathopterygium, *Brid.*
2. Hypopterygium, *Brid.*

†† NEMATODONTI.

I. BUXBAUMIACEÆ.

1. Diphyscium, *Mohr.*

II. POLYTRICHACEÆ.

1. Atrichum, *Beauv.*
2. Oligotrichum, *Decand.*
3. Pogonatum, *Brid.*
4. Polytrichum, *Dill.*
5. Lyellia, *R. Br.*

S. 2. HETERODICTYA.

I. SPHAGNACEÆ.

1. Sphagnum, *Dill.*

MUSCI.

S. 1. HOMODICTYA. *Foliorum cellulæ ejusdem structuræ.*

* SCHISTOCARPI.

§ 1. ANDREÆACEÆ.

1. ANDREÆA, *Ehrh.*

1. A. RIGIDA (*Wils. in Kew Journ. Bot.* ix. p. 289). Caulibus elongatis, foliis falcatis secundis e basi late ovali brevi longe subulato-attenuatis, nervo crasso subulam superiorem totam occupante, cellulis parvis areolatis, margine integerrimis inferne planiusculis.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 1).

A. falcata (Schimp.) similis, foliis autem e basi ovata nervo excurrente longe subulatis.

2. A. petrophila, *Ehrh.* (A. petrophila et A. ambigua, *Wils. l. c.* p. 289.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 2, 3, 5, 6 *d*).

3. A. INDICA (*Mitten*). *A. petrophilæ* simillima, sed robustior, foliis ambitu ovatis acuminatis e basi subquadrata erecta cauli adpressis

cellulis oblongis parallelogrammaticis parietibus tenuibus areolata patentibus concavis dorso papillosis, cellulis parvis parietibus crassis, perichætialibus ovatis convolutis.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 4, 6 *a*).

A. petrophilæ colore habitu perichætioque similis, structura tamen folii baseos valde diversa statim dignoscenda.

4. A. DENSIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Habitus *A. petrophilæ*, foliis ovato-lanceolatis concavis obtusiusculis dorso papillosis, cellulis elongatis superioribus obscuris inferioribus longioribus iis *A. petrophilæ* similibus, perichætialibus elongato-ovalibus acutis convolutis, theca parva ad ¼ longitudinis dehiscente.—*Acroschisma densifolia*, Wils. l. c. p. 289.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 6 *b*).

A. petrophilæ similis, folia autem paululum angustiora siccitate appressa stricta. *Theca* parva.

** STEGOCARPI.

† ARTHRODONTI

Peristomium dentibus e triplici serie cellularum inter se adglutinatarum conditis; seriebus externis duabus coloratis sæpe rubris, in unam sæpe coalitis; serie unica interna latiore teneriore, hyalina, maxime hygroscopica, trabeculas formante.

§ 1. DICRANACEÆ.

Archidiaceæ, Bruchiaceæ, Pleuridiaceæ, Trichostomaceæ (ex parte), Weissiaceæ ex parte, Zygodonteæ ex parte, Seligeriaceæ ex parte, et Dicranaceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. PLEURIDIUM, *Brid.*

1. P. denticulatum, *Mitten.* (Astomum denticulatum, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 18.)

Hab. In Mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.* E descriptione *P. nervoso* simillimum.

2. P. TENUE (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule erecto simplici gracillimo, foliis patentibus lanceolatis concavis marginibus integerrimis, nervo lato tenui folii partem superiorem totam occupante, cellulis basi tantum a nervo distinctis elongatis teneris, perichætialibus caulinis conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato erecta ovali-cylindrica in rostrum rectum obtusum sensim acuminata.—*Phascum tenue*, Wils. l. c. p. 290.

Hab. In Himalayæ orientalis regione alpina, Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 30). Inter cæspitulos *Weberæ polymorphæ* specimina perpauca carpsi.

Caulis vix lineam longitudine superans, gracillimus. *Pedunculi* bilineares.—A *P. alternifolio* et speciebus affinibus statura multo graciliore et pedunculo elongato recedit, structura foliorum autem omnino convenit. Species singularis positionem eandem respectu *Leptotrichi* ut *Phascum bryoides* respectu *Pottiæ* tenens.

Obs. Phascum nepalense (Brid. i. p. 755) speciem obscuram non enumeravi.

2. Garckea, *C. Müller*, *Synops.* i. p. 424.

1. G. phascoides, *C. Müller*, *l. c.*; *Dozy et Molkenb.*, *Musci Frond. inediti Archipel. Ind.* t. lix. (Dicranum phascoides, *Hook. Bot. Miscell.* 1830, t. 30. Grimmia flexuosa, *Griff. Notulæ*, p. 412; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. pl. lxxix. f. 3.)
Hab. India tropica; Nepal, *Wallich*! "Sylhet, Maamloo collium Khasyanorum, Deboro prope Rangagurrah, *Griffith*! Moulmein, *Parish*!

3. Leptotrichum, *Hampe.*

Didymodon ex parte, *Hedw.*; Trichostomum ex parte, *B. & S. Bryol. Europ.*; Dicranella et Trichodon, *Schimper*, *Corol.*; Angstrœmia, *C. Müller*, *Synops.*; Gyrophyllum, *Dozy et Molk.*; Symblepharis, *Mont.*
Peristomii structura *Dicrani*, cui folia etiam arcte conveniunt, vix nisi defectu cellularum alarium et statura graciliore plantularum discrepans.

* *Pedunculus flexuosus.*

1. L. phascoides. (Angstrœmia phascoides, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 39.)
Hab. In Mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

2. L. khasianum (*Mitten*). Dioicum? "caule simplici brevi, foliis falcatim subsecundis e basi lata longissime subulato-acuminatis acuminibus infra medium obsolete canaliculatis, vena crassiuscula, seta flexuosa, capsula inclinata cernuave ovato-elliptica siccatione sulcata, operculo conico-subulato, calyptra ventricosa lævi." *Griff.*
Dicranum khasianum, *Griff. Not.* p. 418; *Icon. Pl. Asiat.* ii. pl. xciv. f. 2.—Campylopus tenuis, *Wils. in Sched. l. c.* p. 296.
Hab. In Mont. Khasianis, ad Moflong, *Griff.*! et in regione subtropica, *J. D. H.* et *T. T.*! (No. 97). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 95). In insula Ceylon, *Thwaites*!
L. euphorocladæ (*Angstrœmia*, C. Müller) simillimum, sed theca, apophysi nulla, minus plicata, et cellulis folii partis inferioris laxioribus latioribusque, nervo angustiore, peristomio teneriore. Caulis in speciminibus peninsularibus bi- tri-linearis, in Ceylanicis uncialis.

** *Pedunculus erectus.*

3. L. pomiforme (*Mitten*). Dioicum, humile, gracile, caule erecto simplici, foliis laxis patentibus lanceolatis nervo tenui sub summo apice evanido cellulis teneris ubique pellucidis, perichætialibus latioribus cæteroquin caulinis similibus, theca in pedunculo tortili stramineo globoso-ovata æquali aurantiaca, operculo subulato obliquo longitudine capsulam superante, peristomio dentibus brevibus inæqualibus annulo duplici.
Didymodon pomiforme, *Griff. Not.* p. 431; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. pl. lxxx. f. 3.—Angstrœmia exigua, *C. Müller*, *Wils. l. c.* p. 296.

Hab. "Rupes ripæque Maamloo collium Khasyanorum," *Griffith*! In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. ad Darjeeling, in ripis argillosis, *J. D. H.*! (No. 40).

Caulis bi- quadri-linearis, altitudine variabilis.—*L. exiguo* (Angstrœmia, *C. Müller*) habitu magnitudineque affine, foliis autem laxioribus patentibus varie flexis, e cellulis latioribus laxis pellucidis areolatis, satis diversum.

4. L. tortile, *Hampe*.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 21, 24, 25, 41).

5. L. DIVARICATUM. Dioicum, caule simplici, foliis e basi subquadrata erecta subulatis divaricatis flexuosis incurvisque integerrimis nervo in apicem evanido, cellulis elongatis firmiusculis, perichætialibus basi magis dilatatis cæteroquin conformibus, theca in pedunculo stricto ovali suberecta siccitate paululum plicata, operculo subulato obliquo, peristomio e dentibus rubris dicranis, annulo duplici.

Dicranum subulatum, *Griff. Not.* p. 417.—D. cerviculatum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 296.

Hab. In montibus Khasianis Bengaliæ orientalis. "Ripæ circa Moflong," *Griffith*! et Churra regione tropica, *J. D. H.* et *T. T.*! (No. 83).

L. subulato et *cerviculato* (Angstrœmia, *C. Müller*) comparandum. *Color* fusco-luteus. Caulis subuncialis, foliis remotiusculis rigidulis. A *L. subulato* foliis divaricatis, perichætialibus basi brevibus, statim dignoscitur. A *L. cerviculato* structura foliorum, nervo angustiore apice tantum a foliorum parte subulata indistincta, satis diversum videtur.

6. L. GRIFFITHII (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule simplici, foliis e basi subquadrata erecta subulatis patentibus integerrimis canaliculatis, nervo subulam superiorem totam occupante, cellulis basi laxis pellucidis, perichætialibus basi latioribus, theca in pedunculo gracili breviusculo tortili recto ovato-cylindrica erecta siccitate plicata, peristomio dentibus solidis dicranisve, annulo duplici.

Dicranum khasianum, *Griff. Not.* p. 418. var. A. majus.

Hab. In mont. Khasia. "Rupes madidæ ad Churra et Moflong," *Griffith*!

Habitus *L. khasyani*, sed caulis gracilior trilinearis—sesquiuncialis. Folia basi laxius areolata; pedunculus trilinearis gracilior rectus tortilis; theca magis cylindrica. A *L. divaricato* statura graciliore, foliis patentibus basi cellulis majoribus, nervo in parte subulato minus distincto et peristomio pallidiore ochraceo differt.

7. L. AMPLEXANS (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule subsimplici, foliis e basi subquadrata superne dilatata erecta late vaginanti subulatis patentibus incurvis, siccitate crispulis, integerrimis, apice tantum minute parce denticulatis, nervo ubique distincto, cellulis basi elongatis teneris pellucidis superne brevibus viridibus, perichætialibus conformibus,

theca in pedunculo recto elongato ovali inclinata symmetrica lævi, peristomii dentibus breviusculis rubris solidis geminatis.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

L. divaricato habitu staturaque similis, differt tamen foliis basi latius vaginantibus, nervo in folio nullibi dilatato et florescentia. In caule unico fructifero ramulos breves foliis sacculatis, omnino ut in speciebus congeneribus monoicis, quamvis antheridias includentibus, non certe observavi. Peristomium in exemplo uno perfecto e dentibus geminatim coalitis.

8. L. TORTIPES (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule subsimplici, foliis patentibus e basi elliptica cellulis amplis pellucidis areolata subulatis integerrimis apiceve subdenticulatis nervo latiusculo subulam totam occupante canaliculatis, perichætialibus longiusculis vaginantibus laxe areolatis, theca in pedunculo gracili fusco recto tortili ovato-cylindrica, peristomio dentibus solidis dicranisve teneris aurantiacis, flore masculo in ramulo brevi terminali.

Trichostomum delicatulum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 321.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 8).

Formis nonnullis parvulis *T. homomalli* simile, sed folia basi ovalia ellipticave cellulis latiusculis laxis areolata.

9. L. plicatum, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 446.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!

10. L. LAXISSIMUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, tenellum, gracillimum, caule breviusculo subsimplici, foliis patentibus e basi elliptica laxissime areolata longissime tenuissime subulato-attenuatis, nervo subulam totam occupante a medio ad apicem minute denticulatis, perichætialibus basi latioribus vaginantibus, theca in pedunculo gracili luteo tortili subcylindrica tenera, operculo rostro longe subulato capsulam subæquante, peristomii dentibus dicranis pallidis cruribus gracilibus elongatis, flore masculo satis magno in ramulo brevi quasi pedicellato, foliis perigonialibus brevibus ovatis.

Trichostomum delicatulum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 321.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 7 et 9).

Color plantularum luteo-fuscus. *L. plicato* quocum statura convenit primo adspectu simile, sed folio basi latiore multo laxius areolato statim dignoscendum.

11. L. capillaceum. (Distichium, *Bryol. Europ.* fasc. xxx.—Didymodon cirrhifolius, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 18.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. alp. et temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 20, 34, 38, 39, 99); in Tibetiæ occident. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 37*b*); *H. Strachey* (No. 274).

12. L. inclinatum, *Mitten*. (Distichium, *Bryol. Europ.* fasc. xxx.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (No. 22*b*); in

Tibetiæ occident. reg. alp., *T. Thomson* (No. 275), et ad Raj Hoti, *Strachey et Winterbottom.*

13. L. SETIFERUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule simplici erecto, foliis e basi erecta quadrata vaginante superne parce crenulatis subito longiuscule setaceo-attenuatis integerrimis undique patentibus flexuosis, nervo canaliculato partem subulatam totam fere occupante, cellulis basi elongatis firmiusculis flavo irroratis, perichætialibus basi parum longioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili recto luteo seniore fusco inclinata ovali aurantiaca basi strumosa siccitate plicata, ore obliquo, operculo longe subulato, peristomio dentibus dicranis rubris.

Species a *Cl. Wils.* cum concrescentibus commutata, *l. c.* p. 295.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 94 *b*).

Primo adspectu formis majoribus *L. heteromalli* (Angstrœmia, *C. Müller*) non dissimile, sed foliis rigidioribus e basi erecta vaginante satis diversum. A *L. divaricato,* cui proxime accedit, foliis patentibus tenuiter setaceis, et, ubi pars erecta cauli adpressa in subulam evadit, crenulatis, nervo latiore et theca inæquali strumosa, certe distat.

14. L. heteromallum. (Angstrœmia, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 432.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15*b*, 16).

15. L. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 39.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

16. L. MOLLICULUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule brevi simplici, foliis patentibus ovatis elongatis obtusis acutatisve concavis nervo tenui sub apicem evanido margine superne serratis, cellulis inferne elongatis superne brevioribus sub-obscuris flaccidis, perichætialibus e basi erecta superne dilatata vaginante subulatis squarrosis apicibus obtusis; theca in pedunculo breviusculo luteo ovali sub-erecta basi substrumosa, operculo subulato curvirostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris dicranis.

Dicranum patulum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 295.

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 98).

Statura *L. Miquelianí* (Weissia, *Mont.*), sed foliis flaccidis, nervo tenuiore et cellulis multo laxioribus.

17. L. patulum, *Mitten.* (*L. squarroso* persimile, sed foliis margine minute denticulatis.—Dicranum patulum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 296.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, inter cæspites Bartramiæ, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 94).

A *L. molliculo* forma et directione foliorum acutorum diversum; a *L. squarroso,* quocum statura, habitu coloreque convenit, marginibus foliorum denticulatis distinguitur.

18. L. virens, *Mitten.* (Angstrœmia, *C. Müller.*—Dicranum strumiferum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 295.)

Hab. In Tibetiæ occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 55).

19. L. himalayanum, *Mitten*. (Didymodon vaginatus, *Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot.* 1840, ii. p. 5; *Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 18.—Symblepharis Hookeri, *Wils. l. c.* p. 292.—S. dilatata, *Wils.*, *l. c.* p. 293.)

Hab. In Himalaya temperata; Nipal, *Wallich*! et *J. D. Hooker* (No 108, 108*b*, 109); Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (109*b*, 109*c*, 110, 110*b*, 111, 111*b*, 112, 113, 113*b*, 125*b*, 150). In Kumaon. reg. temp., *Strachey et Winterbottom*, et *T. Thomson* (No. 125).

20. L. Reinwardti, *Mitten*. (Angstrœmia, *C. Müller*, *Syn.* i. p. 437.—Gyrophyllum Reinwardti, *Dozy et Molk. Musc. Frond. Archip. Ind.* t. xlv.—Symblepharis dilatata ex parte, et S. breviseta, *Wils. l. c.* p. 293.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 136, 136*b*).

Habitus omnino precedentis, quocum structura adeo convenit ut nulla methodo naturali separari potest. Peristomium dentibus æquidistantibus dicranis ab eo *L. Himalayani* et specierum aliarum *Symblephari* generi adscriptarum diversum, sed differentia hæcce momenti ejusdem ut in speciebus *Orthotrichi* generis censenda est.

21. L. Wahlenbergii, *Mitten*. (Angstrœmia, *C. Müller*, *Syn.* ii. p. 610.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 112*b*, 151, 151*b*).

4. TREMATODON, *Rich.*

1. T. longicollis, *Rich.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 48, 49). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 45). In Assam regione superiore thecis maturis Aprili—Maio, *Griffith*!.

2. T. CONFORMIS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule brevi simplici dichotomove, foliis erectis patulis flexuosisve mollibus, caulinis inferioribus lanceolatis superne remote serratis nervo sub apice obtuso evanido carinatis margine subrecurvo, superioribus perichætialibusque basi latioribus sensim angustatis elongatis, omnibus cellulis inferne elongatis superne oblongis pellucidis teneris, theca in pedunculo elongato stramineo ovali cylindrica curvata siccitate plicata, collo basi substrumoso capsula duplo longiore, operculo subulato longi-curvirostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris lanceolatis perforatis annulo triplici, flore masculo laterali, foliis perigonialibus caulinis conformibus.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 47). In Nepal, *Wallich*!.

T. longicolli simillimus, sed foliis laxius areolatis, caulinis superioribus et perichætialibus conformibus, nunquam, ut in *T. longicolli*, a basi vaginante dilatata subulatis.

3. T. Schmidii, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 40.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*.

4. T. paucifolius, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 459.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

5. T. sabulosus, *Griff. Not.* p. 413; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* pl. lxxxii. f. 1.
Hab. "Ad ripas arenosas fluminis Burrumpootur tractumque sabulosum huic vicinum" et in Assam editioribus humidis frequentissime, *Griffith* ! In Bootan, *Booth* !.
A speciebus aliis indicis, foliis brevibus statim distinguitur. A descriptione *T. paucifolii* foliis margine recurvis varie flexis contortisque discrepat, neque cum *T. ambiguo* comparandus.

6. T. DECIPIENS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule erecto ramoso, foliis flaccidis patentibus lanceolatis obtusis planiusculis nervo tenui sub apice denticulato evanido, perichætialibus basi parum latioribus, omnibus cellulis laxissimis elongatis pellucidis, theca in pedunculo gracili luteo inclinata cylindracea lævi, collo brevissimo, operculo subulato, peristomii dentibus cruribus longis ad basin discretis teretiusculis, annulo composito, flore masculo in ramulo terminali foliis intimis brevibus coloratis.
Trichostomum ? pellucidum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 321.
Hab. In insula Ceylon, *Gardner* ! (No. 44); *in Herb. Peradeniensi* (No. 58). Etiam ex insula Java accepi (sub nom. *Orthodontii infracti, Dozy et Molk*).
Species a reliquis *Trematodontium* collo brevi remota, sed habitu directioneque thecarum et collo quamvis brevi similis, transitionem *Trematodontium* in *Leptotrichum* ostendens. Caulis circiter quadrilinearis, pedunculus ejusdem longitudinis.

5. LEUCOLOMA, *Brid.*

1. L. Taylori. (Syrrhopodon, *Schw. Supp.* t. 132.)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* ! in Rangoon, *McLelland.*

2. L. TENERUM (*Mitten*). Caule unciali-sesquiunciali dichotomo curvato fusco-nigro gracili, foliis patulis flexuosis apicalibus sub-secundis lanceolatis tenuiter acuminatis, nervo gracili sub summo apice vix denticulato evanido, dorso lævibus, cellulis (ubi folia latissima sunt) triseriatis, serie interna cellulis oblongis obscuris, intermedia elongatis, exteriore scariosis hyalinis, alaribus exterioribus hyalinis, interioribus rubris.
Hab. In peninsula Malayana ad Moulmein, *Rev. J. Parish* !
A *L. molli* (C. Müller) insularum Javæ et Hongkong incola, quocum magnitudine convenit, foliis magis tortilibus patulis minus obscure viridibus sub-lutescentibus, dorso lævi nec papilloso, margine ad medium folii hyalino et cellulis in serie nervo proxima obscurioribus differt.

3. L. AMŒNE-VIRENS (*Mitten*). Caule decumbente curvato ramoso, foliis falcato-secundis e basi elliptica lanceolatis dorso lævibus nervo in apicem subdenticulatum evanido, cellulis oblongis minutis pellucidis margine angustis hyalinis, alaribus paucis incrassatis fusco-rubris.

Hab. In peninsula Indiæ orientalis ad Madras, *Wight*! in mont. Khasianis in rupibus ad torrentem Burtapanee dictum, *Griffith*! in insula Ceylon, *Gardner*!

L. Sieberi simillimum, sed foliis dorso lævibus minusque opacis.

6. DICRANUM, *Hedw.*

* *Pedunculus erectus.*

1. D. EDENTULUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule decumbente ramoso, foliis patentibus e basi late ovali acuminatis concavis integerrimis, nervo tenui sub summo apice evanido, marginibus superne involutis, cellulis elongatis angustis, alaribus incrassatis intense flavo-fuscis, perichætialibus in cylindrum angustum pedunculum totum obvelantem convolutis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo ovali cylindrica ore parvo, operculo longe subulato-rostrato.

D. scariosum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.

Hab. In insula Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 57, 60, 61).

D. macrocalyci (Eucamptodon, *C. Müller*) habitu, statura adspectuque persimile, sed paululum minor et foliis nervosis.

2. D. GYMNOSTOMUM. Dioicum, habitu *D. scoparii*, foliis secundis lanceolato-subulatis latiusculis margine dorsoque superne serrulatis nervo angusto percurrente, cellulis elongatis parietibus crassiusculis valde interruptis, alaribus obscuris fuscis, perichætialibus interioribus in cylindrum longiusculum convolutis apiculis erectis brevibus, theca in pedunculo rubro elongato erecta inclinatave cylindracea æquali, ore parvo, operculo subulato-recte-rostrato, peristomio nullo nisi membranæ teneræ fragmenta, flore masculo nidulante.

D. rugulosum et D. Billardieri, *Wils. l. c.* pp. 294, 295.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., *J. D. H.* (No. 67, 67*b*, 70, 70*b*).

D. scoparo, quoad magnitudinem, habitum coloremque, simillimum, sed foliis perichætialibus internis magis exsertis erectis et theca cylindracea gymnostoma. A *D. edentulo*, quocum forma thecarum convenit, foliis longe subulatis, perichætialibus in cylindrum vix foliis caulinis longiorem, pedunculo perichætio quadruplo longiore, et adspectu totius plantæ valde diversum.

3. D. HIMALAYANUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? habitu *D. scoparii*, foliis falcatis secundis lanceolatis longe subulatis nervo angusto percurrente, marginibus integerrimis, cellulis elongatis angustis parietibus crassiusculis interruptis, alaribus fuscis distinctis, perichætialibus in cylindrum brevem convolutis, internis apice obtusissimis apiculo brevissimo nullove, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali erecta æquali, operculo subulato oblique rostrato, peristomio parvo dentibus rubris integris dicranisque.—D. scariosum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 71, 71 *b*, 88); in Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

D. gymnostomo gracilius, foliis caulinis integerrimis, perichætialibus non cuspidatis et peristomio perfecto.

4. D. assimile, *Hampe*. (D. scoparium, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 295.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., *J. D. H.* (No. 50, 68); ad Madras, *Wight*!

5. D. brevisetum, *Dozy et Molk.* (Megalostylium *eorund.*, *Musc. Archip. Ind.* t. xliv.)

Hab. In insula Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 56, 58, 59).

6. D. LORIFOLIUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, habitu *D. scoparii*, foliis anguste lanceolatis loriformi-attenuatis, nervo sub summo apice evanido dorso superne carinis pluribus serratis exarato margine superne argute serrulato, cellulis elongatis parietibus angustis alaribus distinctis fuscis, perichætialibus in cylindrum convolutis internis e basi latissima vaginante subito in acumen loriforme sublæve attenuatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro cylindrica erecta, operculo subulato recto rostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris dicranis, flore masculo nidulante.

D. scoparium et D. cristatum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 295.—D. scoparium, *Griff. Not.* p. 417; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxxii. f. 3.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! in Kashmir, reg. temp. *T. T.*! (No. 52); in mont. Khasia. reg. temp., *J. D. H.* et *T. T.*! (No. 63); ad Bogapanee, *Griffith*!

Habitus *D. scoparii* et *D. pallidi*, neque primo visu aliter discernibile nisi foliis paulum angustioribus minus nitentibus. A speciebus affinibus tamen folii cellulis parietibus angustioribus haud interruptis formaque folii angustiore argutius serrulata distinctum.

7. D. reflexifolium, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 282. (D. brevisetum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 295.)

Hab. In mont. Khasia, reg. temp., *J. D. H.* et *T. T.* (No. 53); in Assam, *Griffith*! in Nepal, *Wallich*!

A *D. breviseto* distinctissimum.

8. D. palustre, *Brid.* (D. scoparium ex parte, et D. palustre, *Wils. l. c.* p. 295.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 506); in Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. T.* (No. 62).

9. D. fragile, *Hook.*, *Musc. Exot.* t. 134. (D. cuspidatum, *Griff. Not.* p. 416; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. xciv. f. iv.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! in mont. Khasia, reg. subtrop. et temp., *J. D. H.* et *T. T.*! (No. 54, 54 *b*); in pinetis Moflong, *Griffith*!

Specimina Griffithiana a Wallichianis differentiam nullam ostendunt, forsan Griffith ideam suam *D. fragilis* a figura Hookeri desumpsit; nam in icone citato folium caulinum nimis longum et angustum delineatum est.

10. D. Bergeri, *Bland.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim (inter *Cladonias*), *J. D. Hooker*!

11. D. enerve, *Thed.* (Campylopus crassinervis, *Wils. l. c.* p. 297.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim (inter *Cladonias*), *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 66, 66 *b*, 66 *c*, 66 *d*, 66 *e*).

Invenitur etiam in Caucaso, Helvetia, Scandinavia, Britannia, et in America boreali-occidentali.

12. D. DECIPIENS (*Mitten*). Caule gracili radiculoso, foliis laxis patentibus supremis falcatis secundis anguste lanceolatis attenuatis, nervo lato tenui indistincto medio intensius colorato totam fere folii latitudinem occupante, marginibus involutis apice parce serrulatis, cellulis basi laxis alaribus paululum ventricosis laxis pallide fuscis.

D. cerviculatum et D. lubricum, *Wils. l. c.* pp. 296, 297.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 87); in mont. Khasia, reg. subtrop., inter *D. fragile*, *J. H. D.* et *T. T.* (No. 87 *b*).

Primo adspectu *D. longifolio* non dissimile, sed gracilius. Folia quamvis in sectione transversali nervum latissimum exhibent e colore saturatiore in nervi medio evidentiore, quasi angusto-nervata.

** *Pedunculus flexuosus* (Campylopus).

13. D. NILGHIRIENSE (*Mitten*). Dioicum, *D. nivali* simillimum, caule non nodoso-interrupto, foliis e basi latiore subulatis setaceis, nervo inferne ⅓ folii latitudinis occupante, cellulis basi angustis elongatis marginalibus tenerrimis alaribus paucis teneris hyalinis, perichætialibus internis convolutis, theca in pedunculo flexuoso ovali siccitate plicata, operculo subulato obliquo, peristomio dentibus rubris dicranis, calyptra basi nuda.

D. nivale ex parte, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 393.—D. Perrottetii ex parte, *Mont.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*, *Gardner*! *Foulkes*!

D. nivali (Brid.) simillimum, sed notis datis distinctum. In specimine Borbonico *D. nivalis* folia e basi nervo ⅓ folii latitudinis occupante parallela insensibiliter angustata.

14. D. albescens, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 36.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*!

15. D. densum, *Schl.* (Campylopus fragilis, *Bryol. Europ.*)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*!

16. D. nitidum (Campylopus), *Dozy et Molk.*, *Musc. Archip. Ind.* t. xliii.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Maxwell*! *Gardner*! (No. 74). Etiam in Java, *Junghuhn*!

17. D. LATINERVE (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, caule humili erecto dichotomo, foliis patentibus lanceolatis rigidis concavis, nervo latissimo basi $\frac{3}{5}$ folii latitudinis superne totam occupante apice parce denticulato, cellulis basi elongatis teneris alaribus paucis pallidis, perichætialibus basi elongata latiori in tubulum convolutis subulatis acuminibus lævibus; theca in pedunculo elongato cygnicolli-arcuato elliptico-ovali siccitate plicata basi rugulosa, operculo conico subulato subrecto-rostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris dicranis annulo latiusculo, calyptra basi fimbriata.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 23, 26, 80, 87 *b*). In Nepal. orient., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 87 *d*). In mont. Nilghiri, *G. Thomson*! (No. 90 *b*). In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 90).

Hujus speciei typum dant specimina sub No. 80 memorata; reliqua imperfecta sed proxime huic referenda. *D. Goughii* gracilius, nervo latiore et theca basi rugulosa. A *D. ericoide* foliis superne minus attenuatis parcius denticulatis et perichætialibus apicibus subintegerrimis distinctum. *D. Nilghiriense* structura foliorum simile, sed minus et calyptra fimbriata.

18. D. GRACILE (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, sericeum, caule dichotomo radiculis pallidis parce vestito, foliis erecto-patentibus lanceolatis longe attenuatis basi nervo $\frac{6}{8}$ folii latitudinis superne totam occupante concavis apice subintegerrimis, cellulis parvis angustis alaribus paucis pallidis, perichætialibus e basi lata convoluto-subulatis; theca in pedunculo arcuato ovali-cylindrica æquali siccitate plicata, operculo subulato recto-rostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris dicranis, calyptra basi fimbriata.

D. sericeum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 297; non *C. Mülleri.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (No. 69, 72).

D. nitido simile, sed gracilius, foliis nervo latiore, theca angustiore in pedunculo arcuato haud cygnicolli-flexo. A *D. latinervi* foliis magis attenuatis diversum.

19. D. pyriforme, *Schultz*. (D. turfaceum, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 399.—D. pinetorum, *Griff. Not.* p. 419; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. xciv. f. iii.)

Hab. In mont. Khasia., Moflong (ad truncos pinorum), *Griffith*!

Theca in speciminibus Griffithianis plicata, quamvis ab auctore "estriatis" descripta.

20. D. GOUGHII (*Mitten*). Dioicum, dense cæspitosum, luteum, nitidum, caule dichotomo inferne fusco-radiculoso, foliis patenti-appressis lanceolato-subulatis concavis, nervo lato dimidium folii latitudinis occupante apice parce serrulato, cellulis firmis alaribus paucis pallidis, perichætialibus e basi latiore convoluto-subulatis; theca in pedunculo breviusculo cygnicolli-flexuoso ovali sub-æquali, operculo subulato oblique rostrato, peristomio rubro dentibus dicranis, calyptra basi nuda crenata.

Campylopus compactus, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 297.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gough*! *et Gardner*! In Himalayæ reg. temp. Nepal. *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 79 *b*). In mont. Khasia. reg. sub-trop. *J. D. H. et T. T.*! (No. 86).

D. denso simile sed compactius, foliis firmioribus, basi aliter conformatis, et calyptra basi nuda. A *D. flagellifero* structura foliorum et cellularum alarium diversum.

21. D. WALKERI (*Mitten*). Dioicum, gracile, erectum, caule inferne fusco-radiculoso innovationibus tenuibus appressifoliis subjulaceis infra perichætium comosum orientibus ramoso, foliis caulinis erectis lanceolatis concavis, nervo basi tertiam partem folii latitudinis occupante apice tantum parce minute serrulato, cellulis basi elongatis laxis superne in oblongas transeuntibus alaribus teneris pallidis, perichætialibus e basi lata longe convoluta longe subulatis; theca in pedunculo elongato sicco et humido erecto flexuoso horizontali subpyriformi inæquali, siccitate plicata arcuata, ore obliquo, collo strumoso lævi, peristomio rubro, dentibus dicranis.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Walker*!

Habitu *D. comosi*, sed partibus omnibus minus, foliis cellulis alaribus teneris fragilibus. Theca basi strumosa, ore inæquali, et siccitate arcuata.

22. D. flagelliferum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 35. (Campylopus Perrottetii ex parte, *Mont.*)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Foulkes*! *Schmid*; *Gough*!

23. D. reduncum, *Hornsch. et Reinw.*, *C. Muller, Synops.* i. p. 396.

Hab. In insula Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 89).

24. D. ericoides, *Griff. Not.* p. 420.

Hab. In Nepal., *Wallich*! In mont. Khasia., in sylvis Myrung, *Griffith*!

Primo adspectu *D. pyriformi* simillimum, structura autem *D. flagellifero* affinius, a quo theca basi aspera et calyptra fimbriata recedit. Folia perichætialia argute serrata.

25. D. involutum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 34.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

26. D. caudatum, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 401.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet et Gardner*!

27. D. SORDIDUM (*Wils. l. c.* p. 297). Caule erecto brevi, foliis lanceolatis subulatis patentibus nervo mediocri percurrente, apice parce serrulato, cellulis basi oblongis mox in elongatas transeuntibus, alaribus rubris totam baseos latitudinem occupantibus.

Hab. In Nepal. orient. reg. temp. inter specimina *Bryi teretiusculi.* *J. H. D.*! (No. 31).

Species obscura; specimina imperfecta facie *D. uncinati*, sed structura foliorum aliena, probabiliter hujus loci.

28. D. SUBLUTEUM. Cæspitosum, robustum, luteum, nigrescens, caule dichotomo, foliis erecto-patentibus siccitate appressis imbricatis e basi subovato-oblonga derepente subulatis apice tantum minute denticulatis, nervo basi tertiam folii latitudinis in parte subulata totam occupante, cellulis basi firmis exterioribus angustissimis interioribus latioribus alaribus teneris pallidis.

Hab. In peninsula Malayana ad Moulmein, *Rev. D. Parish*! et ab India orientali absque loco, *Davies*! In Hb. Mitten.

Habitu *D. læto D. nigrescentique* simile, foliis autem e basi elongato-ovata oblongata subito angustatis subulatis diversum.

29. D. NIGRESCENS (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, habitu *D. exasperati*, foliis patentibus e basi elliptica lanceolatis, nervo ⅓ folii latitudinis occupante apice hyalino minute serrulato, cellulis parvis quasi a nervo oblique divergentibus alaribus paucis pallidis, perichætiis aggregatis, foliis basi latioribus, theca in pedunculo brevi cygnicolli-flexo elliptica plicata, collo tuberculoso scabro, operculo subulato recto rostrato, peristomio dentibus angustis pallide rubris, annulo lato composito, calyptra basi fimbriata.

D. exasperatum, *Griff. Not.* p. 421; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. xciv. f. 1.—D. Dozyanum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 298.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 73, 78, 92, 93). In mont. Khasia, ad rupes in locis apertis Churra Pungee, *Griffith*! et in regione temp. *J. D. H. et T. T.*! (No. 77). Behar ad Mont. Paras-Nath, reg. sub-trop., *J. D. H.* (No. 82). In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 76, 76 *b*, 85).

D. exasperato paululum gracilius, polymorphum, nunc caulibus gracilibus, foliis appressis apice capituliferis, nunc caule interrupte folioso et interdum foliis per caulem homomallis.

30. D. LÆTUM (*Mitten*). Cæspitosum, caule radiculis tomentoso dichotomo elongato, foliis patentibus late lanceolatis subulatis apice marginibus dorsoque serrulatis, nervo tertiam folii latitudinis occupante, cellulis basi quadratis sensim in oblongas rotundatas oblique depressas transeuntibus, alaribus pallide fuscis non dilatatis.

D. No. 10, *Griff. Not.* p. 423.

Hab. In mont. Khasia, reg. temp., *J. D. H.*! (No. 84); Churra Pungee ad rupes humidas, et Nunklow ad pinorum truncos, *Griffith*!

" Pulchrum, dense cæspitosum, læte luteo-nitens," *Griffith, l. c.*—*D. nigrescenti* simillimum, sed structura foliorum baseos certe diversum.

31. D. THWAITESII (*Mitten*). Caule elongato prolifero ramoso, foliis comalibus patentibus innovationum appressis cuspidem formantibus lanceolatis attenuatis, marginibus dorsoque apicem versus serrulatis, nervo crasso dimidium folii latitudinis occupante summo apice hyalino, cellulis elongatis firmis conformibus, alaribus copiosis ventricosis intense rubro-fuscis.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! *et Thwaites*!

D. nigrescenti habitu simile, differt structura foliorum autem et forma a cellulis alaribus, ubi latiora sunt, sensim angustatis.

32. D. RECURVUM. Dioicum, caule elato flexuoso ramoso, foliis patenti-recurvis lanceolatis, nervo dimidium folii latitudinis occupante, apice hyalino marginibusque superne parce denticulatis, cellulis minutis conformibus alaribus paucis externis hyalinis internis rubris, perichætiis aggregatis foliis brevioribus e basi late convoluta subulatis integerrimis; theca in pedunculo brevi cygnicolli-flexo ovali, collo tuberculoso scabro, peristomio dentibus rubris dicranis.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*! In Ceylon, *Fraser*! *et Thwaites*!

Formis majoribus *D. pilifero* (Turn.) simile, caulibus bi-triuncialibus innovationibus hic illic prodeuntibus, foliis in caulium apicibus statu sicco vel humido patenti-recurvis. A *D. nigrescente* foliis longioribus, nervo crassiore et thecarum ore majore recedit. A *D. Dozyano* et *D. atrovirente* cellulis folii a basi infima conformibus, haud fere ad medium e cellulis tenerioribus conformatum, diversum.

33. D. ERICETORUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, dense cæspitosum, plus minus robustum, rigidum, erectum, parce dichotome ramosum, viride, fusco-nigrescens, subopacum nitidumve, ramis sterilibus cuspidatis, fertilibus rosulatis, foliis caulinis late lanceolatis attenuatis, nervo basi $\frac{1}{3}$ folii latitudinis occupante dorso lamelloso apice in pilum hyalinum strictum serratum producto marginibus superne incurvis subintegerrimis, cellulis alaribus paucis parvis rubris fuscisve inde cellulis elongatis pallidis tenerrimis in superioribus minutis coloratis abrupte quasi linea a nervo ad marginem oblique adscendente transeuntibus, perichætiis aggregatis foliis basi ovali-elliptica convolutis teneris, nervo angusto longe excurrente, apice hyalinis denticulatis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo cygnicolli-flexuoso ad capsulæ collum scabro ovali æquali basi scabra siccitate plicata, operculo conico acuminato recto, peristomio dentibus angustis rubris dicranis, annulo composito, calyptra basi fimbriata.

Campylopus longipilus, *Brid. et auctorum*. (C. Dicranum clavatum, *R. Br.*, *Wils. l. c.* p. 298.—Dicranum Dozyanum, *C. Müller*, Syn. i. p. 385.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.* (No. 81). In mont. Nilghiri, *McIvor*! *et Gardner*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 75). In Assam, *Griffith*! et in Java, *Junghuhn*!

Etiam per Europam meridionalem in Lusitania! Hispania! Italia, necnon in Madeira insula! in ericetis inter *Polytricha*. In Gallia in sylva prope Fontainebleau! et prope Angers! unde habuit ipse Bridel.

Species hucusque auctoribus a Bridelio in errorem ductis cum *D. flexuoso* γ *pilifero* Turneri commutata, foliorum autem substantia supra descripta diversa. *D. piliferum* Turneri foliis longius subulatis basi cellulis alaribus fuscis firmis, deinde cellulis sensim abbreviatis firmis areolatis et colore nigriore intensiore subnitente differt. *D. clavatum* R. Br.

species australis, a *D. ericetorum* satis est diversum et potius *D. pilifero* comparandum.

34. D. tricolor, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 36.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*
E descriptione a *D. ericetorum* vix diversum videtur.

35. D. erythrognaphalon, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 37.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

36. D. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 37.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

37. D. nodiflorum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1837, p. 38.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

38. D. uncinatum (Thysanomitrion), *Harvey*. (D. circinatum, *Wils. Bryol. Brit.*—Dicranodontium asperulum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 296.)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal. *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 11 *b*, 18, 19, 31 *b*). In mont. Khasia, reg. trop. et temp., *J. D. H. et T. T.* (No. 64, 72 *b*, 77 *b*); et in rupibus humidis Sururееm, *Griffith*! Etiam in montibus Helvetiæ, Scandinaviæ, et Britanniæ.

39. D. DICTICYON (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, caule dichotomo curvato, foliis falcatis secundis e basi sub-ovata subulatis, nervo crassiusculo subulam totam occupante superne, dorso subscabro, marginibus apicem versus minutissime serrulatis, cellulis folii in parte ovata distincte dimorphis, interioribus oblongis parallelogrammaticis pellucidis, marginalibus multo angustioribus limbum viridem formantibus, alaribus ventricosis laxissimis hyalinis, perichætialibus basi late convolutis, theca in pedunculo brevi sicco recto humido flexuoso ovali æquali, peristomio dentibus rubris dicranis.
D. uncinatum, *Wils. in Sched. l. c.* p. 296.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 27, 27 *b*, 51, 51 *b*).
D. uncinato simile, sed robustius, foliis magis falcatis basi conspicue latioribus et cellulis distincte dimorphis, species generum *Calymperis* et *Syrrhopodontis* simulans.

40. D. didymodon, *Griff. Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist.* ii. p. 499. (Didymodon dicranoides, *ejusd. Not.* p. 435; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxxii. f. ii.—D. relaxum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.)
Hab. In mont. Khasia, reg. temp. et subtrop. *J. D. H. et T. T.*! (No. 65). In sylvis Myrung et ad truncos in pinetis Moflong, *Griffith*!
D. uncinato affine, sed structura foliorum cellularum ad folii basin, ubi cellulæ majores vix conspicuæ sunt, et peristomio pallido differt. Fructiferum non vidi.

41. D. CÆSPITOSUM, dioicum, cæspitosum, caule brevi dichotomo, foliis patentibus, apicalibus falcatis secundis, e basi latiuscula sensim angustatis, nervo crassiusculo partem superiorem totam occupante, vix scaberulis, basi cellulis majoribus sensim in angustiores transeuntibus alaribus magnis hyalinis, perichætialibus basi latis convolutis; theca in pedunculo breviusculo flexuoso ovali æquali, peristomio?...

Dicranodontium asperulum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 296.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 11

D. uncinato minus, foliis a basi infima haud ovata sensim subulato-lanceolatis, cellulis interioribus altius in folium protractis.

42. D. ASPERULUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? cæspitosum, caule decumbente dichotomo, foliis falcato-secundis e basi subovata subulatis, nervo latiusculo totam subulam fere occupante, marginibus dorsoque pulchre arcteque serrulatis, cellulis laxis pellucidis alaribus magnis hyalinis copiosis, perichætialibus basi latissimis vaginantibus cæterumque conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato luteo tortili erecta ovali-cylindrica ætate plicata, operculo subulato rostrato recto, peristomii dentibus rubris dicranis.

Dicranodontium asperulum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 296.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1
29).

Habitu facieque *Leptotrichi heteromalli*, foliis pulchre serrulatis, cellulis basi laxis et alaribus magnis pallidis ab affinibus facile cernibile.

43. D. ATTENUATUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, caule furcato, foliis falcatis secundis e basi lanceolata longe tenuiter attenuatis concavis, nervo latissimo rigido totam fere partem superiorem et basi folii latitudinis occupante, integerrimis lævibus, cellulis basi in folii medio conspicuis marginalibus angustioribus alaribus teneris hyalinis, perichætialibus e basi lata convoluta subulatis; theca in pedunculo humido spiraliter flexuoso sicco recto ovali æquali, operculo subulato recto-rostrato, peristomii dentibus rubris dicranis, calyptra basi integra.

Dicranodontium attenuatum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 297.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 78 b

A *D. asperulo* quocum crescit et habitu convenit, nervo crasso lato recedit, formis minoribus *D. longifolii* non dissimile, sed pedunculus flexuosus.

7. DIDYMODON, *Hook.*

Didymodon ex parte quoad D. flexifolium, Cynodontium ex parte, Weissia ex parte quoad W. serrulatam, Dichodontium, Rhabdoweissia et Amphidium (*Schimper*, *Corol.*), Angstrœmia et Trichostomum ex parte (*C. Müller*, *Synops.*), Ceratodon (*Brid.*).

Species quas sub hoc nomine enumero inter se adeo affines sunt ut in genera plura characteribus fere nullis discreta non separavi. Nam inter Didymodontes europæos (*e. g.* D. flexifolium *Smith*, Weissiam serrulatam *Funk*, Cynodontium polycarpum et C. gracilescentem *Schimp.*, necnon Rhabdoweissias et species illas quas a Müllero inter Zygodontes a Schimpero pro genere Amphidio militant, tamen a Rhabdoweissiis nullo charactere nisi peristomii defectu diversas), differentias specificas tantum invenio. Ceratodon etiam a speciebus thecis striatis tantillum recedit; peristomii structura a Dicrano non diversa.

1. D. squarrosus, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 150.
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal. *Gardner*! *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 102, 116). In mont. Khasia, reg. temp. et subtrop., *J. H. D. et T. T.*! (No. 123). In pinetis, Moflong, *Griffith*!
Huic proxime accedit *D. Neesii*, foliis paulo supra basin latioribus inde lanceolatis sensim acutis nervo carinatis, margine inferne recurvo apicem versus serrulato, perichætialibus interioribus elongatis convolutis sensim longe angustatis erectis, cæteroquin *D. squarroso* valde affine. *Hab.* In Java insula, *Nees ab Esenbeck in Herb. Hooker.*, sub nom. *D. squarrosi*. Foliis superne angustioribus et perichætialibus multo longioribus angustioribusque a *D. squarroso* diversus videtur.

2. D. gracilescens. (Dicranum, *Web. et Mohr.*—D. polycarpum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 295.)
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 106).

3. D. laxifolius. (Grimmia, *Hook. fil. in Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 194, B.—G. flaccida, *Royle.*—Weissia serrulata, *Wils. l. c.* p. 291.)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 103, 104, 105, 107). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! *Royle*!
D. serrulato (Weissia *Funk*) simillimus, foliis autem laxioribus latioribus et theca firmiore diversus esse videtur.

4. D. DENTATUS (*Mitten*). Caule erecto innovante, foliis patenti-recurvis elliptico-lanceolatis margine inferne recurvis superne dentatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, cellulis basi oblongis pellucidis superne rotundatis obscuris dense papillosis.
Trichostomum dentatum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 299.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, ad corticem arborum vetustarum, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 114, 267).
D. flexifolio maxime affinis, sed statura majore et foliis rigidioribus acutioribus discrepans.

5. D. CRENULATUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule dichotomo, foliis laxis patentibus flaccidis ligulatis obtusis acutisve planiusculis e medio ad apicem crenulato-serratis, nervo sub summo apice evanido, cellulis inferne elongatis hyalinis superne subquadratis ob utriculum primordialem subobscuris, perichætialibus conformibus; theca in pedunculo

brevi gracili ovali ætate plicata, peristomii dentibus angustis rubris siccitate erectis apicibus incurvis.

Rhabdoweissia denticulata, *Wils. l. c.* p. 293.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 270).

D. denticulato (*Rhabdoweissia*, Bryol. Euror.) flaccidior, foliis duplo latioribus et cellulis majoribus distinctus.

6. D. stenocarpus. (Ceratodon, *B. & S.*)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet et Schmid* ! in Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 191).

A *D. purpureo* vix, nisi colore luteo, diversus.

8. Holomitrium, *Brid.*, *Hornsch.*

Sprucea dein Symblepharis, *Wils.*; Weissia ex parte, *auct.*, et Syrrhopodon ex parte, *C. Müller, Synops.*

1. H. Griffithianum (*Mitten*). Dioicum? cæspitosum, caule furcatim ramoso, foliis e basi erecta suboblonga patenti-incurvis lanceolatis apice acutatis, nervo crasso sub apice evanido, marginibus medio subincrassatis integerrimis, cellulis basi angustis elongatis superne minutis rotundatis ubique distinctis lævibus alaribus majoribus fuscis, perichætialibus interioribus corrugatis lanceolatis attenuatis convolutis, theca in pedunculo luteo ovali-cylindrica, operculo subulato, peristomio *H. perichætialis.*

Didymodon perichætialis, *Griff. Not.* p. 434; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* pl. lxxx. f. 1.—Symblepharis densifolia, *Wils. l. c.* p. 292.

Hab. In mont. Khasia, reg. temp, ad rupes arboresque Myrung et Nunklow, *Griffith* ! Kollong, *J. D. H. et T. T.* ! Assam, *Simons* !

Formis gracilioribus *H. perichætialis* Brid. simile, sed caule magis elongato, seta breviore, foliis perichætialibus dimidio longioribus, foliis caulinis brevioribus apice obtusiusculis subcucullatis margine medio ut in speciebus affinibus obscure incrassatis, cellulis magis approximatis, unde folia obscuriora.

2. H. indicum (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule erecto sæpe furcato, foliis patentibus incurvis e basi latiuscula sensim angustatis longiusculis, marginibus superne incurvis integerrimis, nervo percurrente, cellulis basi angustis elongatis superne rotundatis minutis distinctis alaribus copiosis fuscis ventricosis, perichætialibus intimis longioribus basi vaginantibus, theca in pedunculo longiusculo rubro erecta cylindrica, operculo brevi conico-rostrato, peristomii dentibus æquidistantibus lanceolatis rubris, flore masculo axillari lateralique gemmiformi.

Weissia indica ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 292, et Leptotrichum tortuosum *ejusdem*, p. 321.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 28 *b.* ex parte, 42).

H. crispulo (*Weissia* Hedw.), facie habituque simile, sed partibus omnibus major, pedunculo longiore rubro, theca duplo longiore cylindrica, operculo brevi, et foliis minus crispatis.

3. H. crispulum (Weissia, *Hedw.*).

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 28 *b.* ex parte).

4. H. ALPINUM *Mitten*). Monoicum, caule furcato elongato, foliis patentibus subfalcatis e basi ovata subulatis firmis marginibus superne incurvis integerrimis, nervo crassiusculo percurrente, cellulis basi elongatis superne rotundatis vix distinctis alaribus magnis numerosis fuscis parum ventricosis, perichætialibus interioribus e basi lata ovalibus vaginantibus longe subulatis, theca in pedunculo rubro cylindrica, operculo subulato, peristomio?....

Weissia indica ex parte, *Wils. l.* c. p. 291.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 118).

H. indico simile, sed foliis e basi latiore subulatis firmioribus et operculo subulato diversum. Ab *H. crispulo* foliis firmioribus, theca cylindrica et statura duplo majore satis recedere videtur.

§ II. LEUCOBRYACEÆ, *C. Müller.*

1. LEUCOPHANES, *Brid.*

1. L. glaucus. (Syrrhopodon, *Schw.* t. 181.—L. cuspidatus, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 83.)

Hab. In Nepal.? *Wallich*!

2. L. octoblepharoides, *Brid.* i. p. 763.

Hab. In Nepal. *Wallich*!

2. OCTOBLEPHARUM, *Hedw.*

1. O. albidum, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. trop., Nepal., *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1280). In Concan, *Stocks*! et in Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 1281).

3. LEUCOBRYUM, *Hampe.*

1. L. javense. (Sphagnum *Brid.* i. p. 19.—L. falcatum, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 79; *Dozy et Molk., Bryol. Javan.* t. xiv.)

Hab. In Himalayæ centralis reg. temp., Nepal. *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1270, 1271). In mont. Khasia, reg. temp., *J. D. H. et T. T.*! (No. 1276). In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 1278).

Etiam in Java! Borneo! et Hong Kong!.

2. L. sanctum, *Hampe, Dozy et Molk., Bryol. Jav.* t. xii.

Hab. In Nepal. *Wallich.* (Etiam in insulis Java et Aneiteum.)

3. L. WIGHTII (*Mitten*). Dense cæspitosum, caule subsimplici, foliis laxe subspiraliter apice cuspidato imbricatis elliptico-lanceolatis superne convolutis acutis dorso dentatis transverse rugosis, cellulis marginalibus circiter triseriatis (in folii pagina).

Hab. In peninsula Madras, *Wight*!

L. adunco simile, sed statura majore foliis superne angustioribus in caulium apicibus cuspidato-imbricatis, cellulis marginem versus nec minoribus nec abbreviatis.—*Dicranum glaucum*, Griff. Not. p. 415, cujus specimina non vidi, species plures probabiliter complectit.

4. L. aduncum, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* t. xi. (L. brachyphyllum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 293.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Nepal. *J. D. Hooker*! In Penang, *Wallich*!

5. L. Nilghiriense, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 556. (L. vulgare, *Wils. l. c.* p. 293.)

Hab. In mont. Khasia, reg. temp., *J. D. H. et T. T.*! (No. 1277). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (fragmentum).

Specimina sterilia forsan huic pertinentia.

6. L. BOWRINGII (*Mitten*). Cæspitosum, caule fasciculato ramoso, foliis patentibus e basi elliptica longe subulatis convolutis acutis, cellulis marginalibus 6–9-seriatis angustis elongatis apice denticulo uno alterove instructis dorso lævibus, perichætialibus basi longiore convolutis; theca in pedunculo elongato gracili ovali siccitate plicata basi strumosa ore obliquo.

L. angustifolium, *Wils. l. c.* p. 293.

Hab. In mont. Khasia, reg. temp., *J. H. D. et T. T.*! (No. 1272, 1275). In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 1279). Etiam in Hong Kong, *Bowring*!

Habitu *L. gigantei*, sed statura *L. sancto* similius. A speciebus omnibus indicis foliis angustis statim dignoscitur.

4. SCHISTOMITRIUM, *Dozy et Molk.*

1. S. GARDNERIANUM (*Mitten*). Conferte cæspitosum, caule erecto subsimplici, foliis dense imbricatis erecto-patentibus lanceolatis apice obtusiusculis apiculatis marginibus inflexis concavis e basi ad medium tenuiter hyalino marginatis, cellulis cæteris elongatis parallelogrammaticis conformibus, perichætialibus paululo latioribus, theca in pedunculo brevissimo immersa hemisphærica cyathiformi, operculo e basi conica longe subulato rostrato, peristomio nullo, calyptra longissime anguste subulata basi lacera laciniis breviter fimbriatis.

Leucophanes Gardnerianum, *C. Müller, Synops.*

Hab. In Nepal.? *Wallich*! In peninsula Malayana ad Moulmein, *Parish*! ad Madras, *Wight*! In mont. Khasia, reg. subtrop., *J. D. H. et T. T.*! No. 1274, specimen sterile, ut videtur, huc referendum.

Etiam in Hong Kong, *Bowring*! In Brasilia, *Gardner*! In Mexico ad Oaxaca in sylvis, alt. 3000 ped. cum *Octoblepharo albido* consociata, *Galeotti*!

Pulvinate cæspitosum. *Caules* vix unciales, in statu sterili vix a *Leucobryo glauco* primo visu distinguendæ. *Theca* parva inconspicua. *Calyptra* longissima thecam pedunculumque superans sed non ultra basin operculi protracta et cum illo decidens.

§ III. TRICHOSTOMACEÆ.

Pottiaceæ *C. Müller*, Phascaceæ, Ephemeræ ex parte, Weissiaceæ ex parte, Anœctangiaceæ, Pottiaceæ ex parte, et Encalyptaceæ *Schimp. Coroll.*
Peristomium dentibus sæpe profunde fissis, cruribus elongatis angustis spiraliter tortis, in genere *Encalypta* duplex. Folia cellulis superioribus rotundatis quadratisve, inferioribus elongatis sæpe pellucidis.

1. WEISSIA, *Hedw.*

1. W. controversa, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalaya maxime occidentali ad Kashmir, *T. Thomson*! In Ceylon insula, *Gardner*! (No. 271, 272, 273).

2. W. EDENTULA (*Mitten*). *W. controversæ* habitu, magnitudine florescentiaque simillima; theca in pedunculo gracili luteo ovali leptodermi macrostoma, operculo conico subulato-rostrato, peristomio nullo.

Hab. Ad Madraspatanam in muris, *Wight*!

A *W. controversa* theca tenuiore, vestigio nullo peristomii, sicca evacuaque suburceolata diversum videtur. *W. linearifolia*, Hornsch., species Javanica et Sinensis a *W. controversa* vix recedens, non inter *Seligerias*, ubi a cl. C. Müller enumerata, locanda est.

3. W. recurvirostris. (Bryum, *Dicks.*—Trichostomum rubellum, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 581.)

Hab. In Tibet occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 120, 144, 152, 182).

2. TORTULA, *Hedw.*, ex parte.

Barbula et Trichostomum ex parte *auctorum*. Plantæ lutescentes. Folia crispa.

1. T. squarrosa, *Brid.*, *de Not.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 158).

2. T. Drummondii. (Didymodon fragilis, *Hook. et Wils. in Drumm. Musc. Amer.* No. 127; Barbula, *Bryol. Europ.* Supp. t. iv.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim inter cæspites *Oreadis Martianæ*, *J. D. Hooker*!

Nomen specificum fragile jam a beato Taylor alii speciei *Barbulæ* impositum.

3. T. DURIUSCULA. Dioica, cæspitosa, lutea, senior fuscescens, caule dichotomo elongato, foliis patentibus siccitate crispatis e basi brevi latiore sensim lineari-lanceolatis apice acutatis, nervo crasso luteo excurrente, carinatis marginibus integerrimis papillis erosulis, cellulis basi elongatis, parallelogrammaticis pellucidis sensim in parvas rotundatas obscuras papillosas transeuntibus, perichætialibus basi lata ovata convoluta, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro cylindracea erecta cur-

vatave, operculo subulato theca dimidio breviore, peristomii dentibus brevissimis *Didymodontis*, annulo simplici latiusculo.

Didymodon duriusculus, *Wils. l. c.* p. 299.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*.

Habitu facieque *T. tortuosæ* similis, sed paululum minor, pagina foliorum sæpe destructa, unde primo visu folia angustissima setacea apparent. *T. Bombayensi* etiam simillima, foliis autem cellulis minoribus firmioribus.

4. T. Bombayensis. (Trichostomum, *C. Müller, Syn.* ii. p. 628.)

Hab. Bombay, *Kegel*!

5. T. ANGUSTATA. Dioica, cæspitosa, lutea, caule elongato elato flexuoso dichotomo, foliis e basi erecta quadrata superne dilatata caulem amplexante squarroso-recurvis subulatis tenuiter angustatis longiusculis, nervo crasso luteo excurrente carinatis marginibus integerrimis, cellulis basi elongatis parallelogrammaticis pellucidis sensim in parvas obscuras fere læves transeuntibus.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 134).

T. duriusculæ similis, sed foliis siccitate minus incurvo-crispatis angustioribus et basi amplexante statim dignoscitur.

6. T. anomala. (Barbula, *Bryol. Europ.*)

Hab. In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*! et in reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 183). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Forsan a *Trichostomo corniculato*, Schw. t. 118, non diversa.

7. T. longifolia. (Barbula, *Griff. Not.* p. 410; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxix. f. 11.)

Hab. In mont. Khasia, ad Moflong et Bogapanee, *McClelland*.

Ex icone *T. cylindricæ* affinis.

8. T. cylindrica. (Weissia, *Bruch in Bryol. Germ.*—Trichostomum, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 586.—Didymodon longifolius, *Griff. Not.* p. 433; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxx. f. iv.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal. *Wallich*! *et J. D. Hooker* (No. 136 *c*). Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 115, 149). In Ceylon, *Gardner*! in mont. Khasia., "Ripæ Surureem," *Griffith*!

9. T. orthodonta, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 57.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*! *Gough*! In Ceylon ins., *Walker*!

10. T. STENOPHYLLA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, flavescens, caule innovationibus ramoso gracili humili, foliis e basi erecta patentibus incurvis siccitate cirrhatis lineari-lanceolatis tenuiter angustatis fragillimis, nervo luteo percurrente carinatis marginibus ob papillas prominulas crenulatis, cellulis basi elongatis pellucidis parallelogrammaticis superne rotundatis minute papillosis, perichætialibus caulinis similibus,

theca in pedunculo pallido luteo cylindrica erecta leptodermi ætate valde plicata, operculo conico subulato thecam dimidiam æquante, peristomii dentibus brevibus aurantiacis structura iis *T. cylindricæ* similibus, annulo nullo.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim in arborum cortice, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 159). In mont. Nilghiri, *Foulkes*!

T. orthodontæ affinis, sed minor, foliis magis crispatis fragilibus, cellulis minus opacis et theca leptodermi. A *T. cylindrica* foliis angustioribus basi erectis cauli appressis pallidis et statura minore differt.

11. T. KHASIANA (*Mitten*). Caule erecto, foliis patentibus siccitate tortis e basi suborbiculari erecta subito subulato-longe lineari-lanceolatis acutis nervo crassiusculo excurrente carinatis cellulis basi pellucidis luteis parallelogrammaticis superioribus minoribus subobscuris papillosis.

Hab. In mont. Khasia, reg. subtrop., inter *Plagiochasma cordatum*, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*!

T. orthodontæ similis, tamen foliis tortis non incurvis nec crispatis et basi latiore suborbiculari diversa. Color in foliis superioribus luteus, in senioribus nigrescens.

12. T. AMPLEXIFOLIA. Dioica, cæspitosa, caule humili simpliciusculo, foliis e basi erecta appressa superne dilatata caulem amplexante sensim lanceolatis patentibus paululum recurvis, apice obtusiusculo nervo flavo excurrente mucronatis carinatis marginibus integerrimis nullibi recurvis, cellulis basi pellucidis oblongis parallelogrammaticis sensim in minutas quadrato-rotundatas obscuras vix distinctas transeuntibus, perichætialibus late lanceolatis erectioribus inferne laxioribus amplexantibus superne acutioribus, theca in pedunculo aurantiaco erecta ovali-cylindrica, peristomio longiusculo rubro torto.

Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kumaon., *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

T. unguiculatæ primo adspectu omnino similis, foliis autem e basi caulem amplexante et marginibus non recurvis statim dignoscitur. Cellulæ foliorum iis *T. ungulatæ* paululum minores et obscuriores sunt.

13. T. flavescens, *Hook. et Grev.*

Hab. In Nepal. *Wallich*!

T. unguiculatæ maxime similis, sed folia basi latiora. A *Barbula fallaci* longe aliena et in temporibus nostris ad eam non comparanda.

14. T. GREGARIA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, humilis, caule subsimplici sordide viridi lutescente inferne fuscescente, foliis erecto-patentibus siccitate tortis spiraliterque cauli incurvatis late ovato-lanceolatis obtusis apice subcucullatis nervo crasso luteo apice dorso paulisper scabro carinatis et in apiculum brevem excurrente marginibus integerrimis inferne recurvis, cellulis baseos in folio medio ad nervum paucis elongatis luteis pellucidis reliquis parvis quadrato-rotundis subobscuris

utrinque papillosis, perichætialibus erectis basi oblongis convolutis apice acuminatis, theca in pedunculo intense rubro cylindrica erecta, operculo subæquilongo, peristomio operculi longitudinis rubro.

T. apiculata, *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.—Trichostomum brachyphyllum, *ejusd. l. c.* p. 321.

Hab. In Nepaliæ orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 166). In Tibetiæ reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 126).

T. unguiculatæ, formæque ejus *T. apiculatæ*, habitu facieque persimillima, sed structura foliorum supra memorata certe diversa. A *T. flavescente* foliis latioribus, marginibus non reflexis, cellulis obscurioribus et perichætialibus latioribus satis diversa videtur.

15. T. indica, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 135.

Hab. In Nepal. *Wallich*! Ad Madraspatanam, *Wight*! In Ceylon, "Ripæ prope Jumalpore Bengaliæ inferioris," *Griffith* (No. 162).

Hujus speciei ex herb. Willdenow specimen sub nomine *Trichostomi orientalis* accepit cl. Hooker!

16. T. angustifolia, *Hook. et Grev., Brewster's Edinb. Journ.* i. p. 299, t. 12.

Hab. In Nepal. *Wallich*!

Species ut videtur a *T. indica* foliis angustioribus et theca firmiore diversa. Nervum folii dorso eodem modo aspero ut in *T. indica.*

17. T. CYLINDROTHECA. Dioica, cæspitosa, luteo-viridis, caule dichotomo breviusculo, foliis e basi brevi erecta late lanceolatis acuminatis, nervo concolori in mucronem excurrente, marginibus integerrimis, cellulis a basi in partem erectam laxis pellucidis parallelogrammaticis sensim in minutas obscuras virides transeuntibus, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo breviusculo cylindrica longiuscula erecta arcuatave, collo sensim attenuato.

Trichostomum Bombayense, *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. H.*! (No. 164 *b*).

Habitus *T. Northianæ*, sed minor.

3. ANŒCTANGIUM, *Hedw.*

1. A. ROYLEI (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, læte virens, foliis patentibus lineari-lanceolatis sensim acutis basi vix dilatatis nervo crassiusculo dorso lævi excurrente carinatis, cellulis superioribus parvis rotundatis inferioribus basin versus in folio medio ad nervum elongatis oblongis omnibus distinctis lævibus pellucidis, perichætialibus parvis orbiculari-ovatis acuminatis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo obovata, operculo subulato theca breviore.

Hab. In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*!

Caulis vix uncialis fastigiatim ramosus; foliis statu sicco compacte incurvis interdum uno latere dejectis læte viridibus, inferioribus pallide fuscis. *A. Hornschuchiano* ob folia densiora paululum crassiora, et primo adspectu *Hymenostylio xanthocarpo* simillimum.

2. A. CLARUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, læte virens, subluteum, inferne fuscescens, caule dichotomo, foliis erecto-patentibus lanceolatis acutis nervo concolori carinatis integerrimis, cellulis minutis rotundatis omnibus distinctis lævibus, perichætialibus imbricatis ovatis acuminatis, theca in pedunculo gracili ovali erecta, operculo planiusculo rostro tenui capsulam dimidiam longitudine æquante.

A. compactum, var. *Wils. l. c.* p. 326.

Hab. Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 202, 203).

Facies primo visu omnino *A. compacti*, foliis tamen pagina ubique pellucida molliore facile cernibile.

3. A. THOMSONI (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, viride, lutescens, caule dichotomo, foliis siccitate crispatis humidis patentibus e basi angustiore vel interdum latiore ovata lanceolatis acutis nervo concolori carinatis integerrimis, cellulis basi oblongo-ovalibus sensim in minutas rotundatas superne obscuras papillosas transeuntibus, perichætialibus elliptico-oblongis acuminatis imbricatis, theca in pedunculo mediocri ovali erecta, ore amplo.

A. crispulum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 325. Tortula allied to T. paludosa *ejusd. l. c.* p. 322.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 197, 200, 201, 205); *Royle*! *T. Thomson* (No. 153, 156, 199). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Ab *A. compacto* statura paululum robustiore foliis longioribus tortuosis et structura recedit.

4. A. STRACHEYANUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, luteum, fuscescens, caule gracili dichotomo, foliis patentibus incurvis lanceolatis acutis nervo concolori dorso papillis eroso-carinatis integerrimis, cellulis minutis vix papillosis subobscuris, perichætialibus imbricatis ovatis acuminatis, theca in pedunculo gracili ovali, operculo subulato æquilongo.—A. tortifolium, *Wils. l. c.* p. 326.

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 207). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

A. compacto minus, foliis dimidio angustioribus siccitate subspiraliter tortis, cellulis superioribus minus obscuris et nervo dorso asperulo.

5. A. CRASSINERVIUM (*Mitten*). Cæspitosum, humile, viride, caule dichotomo, foliis patentibus apice patulo-recurvis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis nervo crassiusculo carinatis integerrimis, cellulis basi majoribus parallelogrammaticis superioribus minutis subobscuris, perichætialibus imbricatis ovatis.

A. pusillum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 325.

Hab. In Tibet occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 127).

A reliquis speciebus indicis foliis obtusis nervo crasso carinatis facile cernendum. A *Zygodonte* (*Anœctangio*) *pusillo* C. Mülleri longe diversum.

6. A. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 60.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

E. descriptione potius ad *Didymodontes* pertinere videtur.

4. HYMENOSTYLIUM, *Brid.*

Gymnostomum ex parte, *Hedw. et auct.*; Gymnostomum et Eucladium, *Br. & Sch. Bryol. Europ.*; Pottia ex parte, *C. Müller, Synops.*

1. H. xanthocarpum, *Brid.* (Gymnostomum, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 153.)

Hab. In Nepal. *Gardner* !

2. H. AURANTIACUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, caule dichotomo, foliis patentibus lanceolatis acutis nervo dorso papilloso excurrente carinatis integerrimis, cellulis baseos oblongis sensim in minutas rotundatas transeuntibus, perichætialibus longioribus, theca in pedunculo luteo aurantiaca globoso-ovata, operculo subulato theca longiore.

Gymnostomum xanthocarpum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 291.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 190). In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom.* In Tibet occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 126 *b*, 127 *b*, 132, 188.)

Habitus *H. xanthocarpi*, sed paululum gracilius, foliis dimidio angustioribus, cellulis basi oblongis vix parallelogrammaticis, nervo dorso minute papilloso scabro et operculo longiore diversum videtur. Ab *H. curvirostro* foliis magis linearibus apice subacutatis recedit.

3. H. COMMUTATUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, habitu *H. curvirostri*, foliis e basi suboblonga lanceolatis angustatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, cellulis fere omnibus elongatis pellucidis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca *H. curvirostri*.

Hab. In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle* ! In Tibet occid. reg. temp. in valle fluvii Indus, *T. Thomson* ! (No. 128, 130). Etiam in Helvetia, *Schleicher* ! et in Britannia.

Species quamvis forma cellularum in folii parte superiore elongata non rotundata satis facile ab *H. curvirostro* cernenda, et verisimiliter ad speciem inter illas ab Hornschuchio descriptas propius referenda, tamen foliorum structura non descripta, distinctionem veram frustra quæsivi.

4. H. curvirostrum. (Gymnostomum, *Hedw., Br. & Sch., Bryol. Europ.* t. vii !—G. atroviride, *Griff. Not.* p. 393; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. xcv. f. 1.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temperata, *Wallich* ! *et Royle* ! Kumaon. *Strachey et Winterbottom* ! In Tibet occid. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 129, 131, 133). In mont. Khasian. ad rupes madidas ad Moosmai, *Griffith* !

5. H. calcareum. (Gymnostomum, *Hsch.*).
Hab. In Tibet occid. reg. temp. ad Rondu inter cæspites *Tortulæ anomalæ*, *T. Thomson*!

6. H. vernicosum. (Gymnostomum, *Hook.*)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

? 7. H. inconspicuum, *Griff. Not.* p. 394.
Hab. In mont. Khasian. in rupibus madidis cum *Dicranis* quibusdam, *Griffith.*
Species forsan hujus generis mihi non visa.

5. Barbula, *Hedw.*, ex parte.

Tortula, Trichostomum, Didymodon et Gymnostomum ex parte, *auctorum.*
Folia rubiginosa vel fusca.

1. B. rufescens. (Gymnostomum, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 17.—G. recurvum, *Griff. Not.* p. 397; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. xcii. f. 2.—Grimmia? remota, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 176, 178). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp. *J. D. H. et T. T.*! (No. 163, 264, 265); et ad Boga Panee, *Griffith*!
Icon in 'Icon. Plant. Rar.' Hookeri ad naturam quoad sectionem transversalem et areolationem vix quadrat. Species omnino ad hunc locum pertinens et *B. gracili* affinibusque simillima.

2. B. vinealis, *Brid.* (Tortula vinealis var.? *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich.* Kumaon reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 173).

3. B. obscura (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule elongato innovando ramoso, foliis e basi subquadrata superne paululum dilatata erecta cauli appressa patentibus lanceolatis strictis nervo crassiusculo excurrente carinatis marginibus e basi ad medium reflexis, cellulis basi pellucidis elongatis parallelogrammaticis superne sensim in minutas obscuras papillosas transeuntibus, perichætialibus e basi late ovali vaginante subulato-lanceolatis longiusculis, theca in pedunculo rubro cylindrica.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*!
B. fallax et *B. vinealis* colore statura habituque valde affines, sed structura folii baseos certe alienæ.

4. B. constricta (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule elongato geniculato innovando ramoso, foliis laxis patentibus e basi ad insertionem constricta subovata concava sensim lanceolato-angustatis nervo crassiusculo fusco excurrente carinatis margine a basi ad medium recurvo, cellulis inferne rotundato-quadratis pellucidis superne in minores subobscuras transeuntibus, perichætialibus erecto-patentibus e basi

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RED LION COURT,

Intense rubiginosa, caule erecto ramoso,
e basi oblongo-ovali lanceolatis apicibus
nervo fusco dorso minute scabro per-
totis fere reflexis apice excepto integer-
oblongo-rotundatis superne minutis fere

alp., Sikkim, ad Donkia Pass, alt. 18,000

et colore similis, foliis autem apiculo
cellulis ad folii basin minoribus certe

Dioica, cæspitosa, caule elongato
lanceolatis incurvis strictisve concavis,
subcucullato, in superioribus acutis,
dorso scabro sub summo apice evanido
apice nonnunquam suberosis, cellulis
basi elongatis parallelogrammaticis om-
viridibus, perichætialibus conformibus,
flavo ovali-cylindrica, operculo subulato
longato rubro torto.
Royle! In Tibet. occid. reg. temp.,

robustioribus *B. fallacis* similis.

stomum, *Bridel.*—Ceratodon purpureus
p. 299.)
T. Thomson! (No. 101, 155).

Musci. Archip. Ind. fasc. ii. t. xvii.
c. p. 321.—B. arcuata, *Griff. Not.*
lxxix. f. 1.)
Wallich! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*!
mont. Khasian. ad Boga Panee,

cæspitosa, caule innovationibus
e basi hastata lanceolatis iis
obtusiusculis acutatis nervo ex-
ad medium reflexo, cellulis parvis
perichætialibus erectis e basi latiore
in pedunculo gracili ovali.
422.
reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 189).
foliis brevioribus et in ramis
Color subluteus. A *T. flavescente*
angustatis haud obtusatis

lata subovata amplexante sensim attenuatis, theca in pedunculo rubro cylindrica subovata, peristomio rubro.

Tortula vinealis, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim et Nepal, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 170).

Species formis gracilioribus *B. fallacis* et *B. vinealis* oculo nudo omnibus partibus conveniens, sed foliis basi infima constrictis, cellulis ob latitudinem parietum distinctioribus.

5. B. HASTATA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule innovationibus gracilibus brevifoliosis flagelliformibus ramosis, foliis patentibus patulisque inferioribus ramisque hastatis superioribus ovatis acuminatis ovato-lanceolatisque nervo crassiusculo fusco excurrente carinatis margine fere ad apicem reflexo, cellulis parvis rotundatis subobscuris conformibus, perichætialibus erectis oblongo-ovatis convolutaceis brevi-apiculatis, theca in pedunculo pro planta crassiusculo intense fusco ovali erecta, peristomio dentibus rubris ad basin liberis tortis.

Tortula comosa? *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 185).

Habitu coloreque formis gracilioribus *B. fallacis* similis, foliis autem perichætialibus brevi-apiculatis erectis diversa.

6. B. RECURVIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Cæspitosa, rubiginosa, caule elongato sæpe elato ramoso, foliis patulis recurvis e basi ovata sensim lanceolatis apice sæpe hyalinis nervo fusco percurrente carinatis dorso minute tuberculoso marginibus basi ad medium reflexis integerrimis, cellulis basi oblongis parvis superne minutis rotundatis distinctis fere lævibus.

Tortula fallax *et* Schistidium apocarpum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 322, 323.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., ad summitatem montis Hera La, alt. 18,700 ped., *Strachey*! et inter specimina *Cetrariæ nivalis*, alt. 10,000–12,000 ped., reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 143). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 168). Etiam in alpinis montium Pyrenæorum, *Spruce* (*Musc. Pyren.* No. 185) (Tort. vinealis, var. nivalis); et in Hibernia, *Moore*!

A *B. vineali* foliis magnopere recurvis, apicibus latioribus hyalinis, et nervo angustiore dorsoque tuberculis scabro, præterea statura altiore refugiens.

7. B. ASPERIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Rubiginosa, caule ramoso, foliis patentibus recurvis e basi oblongo-ovali lanceolatis acutis nervo fusco percurrente dorso ob papillas grossas scabro carinatis margine integerrimo fere toto reflexo, cellulis basi elongatis parallelogrammaticis superne parvis rotundatis ubique papillis grossiusculis asperis.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, inter cæspites *Oreadis Martianæ*, *J. D. Hooker*!

Caulis uncialis ferrugineo-fuscus. *Folia* siccitate incurva appressa, humida recurva. *B. fallaci* et *B. vineali* similis, sed foliis basi magis ovalibus grosse papillosis facile distinguenda.

8. B. ALBICUSPIS (*Mitten*). Intense rubiginosa, caule erecto ramoso, foliis patentibus recurvis e basi oblongo-ovali lanceolatis apicibus hyalinis argute denticulatis nervo fusco dorso minute scabro percurrente carinatis marginibus totis fere reflexis apice excepto integerrimis, cellulis basi parvis oblongo-rotundatis superne minutis fere lævibus.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, ad Donkia Pass, alt. 18,000 ped., *J. D. Hooker*!

B. asperifoliæ habitu magnitudine et colore similis, foliis autem apiculo hyalino argute serrulato et cellulis ad folii basin minoribus certe recedit.

9. B. SUBPELLUCIDA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule elongato simplici, foliis erecto-patentibus lanceolatis incurvis strictisve concavis, apice in inferioribus obtusiusculo subcucullato, in superioribus acutis, nervo concolori ætate fusco dorso scabro sub summo apice evanido carinatis, marginibus recurvis apice nonnunquam suberosis, cellulis superioribus rotundatis parvis basi elongatis parallelogrammaticis omnibus distinctis subpellucide viridibus, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato flavo ovali-cylindrica, operculo subulato theca breviore, peristomio elongato rubro torto.

Hab. In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*! In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 121).

Caulis uncialis biuncialisve, formis robustioribus *B. fallacis* similis. *Folia* viridia.

10. B. tophacea, *Mitt.* (Trichostomum, *Bridel.*—Ceratodon purpureus vel C. stenocarpus, *Wils. l. c.* p. 299.)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 101, 155).

11. B. comosa, *Dozy et Molk. Musci. Archip. Ind.* fasc. ii. t. xvii. (Trichostomum tortile, *Wils. l. c.* p. 321.—B. arcuata, *Griff. Not.* p. 411; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxix. f. 1.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 165). Ad Singapore, et in mont. Khasian. ad Boga Panee, *Griffith*.

12. B. GRACILENTA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule innovationibus ramoso gracili humili, foliis patentibus e basi hastata lanceolatis iis caulis sterilis ovatis apice latiusculis obtusiusculis acutatis nervo excurrente carinatis margine a basi ad medium reflexo, cellulis parvis omnibus conformibus distinctis, perichætialibus erectis e basi latiore elongata amplexante lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo gracili ovali.

Tortula flavescens, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 189).

Stirps parva gracilis *B. comosa* gracilior, foliis brevioribus et in ramis non fructificantibus obtusiusculis. *Color* subluteus. A *T. flavescente* foliis in caule fertili a basi lata sensim angustatis haud obtusatis differt.

13. B. OVATA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule innovationibus ramoso, foliis inferioribus pallidis superioribus ferrugineis patentibus incurvis ovatis acutis apiculove obtusiusculo terminatis marginibus recurvis, nervo tenui in apiculum excurrente, cellulis quadratis conformibus minute papillosis.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 184).

A *B. trifaria* (*Trichostomum* auctorum) statura conveniente et forma foliorum subsimili, foliis magis incurvis apiculo parvo obtuso et areolatione diversa.

14. B. NIGRESCENS (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, humilis, lutea, mox nigrescens, caule innovando ramoso, foliis patentibus ovatis apicibus obtusiusculis paululum incurvis nervo fusco in apicem evanido carinatis margine inferne reflexo superne fere ad apicem recurvo, cellulis minutis subobscuris conformibus, perichætialibus longioribus erectis ovato-lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo intense aurantiaco-fusco cylindracea, operculo subulato thecam dimidiam longitudine æquante, peristomio dentibus ad basin discretis aurantiacis, annulo latiusculo.

Tortula fallax, *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 169). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Primo adspectu *Tortulæ unguiculatæ* similis, sed structura formaque foliorum *B. fallaci* et ejus affinibus consocianda, a quibus foliorum apicibus obtusiusculis annuloque recedit.

15. B. CONFERTIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Humilis, cæspitosa, fusca, caule simplici, foliis patentibus ovatis obtusis, nervo crasso fusco sub summo apice evanido, margine ubique reflexo, cellulis basi parvis quadratis subpellucidis superioribus minoribus obscuris minute papillosis.

Hab. In Nepal (*Bryo Weisiæ* consociata), *Wallich*!

B. Schimperi (*Trichostomum*, Mont.) affinis, et, nisi statura paululum robustiore et areolatione in folii parte superiore obscuriore, vix distinguenda. *Folia* siccitate minus torta.

6. DESMATODON, *Brid.*, ex parte.

Gymnostomum ex parte, Pottia, Hyophila, Trichostomum ex parte, Tortula et Barbula ex parte, *auct.*

Peristomium hujus gregis statu perfecte evoluto a *Syntrichia* non recedit, habitus autem et forma et structura foliorum in illam vix transitionem directam indicant.—Peristomium *Pottiarum* ut in *P. cavifolia* et in *P. minutula* invenitur, cujus formæ peristomatæ a bryologis vel pro *Anacalypta* vel pro *Desmatodonte* nuncupantur, inter quas tamen nulla distinctio adesse videtur in speciminibus pluribus in pluribus statibus observatis; quare gradus peristomii evolutionis nec pro distinctione generica neque pro discrimine tuto specifico servandus putetur. Observationis dignum est quod cellulæ operculorum specierum eperistomatarum ut plurimum spiraliter dispositæ sunt, unde si peristomium adfuerit, necesse est ut torqueretur.

1. D. inermis. (Tortula, *Mont.*)
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 175 *a, b, c*).

2. D. mucronifolius. (Barbula, *Schw.* t. 34.—Tortula rosulata, *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.)
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 257) (*Hypno glaciali* consociatus).

3. D. latifolius, *Brid.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 117, 119).

4. D. Laureri, *Bryol. Europ.*
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 278). In Himalaya occidentali, Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

5. D. cernuus, *Hüb.*
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 186).

6. D. LONGIROSTRIS (*Mitten.*—Gymnostomum, Hymenostylium longirostrum, *Griff. Not.* p. 395; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. xcv. f. iii.). Caule simplici humili gracili, foliis laxis patentibus inferioribus e basi oblonga erecta ligulari late lanceolatis acutis superioribus acuminatis nervo excurrente mucronatis marginibus undulato-incurvis integerrimis, cellulis in parte erecta elongatis pellucidis superioribus parvis subobscuris luteo-viridibus sublævibus, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo brevi gracillimo pallido ovali macrostoma leptodermi, operculo subulato longe rostrato.
Hab. In mont. Khasian., ad lignum putridum, *Griffith*!
Caulis semuncialis. *Folia* circiter linearia siccatione incurva crispataque. *Pedunculus* bilinearis gracillimus. *Theca* parva pallide fusca, ore intensiore colorato.
Species distinctissima, cujus specimina paucissima vidi. Ab *Hymenostyliis* valde diversum.

7. D. RECURVUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? cæspitosus, fuscescens, caule elongato subsimplici, foliis patentibus inferioribus spathulatis obtusiusculis serrulatis superioribus lineari- late lanceolatis acuminatis subintegerrimis integerrimisve nervo fusco in cuspidem excurrente leviter carinatis, marginibus apice incurvis, cellulis in basi erecta media ad nervum tenerrimis hyalinis fugacibus elongato-oblongis sensim in minores quadrato-rotundatas distinctas papillosas transeuntibus, theca in pedunculo breviusculo rubescente ovali-cylindrica erecta, operculo subulato recto obliquove obtuso theca subtriplo breviore.
Gymnostomum recurvum, *Griff. Not.* p. 397; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii.

t. xcii. f. 11; errore typographico *G. longirostro* ad pedem tabulæ adscriptum.—Tortula cacuminata, *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*!

Species distinctissima, cujus caules steriles tantum vidi, altitudinis semi-sesquiuncialis, statu sicco foliis laxe appressis nec tortis nec incurvis ochraceo-fuscis. Specimina Griffithiana non examinavi; sed icon et descriptio satis conveniunt.

8. D. Wallichii (*Mitten*). Dioicus, cæspitosus, rubiginosus, caule brevi elongatove sæpe innovante, foliis patentibus ovato-lanceolatis elongatisve acutis nervo in mucronem excurrente carinatis, margine a basi ad medium reflexo apicem versus argute serrato, cellulis basi elongatis pellucidis superne minutis obscuris papillosis, perichætialibus e basi ovali augustatis lanceolatis apice serratis, theca in pedunculo gracili erecta cylindrica subinæquali, operculo conico subulato thecæ tertiam partem longitudine æquante, peristomio brevi vix torto dentibus ad basin liberis, annulo simplici.

Trichostomum dentatum, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 299.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 167). In Nepal, *Wallich*! Himalaya boreali-occident., *T. Thomson*! (No. 13 Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

D. serrulato (*Tortula*, Hook. et Grev.) affinis, foliis autem superne latioribus et peristomio longe diverso.

9. D. limbatus (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule brevi, foliis in comam congestis ovato-elongatis obtusiusculis, nervo fusco in mucronem hyalinum excurrente, margine ad apicem reflexo, cellulis basi laxis pellucidis superne minutis opacis sed ad marginem reflexum margineque ipso pellucidioribus papillosis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo flavo cylindrica.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., ad vallem Parang, alt. 10,000 ped. *T. Thomson*!

Species *D. marginato* (*Barbula*, B. & S.) magnitudine habituque similis sed ab eo et affinibus foliorum cellulis ad marginem pallidioribus chlorophyllo destitutis, unde folium linea pallida intra marginem exaratum esse videtur, diversa. Specimina paucissima vidi.

10. D. chloronotos. (Barbula, *Brid.*—B. arenaria, *Griff. Not.* p. 409; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. ciii. f. 1.)

Hab. In Affghanistan, *Griffith*.

Hanc speciem non vidi, sed ex icone a specie europæa meridionali non diversa videtur.

11. D. rigidus. (Barbula, *Schultz.*)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 268).

12. D. Javanicus. (Barbula.)

Hab. In Himalaya centrali tropica? Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 160).

13. D. spathulatus. (Gymnostomum, *Harvey*; *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 7.)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

14. D. involutus. (Gymnostomum, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 154.)
Hab. In Nepal, *Gardner*! *et Wallich*! In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*!

7. SYNTRICHIA, *Brid.*

1. S. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 58.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri ad arborum truncos, *Gough*! *Perrottet*! *Schmid*!

2. S. princeps. (Tortula, *De Notaris*.—Tortula lævipila, var. vel sp. aff., *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.)
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 172).

3. S. ruralis, *Brid.*
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp. ad Sassar Pass, alt. 16,000–17,000 ped., *T. Thomson*! et in cacumine montis Hera La, alt. 18,000 ped., *Strachey*! etiam in reg. temp. ad Rondu, *T. Thomson*!
Fragmenta tantum, sed a planta europæa non diversa.

4. S. CANINERVIS (*Mitten*). Dioica? cæspitosa, caule breviusculo dichotomo, foliis patentibus ovatis apice obtusis nervo crassiusculo longe excurrente concolori dorso apiceque hyalino scabris, marginibus ubique recurvis integerrimis, cellulis in folii medio inferne tenerrimis hyalinis superne minutis obscuris minutissime papillosis sublævibus, perichætialibus erectioribus marginibus minus recurvis, theca in pedunculo flavo.
Tortula ruralis, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 322.
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., ad rupes? *T. Thomson*! (No. 174).
Formis minoribus *S. lævipilæ* primo adspectu similis, sed foliis ovatis, nervo crasso longe excurrente, et marginibus ubique recurvis.

8. SYRRHOPODON, *Hook. et Grev.*

* *Orthophyllum.*

1. S. rufescens, *Hook et Grev.* (S. revolutus, *Dozy et Molk. Musc. Archip. Ind.* t. 22, e speciminibus auctorum.)
Hab. In Singapore, *Wallich*! Etiam in Java, *Dozy*! et Labuan, *Motley*!

** *Eusyrrhopodon.*

2. S. SPICULOSUS (*Hook. et Grev. in Brewst. Edinb. Journ.* v. 3. —S. microphyllus). Dioicus, cæspitosus, caule dichotomo, foliis patentibus siccitate vix mutatis, e basi elliptica utrinque margine spinoso circiter sex-ciliato linearibus obtusis, nervo dorso æque ac pagina spiculis parvis asperrimo, marginibus incurvis minute dense eroso-serrulatis, cellulis calymperoideis in formam ellipticam aggre-

gatis basin totam tertiamque folii longitudinis partem occupantibus, superne minutis obscuris papillosis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo gracili rubro cylindracea collo attenuato, peristomio parvo generis.

Hab. In Singapore, *Wallich*! Etiam in Labuan, *Motley*!

S. Leprieurii forma et ciliatione foliorum similis, sed minor, foliis basi angustioribus, cellulis calymperoideis minoribus, superne spiculis copiosioribus majoribus vestito. Species hodie a *S. rufescente*, quocum ab auctoribus comparata fuit, longe separanda.

3. S. Griffithii (*Mitten*). Dioicus, parvulus, caule brevi, foliis patentibus inferioribus late lineari-lanceolatis acutis superioribus e basi latiore lanceolatis obtusiusculis, nervo tenui dorso apice spiculoso, marginibus integerrimis tenuiter limbatis incurvis, cellulis calymperoideis in formam ovatam acutam dispositis ¾ folii longitudinis æquantibus superioribus minutis obscuris dorso grossiuscule papillosis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo gracili ovali.

Hab. Singapore, *Griffith*!

Species a congeneribus statura parvula magnitudine *Pottiæ minutulæ* non dissimili et colore fusco recedens. A *S. trachyphyllo*, quocum papillis foliorum convenit, foliis basi non spinoso-ciliatis diversus. Thecam unam tantum vidi.

4. S. heterophyllus (*Mitten*). Cæspitosus, caule elongato, foliis e basi erecta superne paululum dilatata linearibus lanceolatisve obtusis acutisve, nervo crassiusculo excurrente, marginibus tenuiter limbatis serrulatis subintegerrimisve, cellulis calymperoideis in formam ovatam apice retuso dispositis superioribus minutis subobscuris minutissime papillosis pallide viridibus.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 135).

S. fastigiato similis, sed foliis siccitate magis incurvis latioribus basi non serrulatis et margine folii ipso teneriore subintegerrimo.

5. S. tristrichus, *Nees ab E.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

6. S. Gardneri, *Schw.* (Calymperes, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 146.—Weissia Macclellandi, *Griff. Not.* p. 408; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxviii. f. 4.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Gardner*! *et Wallich*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 181. 187). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 124); et ad Myrung, *McClelland.*

Specimina Griffithiana non vidi, sed neque in descriptione nec in icone distinctionem a *S. Gardneri* invenio.

7. S. trachyphyllus, *Mont. Sylloge*, p. 47.

Hab. Singapore, *Gaudichaud*! Etiam in insula Labuan, *Motley*!

S. spiculoso similis, sed foliis siccitate incurvis statim dignoscitur.

8. S. CROCEUS (*Mitten*). Caule cæspitoso dichotomo, foliis patentibus rigidis e basi elliptica haud limbato-lineari spathulatis obtusis, nervo rigido percurrente, marginibus crasse limbatis remote dentatis, cellulis calymperoideis in formam quadratam dispositis tertiam longitudinis baseos ellipticæ occupantibus superioribus (folii baseos) elongatis colore pulchre croceo suffusis, iis folii partis elongatæ parvis obscuris, margine ubi basis elliptica in folium transire et incrassare incipit dentibus brevibus aculeiformibus armato, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali.

Hab. Singapore, *Wallich*! Etiam in insula Labuan, *Motley*!

S. rigido, cujus *S. longisetaceus* C. Mülleri synonymon verum est, persimilis, sed rigidior, foliis basi elliptica haud superne dilatata vaginantibus integerrimis, et cellulis calymperoideis spatium minus occupantibus.

9. CALYMPERES, *Swartz*.

1. C. repens. (Syrrhopodon, *Harvey*; *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 22. f. 4.—Orthotrichum undulatum, *Hook. et Grev.* ex parte.)

Hab. In Penang, *Wallich*! In Ceylon, *Thwaites*! Etiam in Ternate insula et in Nova Hollandia, fide speciminum Dicksonianorum!

2. C. Moluccense, *Schw.* (C. fasciculatum, *Dozy et Molk Bryol. Javan.* t. xli.)

Hab. In Singapore, *Wallich*! Etiam in Java, *Teysmann*! Labuan, *Motley*! Hong-Kong, *Bowring*! et Rauwack, *Gaudichaud*!

3. C. fasciculatum. (Syrrhopodon, *Hook. et Grev. in Brewster's Edinb. Journ. of Sc.* iii. p. 225, cum icone ubi calyptra ad naturam delineata est non obstante observatione cl. *Mülleri*, *Synops.* i. p. 529.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! Etiam in Ternate, et Australia e speciminibus Dicksonianis! in insula Pitcairn! necnon in Chili, *Cuming*!

4. C. serratum, *A. Braun.* (C. lonchophyllum, *Schw.* var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 292.)

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 235). Etiam in Java, *Junghuhn*! in Labuan, *Motley*! et in Hong-Kong, *Bowring*!

5. C. SEMILIBERUM. Dioicum, cæspitosum, humile, caule dichotomo, foliis squarrosis lineari-lanceolatis acutis obtusiusculisve, nervo percurrente, marginibus integerrimis incurvis, cellulis calymperoideis hyalinis in formam ovatam acutam totam fere folii basin occupantibus et tertiam folii partem longitudine adæquantibus, cellulis in parte superiore parvis rotundatis obscuris papillosis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo brevi cylindrica, operculo subito subulato capsulam longitudine dimidiam æquante, peristomio dentibus 16 brevibus pallidis linea media exaratis incurvis, calyptra superne scabra thecam ad collum obtegente et basi eam amplexante pluriesve fissa thecam semiliberam relinquente.

Hab. In peninsula Malayana, ad Tavoy, in arboribus, *Rev. D. Parish*!

C. Moluccensi gracilius et flaccidius. *Caulis* semuncialis. *Pedunculus* capsula duplo longior, foliis perichætialibus brevior. *Calyptra* quam in congeneribus brevior et intumescentia thecarum sæpe pluries fissa; igitur capsula semilibera videtur. *Peristomium* huic generi negatum in speciebus aliis nonnullis inveni, et, si capsulæ perfecte maturatæ caute exploratæ fuerint, in speciebus omnibus adesse credo.

6. C. Dozyanum. (C. Moluccense, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* p. 47. t. xxxvii.)

Hab. In India orient. (*ex Herb. Dickson* !).

7. C. Mülleri. (Calymperidium, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* p. 51. t. xlii.)

Hab. In Ceylon, *Thwaites* !

Fragmenta pauca huic vel speciei affini referenda.

10. ENCALYPTA, *Schreb.*

1. E. vulgaris, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 249).

2. E. commutata, *Nees et Hsch.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 250 ex parte).

3. E. ciliata, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis regione temperata, Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom* !

4. E. rhabdocarpa, *Schw.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *Strachey et Winterbottom.* Ad Sasser Pass, alt. 16,000–17,000 ped., *T. Thomson* !

5. E. TIBETANA (*Mitten*). Monoica, pusilla, foliis ligulatis oblongisve obtusis, nervo percurrente, marginibus cellulis exstantibus crenulatis, cellulis inferioribus laxissimis superioribus obscuris, theca in pedunculo breviusculo ovato-cylindrica plicata, operculo subæquilongo, peristomio dentibus breviusculis perforatis, calyptra apice lævi.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 250 ex parte).

Caulis linearis bilinearisve. *Pedunculus* bilinearis purpureus. *Folia* brevia lata comalia oblonga ad medium laxissime areolata.

De *Hymenostomo encalyptoidi* (Griff. Not. p. 398, et Icon. Plant. Asiat. ii. t. ciii. f. 11.), an species indica vel mera *Encalyptæ vulgaris* analysis sit, silente Griffithio nihil dicendum est.

§ IV. GRIMMIACEÆ.

Orthotrichaceæ ex parte, Ripariaceæ et Grimmiaceæ *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. CINCLIDOTUS, *Beauv.*

1. C. fontinaloides, *Beauv.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 227).

2. GRIMMIA, *Ehrh.*

§ 1. *Schistidium.*

1. G. apocarpa, *Hedw.* var. stricta. (G. stricta, *Turn.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 318). In Himalaya boreali-occident., *T. Thomson* (No. 286). In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

2. G. anodon, *Bruch et Schimp.*
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 287, 288, 289, 290).

§ 2. *Eugrimmia.*

3. G. Tergestina, *Tommas.*
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 281 et forsan No. 311).

4. G. leucophæa, *Grev.* (G. subfusca, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.)
Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 296).

5. G. REDUNCA (*Mitten*; *Wils. l. c.* p. 323). Dioica? caule cæspitoso elongato ramoso gracili, foliis e basi erecta subelliptica patentibus lanceolatis nervo percurrente carinatis margine integerrimo recurvo, cellulis in basi media ad nervum elongatis angustis pellucidis marginalibus 4–5-seriatis pellucidis superioribus minutis subrotundis subobscuris, perichætialibus longioribus basi latioribus convolutaceis, theca in pedunculo brevi arcuato parva ovali lævi, operculo conico, peristomio dentibus brevibus.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 294).
Caulis circiter uncialis, gracilis, foliis fuscescentibus. *G. elongatæ* similis, sed theca in pedunculo cygnicolli et structura foliorum aliena. *Folia* in statu sicco non incurva sed laxe appressa.

6. G. INFLECTENS (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule cæspitoso humili ramoso, foliis siccitate incurvis e basi elliptica erecta sensim lanceolatis patulis, apicibus incurvis supremis hyalino-piliferis, nervo percurrente, marginibus recurvis, cellulis basi angustis elongatis parallelogrammaticis superne dimidium versus partis ellipticæ majoribus oblongis quadratisque pellucidis utrinque ad margines aggregatis et ¼ latitudinis folii ipsius efformantibus, superioribus quadrato-rotundatis distinctis, perichætialibus basi latioribus convolutaceis apice hyalinis, theca in pedunculo brevi cygnicolli perichætium longitudine æquante parva ovata lævi, operculo conico brevi rostrato, peristomio dentibus solidis, flore masculo ad basin perichætii gemmiformi, antheridiis elongatis.
G. funalis, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.
Hab. In Nepal orient. reg. alp., *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 248, ex parte).
G. reduncæ similis, foliis longioribus basi diverso modo areolatis, floreque masculo ad basin perichætii distincta. A *G. uncinata*, curvatione foliorum exsiccatorum simili, structura baseos discrepans.

7. G. MACROTHECA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule cæspitoso breviusculo ramoso, foliis patentibus e basi ovali late lanceolatis apice hyalino brevi piliferis nudisve, nervo percurrente, marginibus recurvis, cellulis basi laxis oblongis parallelogrammaticis, superne minutis obscuris, perichætialibus apice angustioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato cygnicolli-flexo anguste elliptica subcylindrica, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio dentibus lanceolatis lævibus rubris.

G. oblonga, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 316).

8. G. commutata, *Hübner*. (G.? incana, planta mascula, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323, quoad specimen No. 281.)

Hab. In Himalayæ occident., Kashmir, et Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 281, 282, 317, 319, 327).

9. G. ovata, *Web. et Mohr.*; *Griff. Not.* p. 413; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxix. f. 4. (G. lurida, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 283, 284, 285, 291, 299, 307, 320, 325). In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*! In mont. Khasian., ad rupes et monumenta circa Moflong abundans, *Griffith*! In Ceylon insula, *Gardner*! (No. 329).

Specimina No. 285, *G. lurida*, Wils. MSS., cum Funkianis *G. affinis*, Hsch., conveniunt, et ab aliis, foliis inferne paululum angustioribus et statura parum graciliore, tantillum recedunt.

10. G. Nilghiriensis, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 62.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

Si inflorescentia vere dioica sit, species distincta; sed specimina Nilghiriana supra ad G. *ovatam* adscripta certe monoica inveni.

11. G. STRICTIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Dioica? caule elongato parce ramoso subsimplici, foliis patentibus strictis e basi subovali lanceolatis obtusis nervo crasso percurrente carinatis margine recurvis, cellulis baseos ad marginem parvis pellucidis oblongis in medio luteis parietibus interruptis in massam subindistinctam conflatis superioribus minoribus obscuris, perichætialibus basi parum latioribus cæteroquin conformibus, theca in pedunculo brevi ovali cylindrica, operculo conico rostro obtuso, peristomio dentibus lanceolatis subcrenulatis, annulo angusto.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*!

G. *protensæ* habitu similis, gracilior tamen, fusca, operculo conico-obtuso, peristomio dentibus solidioribus.

12. G. FUSCESCENS (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule elongato ramoso, foliis patentibus e basi ovali lanceolatis apice angustis sæpe hyalino-piliferis nervo percurrente carinatis, marginibus recurvis, cellulis baseos ad margines serie unica cellularum pellucidarum cæteris minutis seriatis omnibus conformibus distinctis, perichætialibus pluribus ovatis convolutis erectis interioribus longioribus, theca in pedunculo se-

munciali ovali, operculo subulato æquilongo, peristomio dentibus dicranis in membrana paulisper exsertis.

Racomitrium fuscescens, *Wils. l. c.* p. 324.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 304).

G. microcarpæ similis, foliis autem statu sicco strictioribus, colore intensiore fuscescente, foliis perichætialibus abbreviatis a caulinis diversiformibus.

Obs. *Grimmia No.* 3, Griff. Not. p. 413, ad speciem quamdam *Bartramiæ* pertinet.

§ 3. *Rhacomitrium.*

13. G. subsecunda. (Trichostomum, *Hook. et Grev.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 280, 300, 301, 312, 313, 323). Nepal, *Wallich*! Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

14. G. lanuginosa. (Trichostomum, *Hedw.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 309, 315).

15. G. canescens. (Trichostomum, *Hedw.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 306). In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

16. G. Himalayana (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule decumbente ramoso, foliis patenti-divergentibus apicibus recurvis sæpe hyalino-apiculatis e basi ovata lanceolatis nervo percurrente carinatis marginibus recurvis, cellulis quasi seriatis confluentibus conformibus opacis parietibus pellucidis, perichætialibus interioribus tribus erectis elongate oblongis breviter apiculatis convolutis, theca in pedunculo semunciali ovali erecta, operculo subulato subæquilongo, peristomio dentibus breviusculis solidis bipartitisve, annulo simplici.

Racomitrium pumilum et R. subsecundum ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* pp. 324, 325.

Hab. In Himalayæ centralis et orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 298, 301, 305, 321, 326). Nepal, *Wallich*!

G. fasciculari habitu similis, gracilior, ramis geniculatis.

17. G. Khasiana (*Mitten*). Caule elongato simpliciusculo, foliis e basi suberecta superne dilatata patulis sensim lanceolatis nervo percurrente apice longiusculo hyalino piliferis, pilo minute dentato, cellulis basi ad medium folii oblongis mox in minutas rotundatas superne indistinctas transeuntibus.

G. commutata, *Wils. l. c.* p. 324.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., ad rupem Kollong, inter *Cladonias*, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 279).

G. elatior habitu facie staturaque similis, sed foliis a basi angustiore cito dilatatis quasi folia vaginantia formantibus, præterea cellularum forma diversa.

A *G. commutata* foliorum forma satis diversa.

18. G. NEPALENSIS. Monoica, caule brevi ramoso, foliis e basi subovali erecta sensim lanceolatis patulis apice incurvis, nervo percurrente. marginibus recurvis, cellulis basi elongatis parallelogrammaticis ad margines in partem latissimam portionis ovalis in latiores brevioresque oblongas quadratasque pellucidas deinde in minutas oblongas rotundasque angulatas transeuntibus, perichætialibus latioribus convolutaceis, theca in pedunculo brevi cygnicolli flexo ovali plicata, flore masculo in ramorum axillis.

G. funalis, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.

Hab. In Nepal orient. reg. alp., *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 248, ex parte).

G. Schultzii (*Dryptodon*, Brid.) similis, sed foliis siccitate curvatis subcrispatis, pilo hyalino vix conspicuo et structura foliorum supra descripta distincta.

19. G. elongata, *Kaulf.* (G. orientalis, *Wils. l. c.* p. 323.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*!

3. GLYPHOMITRIUM, *Brid.*

(Brachysteleum, *Rchb.*; Notarisia, *Hampe*; Ptychomitrium, *B. & S.*; Brachyodus, *Furnr.*; et Campylosteleum, *B. & S.*)

Inter genera sic dicta supra memorata differentiam nullam inveni; structura foliorum, thecarum, peristomii, et *calyptræ* forma, etiam habitu et habitatione, omnino eadem sunt.

1. G. Tortula, *Mitten.* (Didymodon, *Harvey*; *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar* t. 18. f. 2.—Ptychomitrium speciosum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 325.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 246). Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 245, 247). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*!

2. G. Indicum, *Mitten.* (Trichostomum, *Willd.*—Brachysteleum, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 768.)

Hab. In India orient. (*Herb. Willdenow*).

§ V. ORTHOTRICHACEÆ.

Orthotrichaceæ ex parte, Zygodontaceæ ex parte, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. DRUMMONDIA, *Hook.*

1. D. THOMSONI (*Mitten*). Monoica, caulibus repentibus, ramis numerosissimis erectis stratum densum formantibus, foliis rameis patentibus elongato-oblongis obtusiusculis acuminatisque nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, marginibus integerrimis, cellulis ubique parvis

parum obscuris lævibus, perichætialibus majoribus erectis obtusis convolutis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo ovali, operculo conico subulato, calyptra ad basin thecam tegente straminea nitida, flore masculo parvo in ramorum apicibus gemmiformi.

D. brevifolia, *Wils. l. c.* p. 325.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., rupestribus, *T. Thomson* (No. 237).

D. clavellatæ simillima, foliis tamen haud ovato-elongatis sed fere ejusdem latitudinis a basi ad apicem, ubi acuminare incipiunt, apice acutatis plus minusve in acumen productis, structura illis *D. clavellatæ* omnino similibus. *Theca* in speciminibus omnibus adeo juvenilis ut peristomium explorari non potest.

2. Zygodon, *Hook. et Tayl.*

1. Z. obtusifolius, *Hook.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 204). In Nepal, *Wallich*!

2. Z. acutifolius, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1833, p. 58.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*!

3. Z. brevisetus (*Wils. l. c.* p. 325). Dioicus, cæspitosus, caule sub perichætio innovante dichotomo, foliis patulis recurvis siccitate rectis incurvisque late lanceolatis obtusis acutatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, cellulis minutis subobscuris papillosis, perichætialibus basi latioribus, theca in pedunculo gracili luteo pyriformi leviter 8-striata, peristomio nullo.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, ad truncos arborum, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 198).

Z. conoideo (*Z. Brebissonii*, Bryol. Europ.) similis; sed folia breviora et obtusiora. *Caulis* uncialis. *Pedunculus* trilinearis. A *Z. intermedio* collo thecarum longe pyriformi differt.

4. Z. cylindricarpus, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 59.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*! *Gough*!

5. Z. tetragonostomus, *Braun.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Gough*! *Schmid*!

6. Z. strictus (*Mitten*). Cæspitosus, caule dichotomo, foliis erecto-patentibus elongato-ellipticis acutis nervo crassiusculo in apiculum brevissimum excurrente carinatis, marginibus integerrimis lævibus, cellulis basi paucis parallelogrammaticis totam folii latitudinem occupantibus superioribus minutis distinctis lævibus.

Z.? *viridissimo* aff., *Wils. l. c.* p. 325.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, ad rupes? *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 292).

Z. viridissimo magnitudine similis, ab eo tamen et affinibus foliis strictis nullibi recurvis, nervo excurrente statim dignoscitur. Foliorum forma elongate elliptica iis *Z. Menziesii* non dissimilis, sed substantia firmiore diversa. An *Drummondia*?

3. Orthotrichum, *Hedw.*

1. O. anomalum, *Hedw.* (O. leptocarpum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 326.)
Hab. In Himalayæ occident., Kashmir, et Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 209, 210 *b*, 251).

2. O. cupulatum, *Hoffm.*
Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., Kashmir, *T. Thomson* (No. 210).

3. O. obtusifolium, *Schrad.*
Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., ad flumen Chenab (cum *O. fastigiato* intermixtum), *T. Thomson*!

4. O. **crenulatum** (*Mitten*). Monoicum, humile, pulvinatum, foliis patulis elongato-ellipticis obtusis nervo sub apice caviusculo evanido margine reflexo apice in superioribus crenulatis, cellulis amplis iis *O. Sprucei* similibus, theca pyriformi 8-plicata, peristomio dentibus 8 bigeminatis, calyptra pallida nuda.
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp. ad Rondu (inter cæspites *Drummondiæ Thomsoni*), *T. Thomson*!
O. Sprucei maxime affine, sed foliis apicem versus paululum angustioribus caviusculis apice, absque apiculo, erosis, theca paululum breviore et colore foliorum pallidiore diversum puto, quamvis persimillimum.

5. O. fastigiatum, *Bruch in Brid.* i. p. 785. (O. alpestre, *Wils. l. c.* p. 326.)
Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kashmir et ad flumen Chenab, *T. Thomson*! (No. 212, 252).

6. O. rupestre, *Schleich.*
Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kashmir, *T. Thomson*! (No. 208).

7. O. speciosum, *Nees ab E.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*; et in Tibet. occident. reg. alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 211).
Specimina fructu juvenili, sed a specie europeana non diversa videntur.

8. O. **Hookeri** (*Wils. l. c.* p. 326). Monoicum, laxe cæspitosum, caulibus sæpe decumbentibus dichotomis elongatis subsimplicibusve, foliis e basi elliptica suberecta sensim lanceolatis acutis patenti-divergentibus siccitate patentibus strictis acutis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, marginibus reflexis, cellulis minutissimis ovoideis conformibus minute papillosis basi infima ad nervum paucis elongatis flavidis marginalibus inconspicuis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali cylindrica lævi ad os plicata, operculo

conico-subulato, peristomio dentibus geminatis, ciliis latis alternatim brevioribus, calyptra thecam totam obtegente parce ramentacea.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. alp. et temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 215, 217). Nepal, *Wallich* ! *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 213). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom* !

O. specioso rigidior, foliis cellulis minoribus firmis et theca in pedunculo longiore.

4. ULOTA, *Brid.*

1. U. ROBUSTA (*Mitten*). Monoica, cæspitosa, caule elongato dichotomo, foliis e basi late ovali erecta lanceolatis divergentibus patulis siccitate crispatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, marginibus integerrimis uno latere sæpe recurvis, cellulis basi elongatis angustis ad marginem serie unica pellucidarum mox in rotundatas inter se subdistantes transeuntibus, dorso papillosis, perichætialibus erectis basi latiore longiore, theca in pedunculo longiusculo crasso ovali macrostoma 8-plicata, operculo planiusculo brevi-rostrato, peristomio dentibus bigeminatisa picibus liberis, ciliis octo latis, calyptra ramentacea, flore masculo in axillis foliorum gemmiformi.

Orthotrichum robustum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 327.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 216, 219, 244).

Caulis uncialis-sesquiuncialis. *Pedunculus* tri-quadrilinearis. *U. phyllantho* statura similis, sed foliis a basi erecta ovali angustatis patulis et cellulis paulum majoribus recedit. Ab *O. Bruchii* caulibus minus confertis, foliis laxioribus, pedunculo crasso et theca brevi diversa.

2. U. Schmidii, *Mitten.* (Orthot., *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 61.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

5. MACROMITRIUM, *Brid.*

1. M. Perrottetii, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 721.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet* ! In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 239).

2. M. squarrulosum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 61.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

3. M. CALYCINUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, humile, caule repente ramis brevibus dense confertis erectis, foliis patentibus lanceolatis sensim acutis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis marginibus integerrimis medio recurvis, cellulis basi paucis ad nervum parallelogrammaticis cito in quadratas parvas rotundatasque distinctas transeuntibus, perichætialibus elongatis erectis late lanceolatis brevi-nervatis in tubum convolutis cellulis elongatis carnosulis areolatis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali lævi, peristomio dentibus 16 latiusculis brevibus.

M. parvulum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 327.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 226).

Parvulum, dense cæspitosum, magnitudinem *Zygodontis viridissimi* vix superans. *Folia perichætialia* caulinis quadruplo longiora. Species primo visu *Drummondiis* affinis.

4. M. Assamicum, *Mitten*. (Orthotrichum, *Griff. Not.* p. 402; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxvii. f. 11.)

Hab. In Assam superiore, alt. 600 (6000?) ped., ad Negrogam et in agro Muttack in arboribus, *Griffith*. Forsan ad *M. Nepalense* referendum.

5. M. Nepalense, *Schw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 214, 215) Nepal, *Wallich*. In peninsula Malayana, ad Tavoy, *Rev. D. Parish*. Etiam in insulis Hong-Kong et Philippinis.

6. M. CALYMPEROIDEUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule arcte repente ramis brevissimis erectis, foliis patentibus elliptico-lanceolatis lanceolatisque siccitate crispatis apice acutis obtusiusculisve nervo in apice evanido carinatis marginibus integerrimis apicem versus cellulis prominentibus erosis, cellulis rotundatis ubique papillosis distinctis conformibus, perichætialibus brevibus ovato-lanceolatis subserrulatis acutis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali-cylindrica fusca operculo conico-subulato, peristomio dentibus geminatis revolutis calyptra magna thecam totam obvelante basi pedunculum amplectente.

Hab. In peninsula Malayana, ad Tavoy, in arborum truncis, *Rev. D. Parish*!

M. Nepalensi affine, sed ramis brevibus densis, foliis siccitate crispatis haud in spiram contortis erosis, cellulis majoribus ubique distinctis peristomio dentibus geminatis et calyptra parcius ramentacea diversum.

7. M. SPATHULARE (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule repente ramis brevissimis densifoliosis, foliis patentibus apicibus incurvis siccitate arcte crispatis spathulatis obtusis nervo sub summo apice evanido carinatis marginibus integerrimis, cellulis basi oblongis superioribus rotundis minutis distinctis lævibus, perichætialibus longioribus lanceolatis theca in pedunculo breviusculo ovali, operculo conico-subulato, calyptra thecam ad ¾ obtegente ramentacea.

Hab. Ad Madras p., *Wight*! Etiam in imperio Sinensi, ad Chusan. *Alexander*!

A *M. Nepalensi* statura paulo minore, foliis spathulatis apice rotundatis cellulis distinctis et brevitate calyptrarum recedens.

8. M. Moorcroftii, *Schw.* (M. Moorcroftii, M. tortuosum, et M. pileatum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 327.—Orthotrichum Moorcroftii, *Griff. Not.* p. 401; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxvi. f. 4.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 206, 23 In Nepal, *Moorcroft*! *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 243). Kumaon

T. Thomson! (No. 220). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 221, 222, 228, 242, 255, 256).

9. M. Muellerianum, *Mitten*. (M. uncinatum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 62.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*; *Gardner* (No. 33). Nomen cl. Mülleri "uncinatum" a Bridelio jam abusum.

10. M. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 61. (M. involutifolium, *Mont., Musci Nilghirienses.*)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*! *Gardner*! et *Gough*!

11. M. DENSUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule repente, ramis brevissimis dense confertis erectis, foliis patentibus siccitate compacte spiraliter tortis lingulatis obtusissimis retusis nervo tenuiusculo in mucronem brevissimum excurrente carinatis marginibus integerrimis, cellulis ubique parvis rotundis distinctis, perichætialibus conformibus? theca in pedunculo elongato ovali lævi.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

M. Wagneriano, habitu aspectuque simile, sed minus, foliis brevioribus retusis haud plicatis. A speciebus reliquis Indicis valde diversum et statu sicco *Drummondiæ clavellatæ* subsimile.

12. M. FASCICULARE (*Mitten*). Monoicum, *M. Reinwardtii* simillimum, sed gracilior, foliis late lanceolatis acutis nervo percurrente carinatis integerrimis, cellulis a basi ad medium elongatis angustis in folii medio ad nervum altius quam ad margines adscendentibus cæteris parvis rotundis distinctis, perichætialibus caulina æquantibus erectis inferne convolutis superne acuminatis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili ovali, ore plicato, operculo subulato, calyptra ramentis paucis sparsis pilosa.

M. Reinwardtii, *Wils. l. c.* p. 327.

Hab. In Ceylon ad Horton Plains et Newera Ellia, *Gardner*! (No. 225, 229, 230).

M. Reinwardtii valde affine, sed structura foliorum, cellulis minoribus numerosioribus infra medium folii descendentibus et calyptra parce pilosa discrepans.

13. M. SEEMANNI (*Mitten*). Dioicum, luteo-fuscescens, caule repente ramis brevibus fastigiatim ramulosis dense depresso cæspitoso, foliis patentibus elongato-elliptico-lanceolatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, cellulis basi angustis elongatis ad folii dimidii longitudinem protractis sensim in minutas rotundatas inter sese distantes transeuntibus lævibus, perichætialibus erectis latioribus acuminatis, theca in pedunculo mediocri crassiusculo breviter ovata lævi ore tantum sulcata, operculo conico-subulato, peristomio dentibus 16 æquidistantibus, calyptra nuda.

Hab. In India orient. (fide speciminis Dicksoniani). Etiam in St. Helena insula copiose legit cl. *Berthold Seemann*!

M. nitido simile, sed paululum robustius, foliis cellulis firmioribus et minoribus. *Florescentia* probabiliter dioica; nam flores masculos, quos in *M. nitido* facillime in ramulorum apicibus invenies, in *M. Seemanni* frustra quæsivi. Inter Macromitria Indica *M. Reinwardtii* proxima species, quam, fortasse errore Dicksoni ad floram Indiæ adscriptam, excludere non audeo.

14. M. sulcatum, *Brid.* (M. Nilgiriense, *C. Müller*, *Synops.* i. p. 737.—M. sulcatum, M. longifolium, et M. corrugatum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 328.—Schlotheimia sulcata, *Griff. Not.* p. 405; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. lxxviii: f. 1.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Gardner*! *Wallich*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp. *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 223, 236, 240, 241). In mont. Nilghiri, *Gough*! Ad Bombay, *Kegel*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 227, 232, 234). Et forma foliis angustioribus, in mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet* *M'Ivor*! ad Madras, *Wight*! in Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 231, 254) et *Thwaites*!

Species latitudine et corrugatione foliorum valde varians, foliis apicem versus erosis subintegerrimisve, cellulis minutis obscuris sed inter se distantibus ut pagina luteo-fulva punctis parvis notata videatur, basin versus nonnullis in paginarum medio papillis grossis armatis, basi infima uno latere tantum ad nervum cellulis laxis pellucidis calymperoideis in formam triangularem aggregatis, quibus notis per variationes omnes statim dignoscere potest.

15. M. CEYLANICUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? *M. sulcato* simile, foliis patentibus curvatis apicibus erectis siccitate uncinato-incurvis e basi subelliptica angustatis longe lanceolatis apice acuminatis nervo excurrente carinatis margine apice serrulato, cellulis superioribus minutis ovoideis in lineis longitudinalibus distinctis basi papillosis elongatis angustis, perichætialibus erectis brevioribus ellipticis acuminatis, theca in pedunculo semunciali, peristomio et calyptra *M. sulcati*.

M. tersum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 328.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Walker et Gardner* (No. 253).

A *M. sulcato*, quod statura colore necnon thecæ forma et plicatione simulat, ambitu structuraque foliorum distinctissimum.

16. M. FULVUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, aurantiaco-fuscum, caule repente ramis elongatis simplicibus curvatis, foliis patulo-recurvis siccitate parum mutatis lanceolatis longe sensim angustatis apice breviter apiculatis subintegerrimis margine inferne recurvis nervo sub summo apice evanido carinatis, cellulis basi pluribus elongatis angustis flavidis papillosis superioribus longitudinaliter seriatis ovoideis omnibus distinctis lævibus, perichætialibus erectis basi latioribus, theca in pedunculo brevi gracili globoso-ovata plicata, operculo conico-subulato recte longirostrato, peristomio rubro brevi dentibus in tubulum coalitis, calyptra glabra thecam totam obtegente.

Hab. In Ceylon, ad Rambodde, *Gardner*! (No. 233).

M. cirrhoso robustior, foliis subintegerrimis haud papillosis. A *M. longifolio* præterea statura majore, foliis angustioribus siccitate nec tortis neque crispatis et pedunculo lævi distinctum.

17. M. TORULOSUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule gracili elongato repente et ut videtur pendulo flexuoso, foliis parvis angustis appressis, ramis remotis brevibus scopæformibus, foliis e basi brevi erecta patentibus apicibus erecto-curvatis siccitate uncinato-incurvis mollibus inferne ellipticis inde sensim angustatis lineari-lanceolatis acutis margine altero reflexo apice minutissime eroso nervo percurrente carinatis, cellulis superioribus parvis angulato-rotundatis distinctis infra medium oblongis basi elongatis parce papillosis, perichætialibus paulo brevioribus caulinis fere conformibus, theca in pedunculo bilineari breviter ovata in collum sensim attenuato lævi, operculo subulato, peristomio brevi tubuloso truncato rubro, calyptra profunde laciniata lævi thecam ad ¾ obtegente.

Hab. Ceylon, *Thwaites.*

Color fulvus, ætate fuscus. *M. fulvo* ambitu foliorum simile, sed substantia molliore et apicibus sensim angustatis non acuminatis. Habitu peculiari, caule filiformi flexuoso repente, ramis brevibus crassis et pedunculi brevitate a reliquis speciebus Indicis diversum.

18. M. goniorhynchum, *Mitten.* (Schlotheimia goniorhyncha, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* cum icone, ined.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. subtrop. sterili, inter *M. sulcatum* repens, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* ! Etiam in insulis Javæ et Sumatræ.

19. M. NIGRICANS. Dioicum? caule repente ramis simplicibus apiceve furcatis, foliis e basi erectiuscula patentibus apicibus incurvis siccitate cirrhatis inferne ellipticis sensim superne angustioribus lanceolatis apice abrupte acutatis apiculatis nervo excurrente apice eroso carinatis, cellulis inferioribus angustis lunatis pallidis a basi ad folii medium altius ad nervum quam ad margines adscendentibus inde ad apicem parvis rotundis obscuris, perichætialibus erectis brevioribus ellipticis acutis, theca in pedunculo bilineari subglobosa lævi fusca, peristomio dentibus parvis brevibus inflexis.

Hab. Coorg. In arborum ramulis (*Herb. Van den Bosch*).

Rami unciales nigro-fusci apicibus viridibus. *M. angustifolio* (Dozy et Molk.) subsimile, ramis autem apice tantum furcatis. *M. longicauli* gracilius. Species ob foliorum structuram inter illas peninsulæ Indiæ singularis.

6. SCHLOTHEIMIA, *Brid.*

1. S. GREVILLEANA. Dioica? caule repente, ramis cæspitosis breviusculis ramulosis, foliis patentibus siccitate appressis subtortis ligulatis obtusis brevissime apiculatis nervo excurrente carinatis rugulosis, cellulis inferne angustis superne rotundatis parvis omnibus conco-

loribus fuscis, perichætialibus acutioribus, theca cylindracea in pedunculo sesquilongiore, peristomio dentibus geminatis siccitate recurvis, interno processibus latiusculis fuscis papillosis dentibus brevioribus, calyptra apicem versus scabrella.

Orthotrichum squarrosum, *Griff. Not.* p. 403; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. lxxvii. f. 1.—S. rugifolia, *Greville in Herb. Gardner.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*! In mont. Khasian. in sylvis Myrung ad terram, *Griffith*!

S. *rugifoliæ* simillima, foliis autem paululum longioribus, haud ovatis, sed dimidio inferiore vix latiore quam dimidio superiore.

§ VI. FUNARIACEÆ.

Ephemereæ et Funariaceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. PHYSCOMITRIUM, *Brid.*

1. P. repandum. (Gymnostomum repandum, *Griff. Not.* p. 392.)

Hab. In Assam superiore ad Suddya, *Griffith*! In Nepal, *Wallich*!

Species foliis lanceolatis fere toto ambitu serrulatis et operculo breviter curvirostrato facile discernenda. Statura *P. pyriformi* paulo minor.

2. P. PULCHELLUM (Gymnostomum, *Griff. Not.* p. 393). "Caule simplici, foliis congestis ascendenti-patentibus spathulato-lanceolatis apiculatis repandis marginatis subintegris, vena in apiculum excurrente, capsula turbinato-pyriformi, operculo planiusculo umbonato" (*Griff. l. c.*).

Hab. In Assam superiore circa Suddya (*P. repando* consociatum), *Griffith*!

P. acuminato similis, sed e speciminibus mancis paucis, quæ tantum vidi, distinctum videtur.

3. P. CYATHICARPUM (*Mitten*). Caule brevissimo, foliis paucis patentibus lanceolatis, nervo in acumine excurrente, marginibus a medio ad apicem serratis, cellulis laxis, theca in pedunculo æquilongo hemisphærica cyathiformi, operculo brevi conico.

P. immersum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 329.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In planitie Panjab Gangetica, ad Ferozepore. *T. Thomson*! (No. 361 *b*).

P. immerso (Sullivanti) persimile, sed foliis latioribus, cellulis laxioribus latioribus longioribusque et operculo breviore. Substantia thecæ crassiuscula, sed textura laxa tenera. Flos masculus ut in affinibus.

2. ENTOSTHODON, *Schw.*

1. E. Buseanus, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* p. 31, t. xxii. (E. flavescens, *Wils. l. c.* p. 329.)

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 356). In mont. Nilghiri (inter *Marchantiam nitidam*), *Perrottet*!

2. E. Perrottetii. (Physcomitrium, *Mont.*)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!
Peristomium dentibus brevibus pallidis in specimine a cl. Montagneo mihi benevolentissime donato observavi.

3. E. physcomitrioides, *Müller*. (Funaria, *Mont.*)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!
Peristomium simplex, et dentium directio recta potius hujus generis.

4. E. Wallichii (*Mitten*). *E. Templetoni* similis, foliis subspathulatis apiculatis acutis, nervo ad ¾ evanido, margine non incrassato apicem versus serrulato, cellulis laxis, theca in pedunculo gracili elongato pyriformi, peristomio nullo?
Weissia Templetoni, *Griff. Not.* p. 406; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxviii. f. 11.
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasianis ad Moflong, *Griffith*!
Habitu *E. Templetoni*, sed longe gracilior, foliis multo angustioribus apiculatis serratis. Folia in icone Griffithiana ad specimina vix quadrant.

5. E. diversinervis, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 20.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

6. E. submarginatus, *C. Müller, l. c.*
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

7. E. Rottleri, *C. Müller*. (Gymnostomum, *Schw.*)
Hab. In India orient., *Rottler et Wight*!

8. E. pilifer (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis obovatis ellipticisve in apiculum piliformem acuminatis, nervo in apicem percurrente, margine apice indistincte serrulato, cellulis laxis, theca in pedunculo elongato pyriformi, operculo conico obtuso.
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*!
E. fasciculari similis, foliis autem piliferis. An peristomatus sit, specimina thecis immaturis non elucent.

9. E. nutans (*Mitten*). Caule breviusculo, foliis paucis patentibus elliptico-lanceolatis longe attenuatis, nervo superne evanido, margine a medio ad apicem serratis, cellulis laxis, theca in pedunculo elongato cygnicolli-flexo pendula subglobosa, operculo plano, calyptra parva dimidiata.
Physcomitrium nutans, *Wils. l. c.* p. 329.
Hab. In planitie Panjab ad Ferozepore, *T. Thomson* (No. 355).
Caulis linearis. *Pedunculus* bilinearis. *Physcomitrio cyathicarpo* statura adspectuque similis. *Theca* in pedunculo gracillimo, pro plantula magna, nutans.

8. Funaria, *Schreb.*

1. F. hygrometrica, *Dill.*

Hab. In Himalayæ totæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 364, 365). Simla, etc., *T. Thomson*! (No. 333, 338, 340, 342, 363, 371). Ad flumen Chenab, *T. Thomson*! (No. 330, 337). In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 350, 351, 353, 357, 358, 360); et in reg. alp. (No. 335, 362). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 343, 349). In Ceylon, *Gardner*.

Tabulæ in *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. cix. et cx., evolutionem exhibentes fortasse ad hanc speciem pertinent.

2. F. leptopoda, *Griff. Not.* p. 437.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! *et J. D. Hooker*! (No. 369); Kumaon, *T. Thomson*! (No. 367), *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 346). In mont. Khasian. in sylvis Myrung, *Griffith*! Etiam in Java, *Junghuhn*.

Species an vere distincta a *F. calvescente* et *F. hygrometrica* sit, nec dijudicare queo; a priore foliis angustis siccitate incurvis subcrispatis differt.

3. F. Nepalensis, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1855, p. 748.

Hab. In Nepal (*Herb. Kunze*).

4. F. connivens, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1855, p. 747.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet et Schmid.*

5. microstoma, *B. & S.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 332, 354); et in reg. alp. (No. 331, 352).

6. F. Muhlenbergii, *Schw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 364.

7. F. ORTHOCARPA. Monoica, caule humili, foliis ovatis longiuscule in acumen piliforme acuminatis flaccidis nervo ultra medium evanido marginibus integerrimis, cellulis laxis, perichætialibus ovalibus acuminatis, theca in pedunculo brevi ovali erecta æquali, collo sensim in pedunculum attenuato, operculo conico, calyptra magna, peristomio externo dentibus rubris sublævibus interno processibus filiformibus brevioribus punctulatis.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 366).

Species parva, magnitudine *Entosthodonte ericetorum* minor; potius inter *Funarias* posui, quamvis e peristomio ab *Entosthodontibus* non multum recedit.

§ VII. Splachnaceæ.

Voitiaceæ et Splachnaceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. Voitia, *Hornsch.*

1. V. Hookeri (*Mitten*). Monoica, *V. nivali* simillima, foliis sub-

panduriformibus, cellulis minoribus firmioribus oblongis parallelogrammaticis inferne longioribus, theca *V. nivalis*.

V. stenocarpa, *Wils.*, si non V. nivalis var. *Wils. l. c.* p. 329.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 379).

Primo visu *V. nivali* omnino similis, sed foliis panduriformibus et substantia diversa satis distincta.

2. Tayloria, *Hook.*

§ 1. *Orthodon*, Brid.

1. T. Indica. (Octoblepharum serratum, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* i. 136, excl. synon. O. serratus, *Bory*.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 386, 387, 389). Nepal, *Gardner*! *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 388). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

T. Boryanæ (*Orthodonti serrato*) simillima, sed calyptra ramentis elongatis sericeis stramineis ornata.

2. T. subglabra. (Orthodon subglaber, *Griff. Not.* p. 399; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxvi. f. 2.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 390). "In arboribus vigentibus mortuisve in sylvis Mumbree; in arboribus et rupibus in sylvis Myrung," *Griffith*!

T. Indicæ, *T. Boryanæque* simillima, sed calyptra apice tantum scabra, cæterum glabra.

§ 2. *Dissodon*, Hornsch.

3. T. Jacquemontii (*Schimper, in lit.*). Monoica, caule elongato ramoso, foliis patentibus subtortis obovatis spathulatis obtusiusculis nervo sub apice evanido margine superne subserrato, cellulis laxis marginalibus paulo majoribus pellucidioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali cylindrica collo subnullo erecta, operculo conico, peristomio dentibus octo solidis lævibus, calyptra lævi sporis diametro $\frac{1}{1000}$ unciæ metientibus.

Dissodon Jacquemontii, *Schimper*; *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 139.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., alt. 9000 ped., loco Deorah secus fontem Gherry, *Jacquemont*!

Species pulcherrima. A *T. Frœlichia*, foliis subtortis et theca cylindrica basi subito in pedunculum angustata, diversa.

4. T. tenella (*Mitten*). Monoica? caule elongato gracili, foliis patentibus elliptico-spathulatis obtusis nervo sub apice evanido margine apice cellulis paululum angustatis indistincte serrato, cellulis laxis oblongis marginalibus paulo majoribus indistincte coloratis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo ovali-cylindrica in collum sensim attenuato, operculo convexo columella adhærente siccatione exserto, peristomio

dentibus octonis pallidis geminatis angustatis erosis, sporis diam $\frac{1}{600}$ unciae metientibus.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., Kumaon, alt. 9000 ped. a Champwa, *Strackey et Winterbottom.*

T. Jacquemontii habitu foliisque similis, sed dimidio minor, foliis ob-tusioribus cellulis paululum majoribus, theca in collum sensim att-nuata et peristomio teneriore dentibus angulato-erosis.

3. Splachnum, *L.*

1. S. urceolatum, *Bryol. Europ.* (Tetraplodon, *B. & S.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp. et temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hook* (No. 373, 374, 376, 380, 384).

2. S. mnioides, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim., *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 3 377, 381, 385).

3. S. angustatum, *Linn.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 3

§ VIII. Bartramiaceæ.

Meesiaceæ, Bryaceæ ex parte, et Bartramiaceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. Meesia, *Hedw.*

1. M. uliginosa, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 34

2. Oreas, *Brid.*

1. O. Martiana, *Brid.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 57 591).

3. Bartramia, *Hedw.*, *Brid.*

1. B. pomiformis, *Hedw.*, var. crispa.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., ad flumen Chenab, *T. Thom-son*! (No. 605).

2. B. Halleriana, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 590, 595 Kumaon, *Royle*!

Folia magis crispata sunt quam in forma vulgari; caeteroquin non diversa.

3. B. subulata, *B. & S. Bryol. Europ.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 570

4. B. **leptodonta** (*Wils. l. c.* p. 369). Monoica synoicave, caul-subsimplici, foliis e basi oblonga superne dilatata erecta cellulis elon-

gatis pellucidis areolata subito subulato-lanceolatis, cellulis minoribus viridibus subobscuris, dorso papilloso-erosis nervo excurrente carinatis margine minute dense serrulatis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato globosa erecta subinclinatave leptodermi lævi siccitate corrugata, ore parvo, operculo plano-convexo, peristomio externo dentibus rubris interno carente.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 573). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Habitu colore staturaque *B. ithyphyllæ* similis, sed foliis basi duplo latioribus et superne nervo distincto, marginibus densius serrulatis, cellulis in parte superiore minus obscuris, et theca non plicata, peristomio simplici externo.

5. B. SUBPELLUCIDA (*Mitten*). Synoica, *B. ithyphyllæ* simillima et foliis ejusdem formæ, sed nervo ubique distincto, marginibus argutius et densius serrulatis ad basin partis superioris reflexis, cellulis oblongis subpellucidis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato inclinata globosa plicata, peristomio *B. ithyphyllæ*.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temperata, ad Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*. In Nepal orient. ad flumen Ratong, fragmentum tantum, *J. D. Hooker*!

B. ithyphyllæ persimillima, sed foliis siccitate minus strictis et structura partis superioris cellularum iis *B. ithyphyllæ* dimidio brevioribus et latioribus subpellucidis, nervo ubique distincto statim dignoscendum. *Theca* et *peristomium*, quantum e speciminibus fructu vetusto discerni potest, iis *B. ithyphyllæ* similia.

4. PHILONOTIS, *Brid.*

1. P. Roylei, *Mitten*. (Glyphocarpus, *Hook fil.*; *Hook Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 194 *c.*)

Hab. Himalaya occident., *Royle*. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*!

2. P. GRIFFITHIANA (*Mitten*). Dioica? cæspitosa, caule sub perichætio ramis pluribus innovante, foliis erecto-patentibus ovatis longe acuminatis nervo in apice evanido dorso dentato marginibus serrulatis recurvis, cellulis elongatis angustis basi parum latioribus papillosis, perichætialibus hastatis acuminatis, theca in pedunculo rubro elongato globosa lævi sicca vix sulcata, operculo plano umboneve minuto, peristomio externo dentibus brevibus rubris interno brevissimo rudimentario.

Bartramia Griffithiana, *Wils. in Sched.* (Weissia Bartramioides, *Griff. Not.* p. 407; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. lxxviii. f. 3.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 574, 593, 596, 611, 616). In mont. Khasian., *Griffith*! reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 560, 603).

Glauco-viridis, habitu staturaque *P. filiformis* (*Bartramia*, Hsch.), sed paululum robustior. Species theca lævi peristomate erecto transitum *Bartramidularum* in *Philonotem* pulchre ostendens, et a reliquis affinibus jam distincta.

Florescentia fide Griffithii synoica; sed antheridia frustra quæsivi.

3. P. GLOMERATA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, planta mascula caule gracili ramoso, foliis strictis imbricatis appressis anguste ovatis acuminatis nervo crassiusculo excurrente margine recurvo serrulato, cellulis superne angusto-oblongis distinctis inferne abbreviatis subquadratis perigonialibus in gemmam superne apertam imbricatis late ovatis brevi acuminatis internis suborbiculatis vix apiculatis tenuiter nervatis.

Bartramia glomerata, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 59

Statura modoque imbricationis foliorum *P. imbricatulæ* similis, a qua foliis cellulis firmioribus luteis, et forma perigonialium minus elongata recedere videtur. Cellularum forma convenit.

4. P. LEPTOCARPA (*Mitten*). Dioica, gregaria, caule brevi gracili, foliis strictis erectis lanceolato-subulatis planis, nervo longe excurrente parce denticulato, marginibus serrulatis angustissime vel non recurvis, cellulis elongato-oblongis laxis basi laxioribus pellucidis, perichætialibus longioribus nervo longiore excurrente, theca in pedunculo rubro gracili globosa inclinata leptodermi plicata, operculo obtuse conico, peristomio dentibus breviusculis latis interno ciliis carente lævi.

Bartramia mollis, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, alt. 12,000 ped. *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 610).

Caulis bi- quadrilinearis. Gracilis, *P. Roylei* non dissimilis, foliis e basi æquilatis pro spatio longitudine bis latitudinem æquante, cellulis laxis, deinde sensim lanceolato-subulatis teneris, nervo longe excurrente et quamvis undulato directione stricta.

A *P. molli* (*Bartramia*, Dozy et Molk.), statura longe minore, foliis strictis rigidulis erectis appressis, valde diversa.

5. P. THWAITESII (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule brevi, foliis patentibus subsecundis ovato-lanceolatis nervo excurrente marginibus recurvis serrulatis, cellulis minutis breviter oblongis superne obscuris, perichætialibus longioribus angustioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato globosa inclinata plicata, operculo breviter conico obtuso, peristomii dentibus breviusculis latis interno ciliis nullis processibus angustis apicibus striatulis, flore masculo foliis perigonialibus ovatis longe lanceolatis acuminatis.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Thwaites*! *Caulis* tri- sexlinearis. *Pedunculus* bi-uncialis. *Folia* densiuscula statu sicco appressa paululum flexuosa. Habitu *P. Griffithianæ* similis, sed foliis minus rigidis et theca inclinata gibba et plicata. *P. filiformi* etiam similis, sed foliis tenuioribus et angustioribus.

6. P. SUBULOSA (Bartramia, *Griff. Not.* p. 438; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 101. f. 2). Dioica, cæspitosa, habitu *P. Turnerianæ*, foliis erectis strictis appressis lanceolatis longiusculis angustis planiusculis nervo crassiusculo longe excurrente marginibus anguste recurvis serrulatis, cellulis elongatis basi latioribus, perichætialibus nervo longius excurrente, theca in pedunculo elongato globosa sulcata, operculo convexo, peristomio dentibus rubris, interno ciliis carente, flore masculo foliis perigonialibus e basi oblonga erecta lanceolatis patulis.

Hab. " In montibus Khasia, ripis arenosis rivuli Maamloo, Deboro et Rangagurrah agri Singfoensis," *Griffith*!

P. Turneriana gracilior, foliis densioribus strictioribus appressis, non profunde carinatis, angustis.

Plantula illa, a beato Griffithio pro var. A. memorata, mihi non visa; sed sub hoc nomine specimen parvulum *Leptotrichi* cujusdam *L. pomiformi* affinis, a Griffithio missum, in Herb. Wardiano asservatum est.

7. P. ANGUSTA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, foliis erecto-patentibus sæpe subsecundis ovato-lanceolatis nervo excurrente marginibus serrulatis, cellulis elongatis basi oblongis, perichætialibus e basi late ovata subulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato magna globosa plicata, operculo convexo, peristomio interno processibus lævibus.

B. prætenuis *et* B. angustata, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 601, 615). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. (non omnino cum speciminibus Ceylanicis congruens), Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 607).

Habitu staturaque *P. imbricatulæ*, foliis autem minus hastatis et cellulis longioribus basi non quadratis sed oblongis, perichætialibus subulatis et peristomio interno, e fragmentis, lævi. *Theca* pro plantula satis magna. *Substantia* tenera.

8. P. IMBRICATULA (*Mitten*). Dioica, caule brevi, foliis imbricatis erectis ovatis breviter lanceolatis sensim angustatis non acuminatis nervo excurrente marginibus recurvis serrulatis, cellulis basi quadratis superne oblongis distinctis, perichætialibus longioribus subulato-attenuatis, theca in pedunculo elongato horizontali gibba plicata, operculo breviter conico, peristomio dentibus brevibus latiusculis interno ciliis nullis processibus apice striatulis, sporis reniformibus, flore masculo foliis perigonialibus ovatis subulatis.

Bartramia Griffithiana ex parte, et B. tenella, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 609, 613, 616).

P. filiformi statura colore dispositioneque foliorum affine, sed foliis basi ad angulos cellulis abbreviatis quadratis superioribus oblongis.

9. P. laxissima. (Bartramia, *C. Müller, Syn.* i. p. 480.)

Hab. In Assam, *Griffith*!

10. P. HETEROPHYLLA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, gracilis, foliis patentibus e basi oblonga lanceolatis nervo excurrente dorso marginibusque recurvis argute serrulatis, cellulis conformibus basi parum

latioribus oblongis teneris pellucidis, perichætialibus e basi late ovata longe subulatis, theca in pedunculo gracili globosa gibba plicata, operculo convexo breviter conico, peristomio dentibus brevibus interno processibus apice punctulatis ciliis rudimentariis, planta mascula foliis ovalibus obtusiusculis nervo vix excurrente, perigonialibus e basi suborbiculari subulato-lanceolatis erectis.

Bartramia tenella, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 616) *et Thwaites?*

A *P. tenella*, si synonymon *P. filiformis* verum sit, distinctissima, et *P. laxissimæ* similis, sed foliis angustioribus longioribus lanceolatis tenuiter acuminatis argutius serrulatis. Forma foliorum caulinorum plantæ masculæ iis *Bryi albicantis* similis.

11. P. macrocarpa. (Bartramia, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 57.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

12. P. NITIDA (*Mitten*). Dioica, *B. Turnerianæ* similis, sed foliis patentibus lanceolatis planis nervo angusto excurrente apice læviusculo marginibus serrulatis inferne anguste recurvis, cellulis omnibus elongatis angustis perichætialibus e basi ovata subulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili rubro globosa gibba inclinata plicata, operculo convexo mammillato, peristomio in speciminibus immaturis normali?

Bartramia nitida, *Wils. l. c.* p. 370.

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *Royle*! *et T. Thomson*! (No. 561).

P. Turnerianæ statura habituque maxime sinilis, sed foliis siccitate strictis patentibus haud appressis et seriatis, minus obscuris subnitentibus, cellulis angustis longioribus.

13. P. Turneriana. (Bartramia, *Schw.* t. 238. — Bartramia fontana *β.* marchica, *Griff. Not.* p. 437.—B. nitida, *Wils. in Sched.* quoad No. 561.)

Hab. Per Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, vulgaris, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 561, 563, 565, 569, 575, 576, 577, 582, 583, 598, 599, 600, 601, 616, 617). In Nepal, *Wallich*! Kumaon et Simla, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! *T. Thomson*! (No. 561). In mont. Khasian., ad Boga Panee, *Griffith*!

A *P. falcata,* quacum foliis seriatis convenit, nervo longe in acumen piliforme attenuato distinguenda.

14. P. pseudofontana (Bartramia, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1856, p. 418).

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*!

Ex descriptione, a *P. Turneriana* non discrepat.

15. P. falcata. (Bartramia, *Hook. Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. t. 27.—B. gonioclada, *Wils. l. c.* p. 369.—B. angustata ex parte, *ejusd. l. c.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ, reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 602.

Nepal, *Wallich*! Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! *T. Thomson*! (No. 618); et Tibet. occ. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 562, 567, 604). Mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!

Species foliis imbricatis in seriebus quinque dispositis sensim a basi angustatis nec ovatis nec acuminatis, nervo profunde carinatis et cellulis oblongis omnibus fere conformibus distinctis, facillime a consimilibus distinguenda. A *P. Marchica*, quacum fere omnibus partibus cellulisque convenit, foliis profunde carinatis et seriatis recedere videtur.

Obs. Adest species quædam Europæa hactenus prætervisa, *P. falcatam* dispositione foliorum seriata valde simulans, quamvis quoad formam *P. fontanæ* affinior.

16. P. SERIATA (*Mitten*). Dioica, *P. fontanæ* simillima, foliis erectis subfalcatisve imbricatis in apicibus ramorum seriatis late ovatis acuminatis nervo crasso in apice evanido margine serrulato inferne revoluto, cellulis basi parvis brevioribus subobscuris.

Bryum lycopodiiforme, *Schleich. MSS.*

Hab. In Helvetia, *Schleicher*! sterilis. In Britannia boreali in monte Ben-na-Bourd, *W. Gardiner*!

Specimina Schleicheriana sterilia (forma adventitia) innovationes breves foliis julaceo-imbricatis spicis *Lycopodii annotini* instar produnt. Species quamvis *P. fontanæ* valde affinis, structura foliorum partis inferioris certe distincta.

17. P. fontana, *Brid.* (Bartramia crassinervis, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 586). In Tibet. occid. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 559, 564, 568, 606).

18. P. calcarea. (Bartramia, *Bruch et Schimp.*—Bartramia crassinervis, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 370.)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 606, 618). In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*!

Species nervo crassiore et cellulis amplioribus a *P. fontana* facile discernenda.

19. P. LUTEA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule elongato ramoso inferne fusco tomentoso, foliis erecto-patentibus subsecundis late ovatis basi biplicatis acumine lanceolato nervo tenuiusculo excurrente margine recurvo basi reflexo serrulato, cellulis superne elongatis angustis basi parum latioribus, perigonialibus e basi latissima laxa erecta breviter acuminatis acutis patulis.

Bartramia uncinata, *Wils. l. c.* p. 370.—B. crassinervis, ex parte, *ejusd. l. c.* p. 370.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 578, 579, 584, 587).

Habitu staturaque *P. fontanæ* et *P. calcareæ* similis, a priore foliis mollibus tenerioribus, cellulis distinctioribus, nervo angustiore et ambitu longiore; a secundo, cellulis magis affinis, nervo autem longe angustiore statim dignoscitur. A P. *uncinata* longe diversa.

20. P. SPECIOSA (Bartramia, *Griff. Not.* p. 439; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 101. f. 1). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule brevi, foliis laxis patentibus concavis ovato-lanceolatis apice semitortis nervo tenui excurrente carinatis marginibus basi tantum recurvis minute serrulatis, cellulis angustissimis elongatis ad angulos paucis oblongis, perichætialibus lanceolato-subulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato globosa gibba inclinata plicata, peristomio dentibus brevibus interno processibus apice punctulatis ciliis duobus irregularibus interpositis.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. in ripis arenosis, *Griffith*! In Nepal, *Wallich*! *Rami steriles* sesquiunciales crassiuscule plumosi, foliis siccis humidisque patentibus; *fertiles* breves semunciales, pedunculo unciali. *Theca* magna.

Species distinctissima crassitudine ramorum, *Bartramiæ tomentosæ* similis.

21. P. longicollis, *Hampe*. (B. Hookeri, *Wils. l. c.* p. 369.—B. dicranoidea, *ejusd. l. c.* p. 369.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 580, 581, 583, 585, 594).

5. BREUTELIA, *Schimp.*

1. B. INDICA (*Mitten*). Caule elato ramoso tomentoso, foliis nitidis e basi erecta subquadrata superne dilatata divaricatis subulato-lanceolatis acuminatis inferne plicis angustis exaratis apice subtortis nervo tenui excurrente marginibus serrulatis, cellulis basi utrinque ad latera majoribus in serie unica dispositis cæterum omnibus conformibus angustis elongatis papillosis, perichætialibus erectis apice latioribus nervo evanescente, theca in pedunculo brevi apice curvato globoso-pyriformi plicata horizontali.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp. (forma minor foliis magis deflexis = *B. deflexa*, Wils. in Sched.). Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 592).

B. giganteæ ex icone Schwægr. similis, sed foliis densioribus. *Pedunculus* trilinearis gracilis. *Peristomium*, quantum in thecis vetustis observari potest, normale.

2. B. dicranacea. (Bartramia, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 57.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*!

Structura foliorum, e descriptione, a *B. Indica* diversa.

§ IX. BRYACEÆ.

Mielichoferiacaceæ et Bryaceæ ex parte, *Schimp. Corol.*

1. ORTHODONTIUM, *Schw.*

1. O. infractum, *Dozy et Molk. Musc. Archipel. Ind.*, fasc. ii. p. 34, t. xiv.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Maxwell*!

2. MIELICHOFERIA, *Hornsch.*

1. M. HIMALAYANA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, caule elongato dichotomo inferne fusco-radiculoso, foliis patentibus inferioribus lanceolatis ovato-lanceolatisve nervo excurrente mucronatis margine apice parce denticulatis, superioribus latioribus in planta mascula ovatis, nervo excurrente piliformi, marginibus angustissime reflexis, cellulis laxis flaccidis, perichætialibus parum longioribus, theca in pedunculo breviusculo pyriformi, operculo convexo-conico, peristomio dentibus angustissimis hyalinis, flore masculo capituliformi foliis internis brevibus.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali temperata, Kumaon ad Pindari, alt. 11,000 ped., *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

M. nitidæ var. *compactæ* statura similis, sed foliis flaccidioribus angustioribus cellulis elongatis.

Obs. Muscus ex Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 471), fortasse species alia hujus generis est.

3. WEBERA, *Hedw.*

1. W. elongata. (Bryum, *Dicks.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp. et alp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 474, 475, 476, 478, 479, 484, 485, 486, 488, 489, 491, 503, 544, 549 *b*, 550, 554), Simla, &c., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 494, 504, 549).

2. W. polymorpha, *Schimp.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 442, 469, 556).

3. W. RIGESCENS (*Mitten*). Dioica? caule erecto, foliis patentibus e basi latiuscula subulato-lanceolatis, margine basi decurrente fere ad apicem acutum reflexo integerrimo denticulatove, nervo crassiusculo rubro excurrente, cellulis elongatis angustis, perichætialibus erectis apice angustioribus.

Bryum rigescens, *Wils. l. c.* p. 366.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 443).

W. elongata robustior, foliis basi latioribus sensim subulato-lanceolatis et margine ad apicem reflexo distincta.

4. W. HIMALAYANA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule elongato cæspitoso innovationibus ramoso, foliis inferioribus innovationumque patentibus ovatis acutis, nervo subexcurrente, marginibus apice indistincte parce denticulatis a basi ad axillam folii inferioris utrinque decurrentibus, cellulis elongatis chlorophyllosis subindistinctis comalibus duplo longioribus lanceolatis apice latiusculis margine a basi ad ultra medium reflexo apice serrulatis, nervo excurrente, theca in pedunculo elongato claviformi subarcuata, peristomio *Pohliæ* ciliis carentibus, flore masculo in innovatione terminali vel repetitione innovationis laterali foliis exterioribus caulinis similibus interioribus orbiculatis concavis apiculo brevi terminatis.

Bryum acuminatum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 332.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 47

W. elongatæ et *W. acuminatæ* habitu staturaque affinis, sed ab utraque foliis cellulis fere dimidio brevioribus marginibus decurrentibus et floris masculi structura diversa.

5. W. flexuosa. (Pohlia, *Hook.*—Brachymenium microstomum, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 19. f. 4.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. et cent. reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich* ! Sikkim. *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 495, 496, 497, 498, 525).

6. W. DELICATULA (*Mitten*). Dioica? caule erecto sub perichætio innovante, foliis laxis patentibus ovato-lanceolatis apice acuminatis acutis, nervo excurrente, margine superne remote serrulato a basi ad folii inferioris axillam decurrente, cellulis elongatis angustis, perichætialibus erectis longioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili obovata flexura colli abrupte pendula, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio *Pohliæ*.

B. delicatulum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 332.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 481, 483). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* ! (No. 509).

W. annotinæ et W. albicantis formis gracilioribus similis, sed theca abrupte inclinata.

7. W. albicans. (Bryum, *Wahl.*)

Hab. Var. *speciosa*, In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson* ! Var. *glacialis*, in Tibet. occid. et in Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 402, 406, 407, 421).

8. W. pyriformis, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 448).

9. W. cruda, *Schw.*, *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 91. f. 4.?

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 499). In mont. Khasian., in pinetis ad Moflong, *Griffith*?

Anne planta Griffithiana species vera sit, an potius ad *W. elongatam* pertinens speciminibus non visis non dijudicare volui.

4. BRYUM, *Dill.*

1. B. FILIFORME (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule innovante ramoso gracili, foliis erectis aureo-nitidis filiformi-imbricatis late ovatis concavis apice obtusiusculis acutis subcrenulatis integerrimisve, nervo ad ¾ evanido, cellulis basi et ad folii tertiam partem longitudinis laxis amplis superioribus angustissimis elongatis, perichætialibus superne angustioribus, theca in pedunculo gracili elongato elliptica erecta horizontalive, operculo brevi conico, peristomio *Brachymenii*.

Brachymenium filiforme, *Griff. Not.* p. 443; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 102. f. 2.

Hab. In mont. Khasian., *Griffith*! In reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 522, 523, 536, 539). In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 518, 535). Nepal, *Wallich*! Kumaon, *Royle*!

Statura *B. julaceo* et *B. prostrato* intermedia. *Color* pulchre aureonitens.

2. B. AURATUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, caule foliis erectis arcte imbricatis filiformi julaceo, foliis suborbiculatir obtusiusculis concavis nervo tenui ad ¾ evanido integerrimis apice tantum suberosis, cellulis basi laxis amplis sensim superne angustatis, perichætialibus ovatis triangularibus obtusiusculis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili horizontali angusto-elliptica, operculo conico-rostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris interno processibus angustis brevibus rudimentariis in membrana alte exserta.

Brachymenium filiforme, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 363.

Hab. In Himalaya centrali et orientali, Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 513, 519).

B. filiformi primo adspectu maxime simile, sed foliis fere duplo latioribus cellulis ad eorum apices duplo triplove latioribus et operculo rostrato.

3. B. NITIDUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule simplici tereti, foliis erectis imbricatis late ovatis acutis concavis nervo in mucronem parvulum excurrente integerrimis, cellulis basi laxis sensim superne angustioribus apice angustis flexuosis, perichætialibus angustioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato cernua oblonga macrostoma, peristomio dentibus longiusculis interno normali *Bryi* in membrana altiuscula.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim (inter cæspites *Anthocori tuberculati*), *J. D. Hooker*! Simla, *T. Thomson*! Inter muscos varios fragmenta carpsi.

Habitu staturaque *B. filiformi* non dissimile, foliis tamen mollioribus minus arcte julaceo-imbricatis.

4. B. Weissiæ. (Brachymenium, *Hook.*—B. bryoides, *Schw.* t. 135.—Bryum exile, *Dozy et Molk. Musc. Archip. Ind.* t. 5.—B. Nepalense *Spreng.*, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 311.)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 524). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! et Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*!

5. B. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 24.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

6. B. Harveyanum, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 313. (Brachymenium acuminatum, *Harvey.*—B. cuspidatum, *Griff. Not.* p. 442; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. 102. f. 1.)
Hab. In Penang, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasian., ad Myrung, *Griffith*; in reg. temp. (B. *Weissiæ*, consociatum), *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 521). In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*!
De planta Griffithiana non omnino certus sum, sed ex icone et descriptione huc referenda est.

7. B. flaccidisetum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 23.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*!
E. descriptione vix a *B. Harveyano* differt.

8. B. MICANS (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule brevi tereti, foliis imbricatis ovatis acutis nervo luteo latiusculo sub apice evanido vel in cuspidulam excurrente margine superne serrulatis, cellulis basi et pro tertia folii longitudinis parte laxis suboblongis cito in angustas superne subflexuosas transeuntibus, perichætialibus e basi latiore lanceolatis structura conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato flexuoso *B. Weissiæ*, annulo composito, peristomio *Brachymenii*? operculo conico-obtuso.
Hab. In India orientali, *Greville* (in Herb. *Gardner*!).
B. Weissiæ habitu adspectuque simile, structura autem foliorum diversum.
B. nitido foliis minus concavis serrulatis, et theca peristomioque *Brachymenii*? Peristomium internum non inveni.
A *B. filiformi* et affinibus foliis acutis refugit.

9. B. EXTENUATUM (*Mitten*). Synoicum, cæspitosum, caule humili ramoso, foliis patentibus laxe imbricatis ovali-acuminatis concavis nervo in mucronem excurrente margine integerrimis indistincte dentatis, cellulis laxiusculis marginalibus uni- vel biseriatis angustis, perichætialibus longioribus lanceolatis rigidis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali erecta, operculo conico-curvirostrato brevi, peristomio *Brachymenii* processibus angustis, annulo lato composito.
Hab. Carnatic ad Negapatam, *Wight*!
B. Weissiæ proximum, foliis autem longioribus et inflorescentia synoica diversum.

10. B. argenteum, *Linn.*

Hab. In Himalayæ totius reg. temp. et alp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 470, 517, 537, 541, 542, 543, 554, 555). Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 540? 546, 552). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 511, 514, 515, 533, 534). In mont. Nilghiri, *M'Ivor*! *Gardner*! *Schmid*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 520).

11. B. ALBULUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? albidum, caule brevi, foliis compacte imbricatis quinquefariis ovatis apice obtusiusculis nervo paulo ultra medium evanido integerrimis, cellulis in folii dimidio inferiore parvis oblongis subparallelogrammaticis pallide viridibus, in dimidio superiore elongatis acutis laxis hyalinis, perichætialibus ovato-lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro brevi-ovali pendula basi rugosa, peristomio *Bryi*? processibus in membrana altiuscula.

Hab. In peninsula Indiæ orient., *Greville* (in Herb. *Gardner*!).

Color glauco-albidus. Habitu staturaque *B. argentei*, a quo et affinibus foliis quinquefarie dispositis satis recedit. *Pedunculus* uncialis sesquiuncialisque, crassiusculus, rubro-fuscus.

12. B. coronatum, *Schw.*

Hab. In Nepal? *Wallich*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 432, 433).

Specimina ex Java accepi sub nomine *B. dolioli*, Duby; sed in his et Indicis peristomium internum ciliis appendiculatis et florescentia dioica a forma Americæ meridionalis non discrepant.

13. B. hemisphæricarpum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 576.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 464). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

14. B. COGNATUM (*Mitten*). Synoicum, habitu staturaque *B. sanguinei*, foliis latioribus, cellulis duplo latioribus utriculo primordiali serpentino repletis, peristomio interno processibus late pertusis ciliis in unum coalitis valde appendiculatis in membrana ad dentium dimidium exserta, annulo lato composito.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 512). Nudo oculo *B. sanguineo* persimile, sed florescentia peristomio et structura foliorum distinctum.

15. B. rubens, *Mitten in Hook. Journ. of Bot.* 1856, p. 232.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 427, 482). In Assam, *Griffith*!

16. B. Montagneanum, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 265.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*!

17. B. rugosum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 23.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

18. B. pachytheca, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 307.

Hab. India orientalis (Herb. *Gottsche.*).

19. B. FULVELLUM (*Wils. l. c.* p. 330). Dioicum, pusillum, cæspi-

tosum, caule brevissimo innovationibus pluribus ramoso, foliis patentibus ovatis, nervo in acumen longiusculum excurrente, marginibus subintegerrimis, cellulis inferne elongatis angustis superne subflexuosis, perichætialibus ovato-lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo gracillimo rubro ovata microstoma pendula, operculo parvo conico, peristomio *Ptychostomi*, annulo composito.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 43

Species parvula pulchella. *Caulis ramique* altitudine lineari. *Folia* lutescentia. *Pedunculus* 4–8-linearis. *Theca* parva pallide fusca. Structura peristomii *B. cernuo* simile, sed foliorum structura aliena et *Bryis B. Weissiæ* similibus affinius.

20. B. ERYTHRINUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule breviusculo ramoso, foliis patentibus anguste ovatis lanceolatis concavis, nervo rubro in mucronem brevem excurrente, margine integerrimo apiceve parce denticulato, cellulis laxis amplis marginalibus in serie unica angustis, perichætialibus lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo elongato horizontali pendula vel clavata, ore magno, operculo conico, peristomio *Bryi*.

B. pachypoma, *Wils. l. c.* p. 364, ex parte.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 47 535).

Color totius plantæ ruber, apicibus ramorum tantum subviridibus. *Folia* siccitate appressa nitoris destituta, ambitu angusto illis *B. sanguinei* similia, sed cellulis multo laxioribus. Theca *B. sanguinei*, sed ore majore. A *B. rubente* foliis angustioribus magis ovato-lanceolatis margine tenuiore et cellulis longioribus recedit.

21. B. porphyrioneuron, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 22.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

22. B. nitens, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 19. f. 6. (B. pachypoma, *Mont.*—B. apiculatum, *Schw. Supp.* t. 72.—B. coronati var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 333.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 431). Etiam in Java (Hb. *Miquel*).

Icon Hookeri supra citata mala, quod folia e musco alieno desumpta. Species, neglecta foliorum structura, cum *B. alpino* commutata, cellulis autem longioribus, marginalibus vix serie unica distincta, certe aliena, præterea statura minore et pedunculi flexura late arcuata.

23. B. alpinum, *Linn.* (B. teretiusculum, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 20. f. 1.—B. pachypoma, *Wils. l. c.* p. 364, ex parte.)

Hab. In Himalayæ tot. reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 430, 490); Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 429, 436, 447, 453, 46 480, 500, 530). Simla et Kishtwar, *T. Thomson*! (No. 452, 461. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 454). In mont. Nilghiri, *M'Ivor*. In collibus Jyntea, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 435). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 434, 478).

Foliorum forma et structura speciminum Indicorum omnibus notis cum planta Europæa conveniunt. *Theca* interdum collo brevi=*B. tereti-usculum*. *Folia* minime variant neque forma neque cellularum structura, margine basi utrinque decurrente, cellulis basi ad nervum in foliis vetustioribus fusculis pro spatio brevi protractis, qua nota per variationes omnes distinguitur.

24. B. cernuum, *B. et S.* (B. fulvellum, ex parte; B. pumilum; B. subrotundum; B. pallescens, var.; B. viridans; B. inclinatum, var., et B. intermedium, var., *Wils. l. c.* pp. 330, 331.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 438, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 462, 463, 501, 502). Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 180, 440 *b*, 449, 451, 453, 465).

Hæc omnia supra enumerata ad speciem unam parum variantem reduxi. *Florescentia*, ut mos est muscorum monoicorum, sæpe confluentia florum synoica. Specimina floribus masculis in ramulo proprio segregatis e montibus Helvetiæ in summo montis Gemmi, a cl. Schimper accepi, et in Britannia ipse legi, floribus autem fertilibus absque antheridiis non observavi. Species, ut specimina plura elucent, per totam hemisphæram borealem plana et alpina usque ad regiones ulteriores arcticas adscendens. *Peristomium* tantillum variat, nunc interno externo omnino adglutinato, nunc fere libero.

25. B. lacustre, *Brid.* (B. fulvellum, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 330.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 428).

26. B. calophyllum, *Brown.* (B. latifolium, *Bryol. Europ.*—B. pallens, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 366.)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 426).

Specimina hæc ab originalibus, foliis breviter nervo excurrente apiculatis, discrepant, cæterum aspectu plantæ in statu sicco et structura foliorum omnino conveniunt. Observationes inter *B. calophyllum* et *B. Warneum*, si in loco natali unum in alterum transeat, desiderantur. A *B. pallente* florescentia jamjam distincta.

27. B. Warneum, *Bland.*

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom.*

28. B. cæspiticium, *Linn.*, *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 91. f. 5. (B. pachypoma, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 364.)

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 418, 425, 437, 450, 455, 457). Kashmir, *T. Thomson* (No. 493). In mont. Khasian., ad rupes et arborum truncos (an species vera?), *Griffith.*

29. B. lamprostegum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 22.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

30. B. subrotundum *Brid.* (B. pumilum, ex parte ; B. cæspiticium et B. cernuum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 331.)

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., Jamu, *T. Thomson* (No. 46 et in Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 431, 467).

Peristomium, in specimine No. 467, ciliis appendiculatis *Bryi* !

31. B. TIBETANUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, compacte cæspitoso humile, *B. cæspiticio* simillimum, foliis late ovatis ovato-lanceolatisque acutis acuminatisve nervo in mucronem brevem excurrente marginibus apicem versus subserrulatis inferne subrecurvis, cellulis inferioribus oblongis superioribus prosenchymaticis, perichætialibus brevioribus orbiculari-acuminatis, theca in pedunculo elongato pendula *B. cæspiticii* simili, operculo conico, peristomio interno processibus ciliis in unum coalitis æquilongis lævibus in membrana ad dimidium fere dentium exserta, annulo composito, flore masculo in ramulo terminali.

B. cæspiticium, *Wils. l. c.* p. 332.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 458).

Habitu staturaque *B. cæspiticii*, florescentia autem *B. pallescentis*.

32. B. EXSTANS (*Mitten*). Synoicum, caule breviusculo, foliis patentibus inferioribus ovalibus superioribus ellipticis lanceolatisve acuminatis nervo sub apice evanido vel excurrente margine apice vix dentatis cellulis laxis marginalibus duplici-seriatis angustis elongatis ætate infuscatis, perichætialibus longioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato inclinata horizontali pyriformi inæquali, ore amplo, peristomio normali.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* ! (No. 456), et forma sterilis in reg. alp. (No. 419).

B. pallenti forma foliorum simile, quamvis folia e medio ad apicem formam magis acuminatam ostendunt. Planta fructifera thecis inclinatis horizontalibusve, primo visu *Funariæ Muhlenbergii* subsimilis.

33. B. cellulare, *Hook.*, *Schw. Supp.* t. 214.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* !

34. B. splachnoides (Brachymenium, *Harvey*.—Pohlia turbinata, Schw. t. 194 ?)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* !

35. B. FLACCUM (*Wils. l. c.* p. 332). Dioicum ? caule innovationibus ramoso, foliis patentibus laxis flaccidis ellipticis piliformi-acuminatis nervo tenui ultra medium evanido margine integerrimo apiceve denticulo uno alterove instructis, cellulis laxis mollibus marginalibus paululum longioribus, perichætialibus angustioribus, theca in pedunculo flexuoso oblonga subelliptica inclinata horizontalive, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio *Pohliæ* ciliis brevissimis rudimentariis, flore masculo in ramulo terminali foliis interioribus brevibus lanceolatis.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 45

Folia flaccida. Formis flaccidioribus *B. pallentis* simile, sed th

B. acuminati. Flores masculi in ramis gracilibus inter plantas fœmineas inveni, an et ex parte inferiore caulis fœminei egrediente determinare non possum.

36. B. THOMSONI (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, caule elongato ramoso, foliis erecto-patentibus elliptico-lanceolatis nervo excurrente cuspidatis margine apice parce denticulato subintegerrimo, cellulis teneris laxiusculis marginalibus angustis triplici serie dispositis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo gracili pyriformi cernua, operculo convexo conico, peristomio interno processibus perforatis ciliis brevibus rudimentariis in membrana altiuscule exserta, annulo composito.

B. cuspidatum, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 364.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 401).

Primo visu *B. turbinato* var. *Schleicheri* simile, sed foliis angustis longe cuspidatis. *B. alpino* affinius, cellulis tamen latioribus longioribusque basi latioribus sed non ad nervum aggregatis.

37. B. pseudotriquetrum, *Hedw.* (Bryum *B. bimo* affine, *Wils. l. c.* p. 366.)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 399, 408, 409, 409 *b*).

Specimina sterilia, formis tamen Europæis omnibus partibus convenientia.

38. B. turbinatum, *Hedw.* (B. cuspidatum ex parte, B. distans et B. appressum, *Wils. l. c.* pp. 364, 365.)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson*! var. *a.* (No. 410, 410 *b*, 415, 416, 417); var. *Schleicheri* (No. 405, 414, 423); et *H. Strachey* (No. 403). In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*; var. *latifolium*, *T. Thomson*! (No. 400, 412, 420).

39. B. Nepalense. (Brachymenium, *Hook.*—B. Hookeri, *Spreng.*—B. brevicaule, *Hampe*?—B. contortum, *Griff. Not.* p. 440; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 100. f. 2.)

Hab. In Himalayæ tot. reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 506, 507, 508, 521, 526, 527, 528, 548, 551). Kumaon, *T. Thomson* (No. 505). In mont. Khasian. in arboribus in pinetis Moflong, *Griffith*! In Ceylon, *Thwaites*!

Species varians thecis erectis et interdum fere pendulis, sed structura foliorum et florescentia monoica constans.

40. B. clavariæformis, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 24.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

E descriptione a *B. Nepalensi*, florescentia dioica excepta, vix diversum videtur.

41. B. velutinum, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 33.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*! Ad Madras, *Wight*!

42. B. leptostomoides, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 321.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Foulkes*! *et Schmid*! Ad Madras. *Wight*!

43. B. torquescens, *B. & S.*
Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kashmir, *T. Thomson*! (No. 460).

44. B. apalodictyoides, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 21.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

45. B. paradoxum, *Schw.* t. 224.
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

46. B. Zollingeri, *Duby.*
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Nilghiri, et in Ceylon, *Gardner*!

47. B. RECURVULUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, cæspitosum, caule elongato, foliis erectis late ovalibus acuminatis apicibus patentibus nervo in mucronem excurrente margine anguste recurvis apice parce serrulatis integerrimove, cellulis longiusculis marginalibus unica serie dispositis angustis vix conspicuis, perichætialibus interioribus ovatis, theca in pedunculo elongato pendula pyriformi, ore magno, operculo convexo-conico, peristomio normali, annulo lato composito.
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!
B. Billardieri simile, sed foliis magis ovalibus vix serrulatis cellulis angustioribus. A *B. capillari* foliis margine vix distincto ubique recurvo satis distiuctum.

48. B. WIGHTII (*Mitten*). Caule elongato subsimplici, foliis patentibus laxe imbricatis ovato-oblongis concavis apicibus patulis nervo in mucronem brevem excurrente margine fere ad apicem recurvo apice parce serrulato, cellulis basi angustis superne longitudine latitudinem triplo excedente utriculo primordiali repletis, marginalibus circiter sexseriatis angustis, perichætialibus ovato-lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo longissimo inclinata elongata clavata, peristomio normali.
B. strigosum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 366.
Hab. In India orient. *Wight*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*! *M'Ivor*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 398).
B. erythrocauli et *B. densifolio* simile, foliis autem rigidioribus densioribus nitentibus siccitate tortis. A *B. ramoso* caulibus longioribus foliis æqualibus haud rosulatis siccitate minus contractis cellulis paululum minoribus et ambitu folii baseos magis ovato recedit. *Caulis* bi- triuncialis. *Folia* longitudine bilinearia, latitudine linearia.

49. B. MEDIANUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule elongato-ramoso, foliis patentibus ellipticis nervo excurrente piliformi mucronatis marginibus inferne reflexis superne serratis, cellulis latis laxis utriculo primordiali dissoluto marginalibus triplici-seriatis, perichætialibus brevioribus

angustis, theca in pedunculo elongato pendula inæquali claviformi, operculo brevi conico, peristomio normali.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *M'Ivor*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 369), specimina sterilia.

B. ramoso simillimum, foliis autem ambitu ovali-ellipticis non obovatis, longius acuminatis et cellulis duplo majoribus.

50. B. giganteum, *Hook.* (B. Sollyanum, *Griff. Not.* p. 446; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. 91. f. 1.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 392, 540). In sylvis Surureem et copiose in pinetis Moflong, *Griffith*; et in mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 371 *b*, 391). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 597).

51. B. roseum, *Schreb.* (B. Commersonii, B. Commersonii aff., B. species, B. Zollingeri et B. Nilghiriensi aff., *Wils. l. c.* p. 367.)

Hab. In Kumaon et Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 393, 395). In Nepal, *Wallich*!

Specimina quamvis sterilia a *B. Commersonii* longe diversa et a planta Europæa non recedentia.

52. B. ramosum. (Mnium *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 20. f. 2.—Bryum Auberti, *Mont.*; inde B. Nilgiriense, *ejusd.*—B. truncorum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 366.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*! *G. Thomson*! (No. 394).

In icone l. c. theca inclinata repræsentata est, sed in speciminibus, utplurimum, pendula videtur. A *B. truncorum* cellulis paululum minoribus et margine angustiore recedit.

§ X. HYPNACEÆ.

Fabroniaceæ, Hookeriaceæ, Orthotheciaceæ ex parte, et Hypnaceæ ex parte, *Schimp. Coroll.*

Pleurocarpica. *Folia* cellulis elongatis prosenchymaticis alaribus heteromorphis plus minus distinctis. *Peristomium* Bryacearum.

1. FABRONIA, *Raddi.*

1. F. secunda, *Mont.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!

2. F. GOUGHII (*Mitten*). Dioica? cæspitosa, caule repente, foliis laxis patentibus compressis anguste ovatis longe subulato-piliformi-acuminatis margine arcte sed breviter serratis, nervo tenui infra medium evanido, cellulis basi subquadratis superioribus elongatis, perichætialibus latioribus acumine breviore serratis, theca in pedunculo brevi erecta ovali, peristomio *F. secundæ.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, ad arborum truncos, *Gough*!

F. secundæ affinis, sed foliis duplo latioribus, cellulis partis folii superioris angustioribus dimidio brevioribus, margine arctius serrato. A *F. pusilla* var. *major*, foliis dimidio angustioribus, serraturis brevibus, cellulis paululum minoribus, et apiculo longiore diversa. Florem masculum frustra quæsivi. An vere dioica?

3. F. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 558.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

4. F. MINUTA (*Mitten*). Monoica, cæspitosa, exilis, caule repente ramis brevibus curvatis, foliis densis patentibus late ovatis in apiculum filiformem patulum recurvumque acuminatis margine breviter arcte serratis, nervo medio evanido, cellulis basi quadratis superioribus longioribus oblongis tenuiter limitatis, perichætialibus late ovatis minute serratis brevi apiculatis, theca in pedunculo brevi *F. pusillæ*. flore masculo ad pedem fœminei.
Hab. Himalayæ occid. reg. temp., Kumaon, alt. 7000 ped. (in thallo *Parmeliæ Borreri* repens), *T. Thomson*!
F. pusilla fere minor, foliis patentioribus latioribus margine non lobato sed eodem modo ac in *F. octoblepharoide* serrato, cellulis superioribus longitudine latitudinem duplo excedentibus oblongis parietibus angustis. A *F. pusilla* et *F. octoblepharoide*, quarum cellulæ longitudine latitudinem triplo superant parietibusque crassioribus gaudent, foliis densioribus apiculo incano squarrosis, discrepat.

2. HYPNUM, *Dill.*, *Brid. et auct.* ex parte.

Leskea ex parte, *auct.*, Homalothecium, Isothecium ex parte, Brachythecium, Scleropodium, Eurynchium, Rynchostegium, Amblystegium, et Lescurea, *Schimp.*, Pterogonium ex parte, *auct.*
Folia uninervia.

* *Lescurea.*

Peristomium internum imperfectum.

1. H. LÆVIUSCULUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule repente pinnato, ramis erectis teretibus, foliis imbricatis ovatis brevi acuminatis sensimve lanceolatis concavis nervo medio evanido margine paululum recurvo superne serrulato, cellulis elongato-ovalibus alaribus pluribus parvis quadratis pellucidis, perichætialibus erectis latis convolutis apicibus serrulatis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo pallido cylindrica erecta, operculo conico-acuminato, peristomio interno rudimentario externo adhærente, annulo composito.
Pterogonium neckeroides, *Griff. Not.* p. 450; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii t. 98. f. 3.
Hab. In mont. Khasian., ad Mumbree, in arboribus, *Griffith*!
Gracilis. *Caulis* repens, ramis circiter trilinearibus colore stramineo-fuscis. Habitu *Stereodontis prorepentis*, sed longe gracilius, areo-

latione foliorum *Rhegmatodontibus* approximans. *Theca* in pedunculo semunciali.

2. H. pterogonioides. (Leskea, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24. f. 8.)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 739, 740, 741).

3. H. decorum. (Leskea longirostris, *Schw.* t. 290 *a.*)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

4. H. fulvum. (Leskea fulva, *Harvey*; *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 2.)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 758, 897).
Theca in pedunculo elongato erecta ovalis, operculo conico curvirostrato, peristomio interno processibus angustis dentium longitudine (eique adhærentibus?) in membrana ad ¼ longitudinis exserta. *Color* pulchre fulvus nitidus, *Stereodonti russulo* similis.

5. H. ARGENTATUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, dense cæspitosum, ramis erectis ramosis, foliis patentibus nitentibus ovatis sensim tenuiter acuminatis planiusculis nervo brevissimo margine remote serrulatis, cellulis elongatis teneris ad angulos laxioribus subquadratis concoloribus, perichætialibus erectis brevi-acuminatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo rubro elongato magna ovata erecta siccitate sub ore contracta, operculo conico-acuminato, peristomio dentibus brevibus teneris, interno?
Hab. In Himalaya occidentali, Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!
Sericeo-argenteo-viridis, ramis erectis dense compacte cæspitosis semuncialibus inferne nudiusculis. *Pedunculus* subuncialis. Species primo visu *Brachymeniis* nonnullis (e. g. *B. velutino*) similis.

6. H. incompletum. (Leskea, *Griff. Not.* p. 478; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 102. f. 3.)
Hab. In Assam, *Griffith.*

7. H. Bonplandii. (Leskea, *Hook.*—Hookeria Leskeoides, *ejusd. Musc. Exot.* t. 55.—Isothecium Nilgiriense, *Mont.*—Hypnum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 462.—Pleuropus fenestratus, *Griff. Not.* p. 468; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 90. f. 1; *Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist.* iii. t. 18.)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Gough*! *Foulkes*! *Schmid*! In Assam, *Griffith*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*!
Inter specimina Indica et Americana necnon alia e Promontorio Bonæ Spei allata discrimen nullum inveni. Habitus *Hypni sericei.*

** *Brachythecium.*

Peristomium normale.

8. H. LONGICUSPIDATUM. Dioicum? caule procumbente pinnato, foliis imbricatis late ovatis concavis plicatis in apiculum elongatum angustum denticulatum subito attenuatis nervo ad medium evanido

margine parce serrulatis, ramis valde excavatis tenuissime plicatis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus paucis parvis oblongis, perichætialibus erectis lanceolatis tenuiter acuminatis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali-cylindrica inclinata, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio normali.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*.

H. cirrhoso valde simile, sed foliis in dimidio inferiore latioribus tenuioribus parcius plicatis diversum. Modus crescendi *H. salebrosi*.

9. H. CUSPIDIFERUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule procumbente pinnato, foliis patentibus, caulinis latissime cochleariformibus subito in acumen tenue longum denticulatum attenuatis, nervo tenui medio evanido, ramis hastato-ovatis lanceolatis subintegerrimis, cellulis angustis circiter latitudine $\frac{1}{3000}$ longitudine $\frac{1}{500}$ unciæ metientibus alaribus pluribus parvis pallidis, perichætialibus e basi ovata sensim longe subulato-attenuatis, theca in pedunculo rubro lævi oblonga inclinata, operculo conico, peristomio dentibus flavidis processibus angustis æquilongis ciliis binis interpositis in membrana ad dentium tertiam partem exserta.

H. Buchanani, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 9[illegible]

Primo adspectu *H. Buchanani* simile, sed foliis caulinis profunde cochleariformibus subito in acumen angustum æquilongum attenuatis distinctissimum.

10. H. Buchanani, *Hook.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Buchanan*! *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 998). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*! In Assam, *Griffith*!

Cellulæ latitudine circiter $\frac{1}{2000}$, longitudine $\frac{1}{400}$ unciæ metientes.

11. H. CAMERATUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule procumbente, ramis curvatis laxe pinnatis, foliis patentibus rameis latissime ovatis subhastatis concavis subabrupte apiculatis apice serrulatis, nervo tenui medio evanido, ramulinis ovalibus acuminatis concavis angustis serrulatis, perichætialibus e basi elongata latiuscula subulatis integerrimis reflexis, theca in pedunculo rubro scabro oblongo-cylindrica suberecta inclinatave, operculo conico longirostrato, peristomio dentibus aurantiacis processibus æquilongis ciliis binis coadunatis brevioribus interpositis in membrana ad tertiam dentium partem exserta.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1076). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

H. Buchanani robustius, foliis brevioribus latioribus et pedunculo scabro diversum.

12. H. DECURVANS (*Mitten*). Caule iterum iterumque prolifero inferne nudo superne curvato ramis sensim apicem versus longitudine decrescentibus pinnato, foliis (caulinis) patentibus late ovatis obtusis in

acumen angustum breve lanceolato-productis nervo viridi citra medium evanido margine ubique minute dense serrulato, cellulis parvis angustis chlorophyllo obscuris basin versus latioribus alaribus nullis conspicuis, foliis ramulinis ovatis acuminatis acumine sæpe flexo, perichætialibus e basi ovata subulatis patulis, theca in pedunculo scabro.

Hab. In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*! In vallibus Sutleji flum. alt. 8000 ped., *T. Thomson* (No. 1011).

Rami bi- triunciales. *Folia* obscuriuscula. *H. camerato* statura simile, sed foliis caulinis superne latioribus eplicatis habituque rigidiore.

13. H. PROCUMBENS. Dioicum, caule procumbente pinnato ramis curvatis, foliis patentibus late ovatis sensim subulato-acuminatis margine basi planiusculo integerrimis in ramulinis serrulatis, nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido, cellulis elongatis latitudine $\frac{1}{4000}$, longitudine $\frac{1}{350}$ unciæ metientibus, perichætialibus parvis lanceolato-subulatis tenuissime acuminatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro lævi cylindrica suberecta curvula, operculo brevi conico obtuso, peristomio dentibus flavidis processibus æquilongis luteis ciliis brevioribus in membrana ad tertiam dentium longitudinis exserta.

H. glareosum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Nilghiri, *G. Thomson*! (No. 1141), *Schmid*! *et Foulkes*!

H. Buchanani robustius, foliis cellulis angustioribus sericeis nitidis.

14. H. rutabulum, *Linn.* (H. rutabulum, H. albicans, et H. rivulare, *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*! Kashmir reg. temp., *T. Thomson*; et Tibet. occ., *T. Thomson*! (No. 1019, 1045 *b*, 1061 *b*, 1096, 1156).

15. H. campestre, *B. & S.* (H. salebrosum? *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In Kashmir reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 1078).

16. H. Kamounense, *Harvey*.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

17. H. salebrosum, *Hoffm.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 995, 1003, 1046); et in Tibet. occid., *T. T.* (No. 1043).

18. H. plumosum, *Swartz*. (H. secundum, *Mont.*—H. œdistegum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 350.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 999, 1129, 1177). Nepal orient., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 997, 1001). In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1157). In mont. Khasian., *Griffith*! *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1022). In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *et Gardner*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 1020, 1021).

19. H. glaciale. (Brachythecium, *Bryol. Europ.*)
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp. et temp., montibus prov. Ladak, ad 12,000–18,000 ped., *T. Thomson*!

*** *Eurynchium.*

Pedunculus asper.

20. H. hians, *Hedw.* (H. cordatum, *Harvey, Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. [illegible] f. 9.—H. Swartzii, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Simla et Tibet. occ. *T. Thomson*! (No. 1055, 1170). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker*! *et T. Thomson*! (No. 1028). Etiam per Europam et Americam borealem temperatam.

Species in Europa vel prætervisa vel cum *H. Swartzii* Turn. et *H. prælongo* Dill., cujus *H. Stokesii* Turn. synonymon est, ab auctoribus commutata. Ab *H. Smartzii* foliis nitentibus latioribus et cellulis longe majoribus certe diversa. Ab *H. prælongo* forma foliorum longe aliena.

21. H. DUMOSUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule repente ramis erectis dendroideis bipinnatis, ramulis inordinatis, foliis patentibus rameis hastatis ramulinis ovato-lanceolatis nervo ad ¾ evanido marginibus tenuiter serrulatis, cellulis elongatis alaribus pluribus oblongis pallidis pellucidis ventricosis, perichætialibus ovatis subulato-attenuatis integerrimis, nervo brevi, theca in pedunculo elongato fusculo scabro ovali inæquali inclinata, operculo conico breviter curvirostrato, peristomio dentibus fusco-rubris processibus perforatis æquilongis ciliis singulis binisve dimidio brevioribus.

H. Sullivantii, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1041).

Habitu *H. myosuroidi* subsimile. *Folia* a basi ad apicem sensim angustata, haud acuminata, planiuscula. Ab *H. Sullivantii* satis diversum et ad alienam sectionem pertinens.

22. H. HUMILLIMUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, pusillum, habitu staturaque *H. tenelli*, foliis ellipticis acuminatis serrulatis, nervo medio evanido, cellulis elongatis alaribus paucis oblongis pallidis, perichætialibus erecto-patentibus ovato-lanceolatis serrulatis, pedunculo aspero.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, ad Ootacamund inter muscos arboricolas. *Foulkes*!

Pallide luteo-viride inter muscos vagans. Species pusilla asperitate pedunculi et foliorum forma, ut videtur, distincta.

23. H. scabrisetum, *Schw., Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1037).

Pedunculus lævis.

24. H. rusciforme, *Wies.*
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp. et alp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1158). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! Simla, &c., *T. Thomson*! (No. 965, 1150, 1155); Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 966, 1047, 1153).
A forma Europæa vulgari foliis minus acuminatis paululum recedit. Specimina fere omnia sterilia.

25. H. vagans, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24. f. 2. (H. Megapolitanum, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1084, 1161). Dioicum, *H. hianti* simile, sed pedunculo lævi.

26. H. SEMITORTUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule procumbente ramoso, foliis patenti-divergentibus compressis sparsis, caulinis ovalibus ovatisve subulato-acuminatis semitortis nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido marginibus minute serrulatis, rameis subbifariis ovatis asymmetricis acutis argutius serrulatis, cellulis elongatis longitudine $\frac{1}{4000}$ latitudine $\frac{1}{280}$ unciæ metientibus alaribus nullis, perichætialibus lanceolatis integerrimis e basi erecta squarroso-reflexis, theca in pedunculo lævi gracili oblonga inæquali horizontali, operculo conico rostrato peristomio interno processibus pertusis ciliis binis appendiculatis interpositis in membrana ad dentium tertiam longitudinis partem exserta.
H. Megapolitanum, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 968).
H. Swartzii statura habituque subsimile, sed foliis magis ovalibus, nervo uno lateri propinquiore, et pedunculo lævi.

27. H. PLANIUSCULUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule procumbenti, foliis patentibus ovatis paululum asymmetricis planiusculis nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido marginibus serrulatis, cellulis elongatis angustis longitudine $\frac{1}{8000}$ latitudine $\frac{1}{330}$ unciæ metientibus ad basin majoribus alaribus vix ullis distinctis, perichætialibus e basi ovata subulatis patentibus enerviis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo lævi rubro gracili oblonga indurata, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio normali.
H. Megapolitanum, *Wils. in Sched.*
In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 969).
H. conferto subsimile, foliis tamen planioribus et apicem versus angustioribus.

28. H. HERBACEUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule procumbente, ramis vage ramosis ramulis elongatis subsimplicibus, foliis subcompressis patentibus ovatis acuminatis planiusculis nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido marginibus serrulatis, cellulis elongatis longitudine $\frac{1}{2000}$ latitudine $\frac{1}{500}$ unciæ metientibus alaribus nullis, perichætialibus lanceolatis attenuatis

patulis, theca in pedunculo elongato oblongo-cylindrica horizontali operculo conico rostrato, peristomio normali.

H. Megapolitanum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1162). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1099).

Formis majoribus *H. Megapolitani* simile, sed foliis basi angustioribus.

29. H. SPARSILE (*Mitten*). Monoicum, pusillum, prostratum, caule vage ramoso, foliis remotis distichaceis patentibus lanceolatis planis a medio ad apicem subserrulatis integerrimisve nervo ad medium evanido, cellulis valde elongatis laxiusculis, perichætialibus lanceolatis patentibus, theca in pedunculo elongato cylindrica collo sensim attenuato inclinata suberectave.

Hab. In Assam superiore, *Griffith*!

Parvulum, habitu adspectuque formarum minorum graciliorum *H.* ripar *Folia* haud acuminata, sed a medio ad apicem sensim angustata dire tione statu sicco haud mutata. *Theca* æqualis. *Peristomium* (Griffithii) *Leskeæ*.

30. H. Tavoyense, *Hook.* (Hookeria prostrata, *Harvey*, *Hook.* Ic. *Plant. Rar.* t. 20. f. 5.)

Hab. Ad Tavoy, *Wallich*! In planitie Indiæ tropicæ, Behar, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1073).

31. H. WIGHTII (*Mitten*). Monoicum, prostratum, subpinnatum ramis vagis elongatis deplanatis, foliis patenti-divergentibus elliptico-lanceolatis obtusis sublingulatis apice apiculo parvo, nervo paulo ultra medium evanido, margine apice serrulato, cellulis elongatis angustis perichætialibus patulis ovatis acumine lanceolato superne serrulatis theca in pedunculo gracili elongato erecta inclinata horizontalique operculo conico acuminato, peristomio interno processibus dentibus æquilongis ciliis brevissimis interpositis in membrana ad tertiam partem dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. Ad Madras, *Wight*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! Ad Moulmein, *Parish*!

H. *Tavoyensi* simile, speciosius tamen, foliis non a medio ad apicem acuminatis sed sublingulatis cellulis dimidio angustioribus.

32. H. ligulatum, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1856, p. 438.

Hab. In India orient. *Elphinston*.

**** *Amblystegium*.

33. H. serpens, *Linn.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 1077).

34. H. OBTUSULUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? habitu *H. serpentis*, foliis patentibus laxis ovatis sensim angustatis, nervo crasso sub apice sub-

obtuso evanido, marginibus superne minute serrulatis, cellulis minutis brevibus oblongis obscuriusculis, perichætialibus ovato-lanceolatis acutis apice serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali cylindrica inclinata, peristomio processibus solidis dentium longitudine ciliis singulis interpositis in membrana ad tertiam dentium partem exserta.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis regione temperata, Kumaon, ad Saba, alt. 9000 ped., *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

H. fluviatili H. irriguoque affine, sed minus, foliis non acuminatis apice latiusculo subobtuso et cellulis longe minoribus.

35. H. tenuissimum. (Amblystegium, *Bryol. Europ.*)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 1036).

36. H. RIVICOLA (*Mitten*). Monoicum, *H. radicali* simillimum, foliis ovato-lanceolatis haud acuminatis, cellulis distinctis iis *H. radicalis* paululum longioribus, perichætialibus apice brevi-acuminatis serrulatis.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., vallibus fluvii Indi, *T. Thomson* (No. 991, ex parte, *H. campestri* consociatum).

H. radicali vero, non Bryologiæ Europææ (ubi species sub hoc nomine bene illustrata ad *H. varium* certe pertinet), valde affine, sed e speciminibus imperfectis forma foliorum magis ovata non sensim acuminata et statura majore spicarum diversum videtur.

37. H. riparium, *Linn.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 1083 *b*).

38. H. TIBETANUM (*Mitten*). Caule pinnato subsimplicive, foliis laxis patentibus ovato-lanceolatis planiusculis integerrimis nervis binis sub medio evanidis, cellulis elongatis alaribus ad angulos tantum obviis pallidis chlorophyllosis.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *H. Strachey*! (No. 1052).

Ab *H. ripario*, quocum facie, forma, cellularumque structura convenit, cellulis alaribus ad angulos aggregatis nervis binis tenuibus et habitu paululum strictiore differt.

39. H. uncinatum, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 980, 988, 1108).

40. H. commutatum, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ occident., Tibet. occid. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 982, 983, 1138, 1159). Kashmir, *T. Thomson* (No. 990). In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

41. H. filicinum, *Linn.*

Hab. Forma vulgaris in Tibet. occid. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson* (No. 994, 1067, 1082, 1136, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1153, 1154). Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Jamu, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1098, 1175). Kumaon, *T. Thomson* (No. 1142).

Forma major in Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson* (No. 992, 1080 Jamu, temp. (No. 998), forma foliis strictis.

Forma "vallis-clausæ" in Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 985, 986, 1079). In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle* !

42. H. ORBICULATUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, *H. Zippellii* simillimum, foliis patentibus subsecundis e basi orbiculari acuminatis, nervo crasso percurrente, marginibus integerrimis, cellulis parvis oblongis obscuris alaribus inconspicuis, perichætialibus erectis lanceolatis plicatis, theca in pedunculo elongato flexuoso ovali-cylindrica inæquali inclinata, peristomio interno processibus dentium longitudinis ciliis binis brevioribus interpositis in membrana fere ad dentium dimidium exserta.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1122).

Habitu, colore et statura *H. Zippellii*, Dozy et Molk., foliis tamen non cordato-ovatis sed orbiculari-acuminatis.

43. H. SAXETORUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule repente, ramis fasciculatis, foliis patentibus ellipticis concavis convolutis integerrimis apice obtusiusculis subcucullatis, nervo tenui percurrente, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus distinctis paululum ventricosis fuscis, perichætialibus lanceolatis apice latiusculis breviter apiculatis ut plurimum in lacinias 2–3 fissis, theca in pedunculo pallide fusco oblonga inclinata, operculo conico.

Hab. ——?

Color in apicibus caulium flavo-rufescens, mox fuscescens, subniger. Statura *H. conferti*.

3. METEORIUM, *Brid. emend.*

Pilotrichum ex parte (*C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 152), Esenbeckia (*Brid.* ii. p. 753), Cryptotheca (*Hornschuch, in Muscis Mexicanis a Deppe et Schiede lectis*), Acrobryum (*Dozy et Molk. in Kruidk. Arch.*).

Folia uninervia, cellulis elongatis. *Calyptra* mitriformis.

Genus a *Pilotrichis* veris foliis binervatis cellulisque rotundatis satis alienum. A *Trachypode*, quocum similitudinem magnam in speciebus nonnullis habet, cellulis angustis et calyptræ forma recedit.

* *Esenbeckia.*

Rami procumbentes erective.

1. M. plicatum. (Esenbeckia, *Nees*.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., in montibus Yalloong, alt 10,000 ped., fragmentum, *J. D. Hooker*.

2. M. crassicaule. (Neckera, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 132.)

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 798).

Caulis elongatus, semipedalis, procumbens? dependensve? simplex vel interdum ramulis pluribus diversæ crassitudinis ramosus. *Folia* perichætialia elongata. *Theca* immersa, ovali-cylindrica. *Peristomium* parvum.

3. M. FLEXIPES (*Mitten*). *M. crassicauli* simillimum, ramis non flagelliferis parce ramosis ut plurimum simplicibus, foliis patulis turgide concavis late ovatis obtusis apiculo brevi-subulato marginibus subintegerrimis vix distincte serrulatis nervo brevi tenui infra medium evanido, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus pluribus parvis quadratis fuscis, perichætialibus elongatis in cylindrum convolutis, theca in pedunculo perichætii longitudine interdum paululum longiore flexo ovali-cylindrica.

Hab. In mont. Nilgiri, *Gough*! *Gardner*! In Ceylon, *Thwaites*! *et Walker*!

M. crassicauli valde simile, sed paululum gracilius, foliis acumine breviore et theca e perichætio anguste convoluto exserta.

4. M. WIGHTII (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis simplicibus parce ramosisve, foliis divergentibus latissime ovatis concavis acutis basi cordatis alis parvis undulatis circinatis nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido margine superne serrulatis, cellulis angustis alaribus nullis distinctis basi infima paucis parum latioribus fuscis, perichætialibus e basi lata amplexante subito attenuatis serrulatis, theca immersa in pedunculo brevissimo ovali, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio dentibus pallidis processibus sessilibus æquilongis, calyptra parva mitriformi pilosa.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Rangoon, *Herb. Wight*!

M. Brasiliensi (*Antitrichia*, Hornsch.) statura simile, sed foliis basi auriculis circinatis; *M. pingui* affinius. Ab affinibus foliis densis divergentibus et theca immersa refugit.

5. M. FOULKESIANUM (*Mitten*). (*M. acuminato* simillimum.) Foliis late ovalibus concavis acutis vix acuminatis nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido margine integerrimo, cellulis angustis alaribus a margine remotiusculis fuscis subquadratis subobscuris inter eas et marginem parvis quadratis obscuriusculis.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Foulkes*!

Rami bi- triunciales, rarius inordinate parce ramulosi, subfasciculati, curvati, habitu *Leucodonti secundo* similes. *Folia* imbricata, nitida, concava, apicem versus non excavata, basi rotundata. Structura descripta ab affinibus dignoscitur.

6. M. orientale. (Neckera, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1856, p. 437.)

Hab. In India orientali, *Herb. Sendtner*.

7. M. SCABRIUSCULUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule repente, ramis subpinnatis simplicibusve, foliis julaceo-imbricatis patentibus oblongis cymbiformibus apiculo brevi latiusculo marginibus integerrimis nervo ad medium evanido, cellulis angustis alaribus pallide fuscis pellucidis,

perichætialibus vaginantibus, theca in pedunculo semunciali gracili scabriusculo ovali.

Hab. In montibus Concan, *Law*!

Facie *M. acuminati*, foliorum forma autem *M. frondoso* affine; theca longius exserta in pedunculo scabriusculo diversum.

8. M. FRONDOSUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule repente, ramis elongatis subdendroideis pinnatis, ramulis patentibus, foliis julaceo imbricatis oblongis cymbiformibus apiculo brevi latiusculo basi rotundatis marginibus integerrimis, nervo ad medium evanido, cellulis angustis lævibus alaribus fuscis incrassatis obscuris, perichætialibus elongatis vaginantibus, theca in pedunculo subsemunciali (cujus dimidium e perichætio exsertum) ovata subinæquali.

Neckera acuminata, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 826, 827) *et Walker.*

M. acuminato habitu facieque simile, sed paululum robustius, foliis longioribus, apiculo latiore, et basin versus non dilatatis.

9. M. acuminatum. (Neckera, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 151.)

Hab. In Himalaya centrali et orientali, Nepal et Sikkim, *Gardner* *J. D. Hooker*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 828).

In icone Hookeriana folia basin versus non satis ampliata depicta sunt. *Rami* erecti, inferne nudi, superne ramulis decrescentibus frondiformi-pinnati. *Folia* straminea nitentia, e basi subcordata latissime ovata. cymbiformi-concava, medio tenus nervata, apiculo plano, margine serrulato, cellulis angustis distinctis alaribus numerosis latioribus quadratis oblongisque subobscuris fuscis.

Rami elongati penduli.

10. M. HOOKERI (*Mitten*). Caule primario repente, ramis erectis frondiformi- regulariter pinnatis pendulisve longissimis parce divisis, ramulis brevibus pinnatis, foliis patulis divergentibusque late ovatis acuminatis planiusculis basi cordatis, alis parvis circinatis, nervo brevi furcato, marginibus serrulatis, cellulis elongatis distinctis lævibus. perichætialibus basi latis elongatis convolutis longe subulatis, theca in pedunculo brevissimo immersa globoso-ovali.

Pilotrichum crassum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 809, 810, 811). In mont. Khasian. teg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 797).

Caulis pendulus, pedalis vel sesquipedalis. *Folia* straminea viridiave. *M. specioso* subsimile, sed foliis magis divaricatis; a *M. tumido* foliorum forma superne latioribus apice acutis, cellulis ubique angustis differt.

11. M. tumidum. (Neckera, *Dicks.*)

Hab. Ad Madras, *G. Thomson*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 940).

Folia patula, cordato-ovata, acuminata, apice acuta obtusiusculave, nervo variabili sub apice evanido, margine superne minute eroso, cellulis superne ovoideis inter se subremotis inferioribus elongatis angustis alaribus nullis, perichætialibus patentibus lanceolatis. *Theca* immersa ovalis, operculo conico rostrato. *Calyptra* parva, operculo brevior.

12. M. NITIDUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis frondiformibus regulariter pinnatis pendulisve elongatis flexuosis inordinate laxe pinnatis, foliis patentibus laxe imbricatis oblongo-ovalibus breviter apiculatis tri- quadri- profunde plicatis basi cordatis, alis rotundatis crenatis undulatis margine serrulatis, nervo brevissimo vix distincto, cellulis elongatis angustis distinctis lævibus, perichætialibus elongatis ellipticis longe acuminatis convolutis erectis subintegerrimis, theca in pedunculo brevissimo immersa globoso-ovali.

Pilotrichum nitidum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 800, 915). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 865 *b*).

Rami erecti, biunciales, penduli, pedales; ramuli cum foliis latitudine circiter lineares. *Folia* pallide viridia subnitida.

13. M. speciosum. (Acrobryum speciosum, *Dozy et Molk.* cum icone in *Kruidk. Arch.*)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., ad Maamloo, *Griffith*! Nunklow, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 799) (etiam in Java).

14. M. DIVERGENS (*Mitten*). Ramis strictis, foliis divergentibus late ovatis subcordatis in acumen tortum attenuatis marginibus serrulatis nervo brevi simplici furcatove, cellulis elongatis angustis lævibus basi paucis rubris.

Pilotrichum squarrosum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In collibus Jyntea (prope Silhet), reg. subtrop., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 803).

A *M. squarroso* foliis divergentibus haud squarroso-reflexis et ramis strictis differt. A *M. specioso* foliis magis congestis strictius divergentibus et structura certe recedit.

15. M. squarrosum. (Neckera, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 22.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 805, 913, 923). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! In Behar, monte Paras Nath, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 816). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 801, 914, 916, 921, 922, 931, 934). In mont. Nilghiri, *M'Ivor*! Ad Madras, *Wight*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 814, 929). In Moulmein, *Parish*! Ad Rangoon, *M'Clelland*!

16. M. reclinatum. (Pilotrichum reclinatum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 572.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

17. M. PHÆUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule repente, ramis longissimis pendulis inordinate pinnatis, foliis laxe patulis basi subcordatis ovatis

tenuiter acuminatis nervo medio tenui marginibus minute serrulatis, cellulis elongatis longitudine $\frac{1}{800}$ latitudine $\frac{1}{4000}$ unciæ metientibus circiter tripapillosis obscuris, perichætialibus ovato-lanceolatis longioribus tenuioribus, theca in pedunculo brevissimo ovali immersa, peristomio dentibus elongatis interno processibus longioribus sessilibus.

Pilotrichum phæum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 8 841, 852, 878).

Rami spithamei, flexuosi, foliis pulchre flavidis subrubentibus, vetustioribus fusco-nigricantibus.

18. M. FLAMMEUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule repente, ramis longis laxe pinnatim ramosis flexuosis pendulis, foliis squarrosis late ovatis subcordatis subulato-acuminatis, rameis ovatis longe subulato-attenuatis, nervo sub acumine evanido, marginibus minute serrulatis undulatis cellulis elongatis punctulatis basin versus pellucidioribus lævibus alaribus nullis, perichætialibus lanceolatis erectis, theca in pedunculo æquilongo e perichætio exserta ovali, operculo subulate conico-rostrato.

Pilotrichum phæum, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 8

M. phæo perquam simillimum, foliis autem caulinis latioribus nitidioribus cellulis latioribus; *perichætium* parvum, foliis angustis et theca exserta diversum.

19. M. SOLUTUM (*Mitten*). Ramis pinnatim ramosis, foliis e basi cordata erecta auriculis parvis circinatis caulem amplectente ovatis recurvo-squarrosis subulato-attenuatis concavis margine ubique minutissime serrulatis, nervis binis inæqualibus brevissimis indistinctis, cellulis angustis elongatis lævibus alaribus nullis.

Hypnum stellatum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 9

Habitu facieque speciminum paucorum *Hypno stellato* subsimile, foliis autem magis squarrosis; a reliquis *Meteoriis* Indicis nervis binis brevibus recedit.

20. M. cordatum. (Hypnum, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24. f. 9.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 724).

Habitu rigidiore a *M. patulo* et affinibus paululum recedit. Calyptram non vidi.

21. M. MEMBRANACEUM (*Mitten*). Ramis elongatis pendulis flexuosis pinnatim ramosis, foliis imbricatis pallidis basi cordatis alis parum undulatis ovatis sensim lanceolato-acuminatis undulatis concavis nervo sub apice evanido margine serrulatis, cellulis parvis angustis indistinctis papillosis basi conformibus.

Hab. "In montibus Negrogam versus regionis Assamicæ altæ," *Griffith*

Caulis pedalis, habitu, mollitie, statura coloreque *Neckeræ molli* simile foliis tamen tenui-membranaceis valde. papillosis. E substantia quamvis nullibi obscura opacave cellulas observare non facile est.

22. M. Wallichii. (Neckera, *Decand.*)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich.* Per Indiam temperatam et calidiorem, inter muscos vulgare; in Ceylon, *Gardner.*

23. M. HOOKERI (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule repente, ramis elongatis pendulis flexuosis inordinate pinnatim ramosis, foliis patentibus e basi cordatis alis undulatis amplectentibus sensim angustatis apice lanceolato-piliformi-attenuatis semitortis, nervo medio evanido, margine ubique serrulato undulato, cellulis basi in folii medio majoribus pellucidioribus quasi a basi nervi radiatim dispositis superioribus elongatis papillosis subobscuris, perichætialibus patentibus ovato-lanceolatis undulatis, theca in pedunculo æquilongo exserta inclinata ovali, operculo conico brevirostrato, peristomio dentibus angustis processibus æquilongis in membrana ad dentium ¼ longitudinis exserta.
Pilotrichum canescens ex parte, et P. fuscescens ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 839). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 888).
M. aureo simile habitu coloreque, sed foliis brevioribus piliformi-attenuatis acumine flavo nunquam canescente et cellulis quasi a basi ad medium radiatis.

24. M. COMMUTATUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis elongatis flexuosis pinnatis pendulis, foliis erecto-patentibus e basi cordata sensim late lanceolato-attenuatis marginibus dense minute serrulatis nervo medio evanido, cellulis angustis dense minute papillosis obscuris basi pallidioribus alaribus paucis vix conspicuis.
Pilotrichum canescens, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 876, 851, ex parte).
M. canescenti persimile, foliis autem magis attenuatis, cellulis angustioribus obscurioribus et ad folii basin aliter dispositis.

25. M. hispidum. (Neckera hispida, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 570.)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

26. M. AUREUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente ramis longissimis pendulis flexuosis inordinate pinnatim ramoso, foliis patentibus basi subcordatis sensim angustatis hastato-lanceolatis margine sæpe subpellucido serrulatis nervo medio evanido, cellulis basi ad nervum pellucidioribus in formam semiorbicularem dispositis superioribus obscuris, perichætialibus patentibus ovato-lanceolatis tenuiter acuminatis, theca (ex icone Griffithii) emergente ovali, operculo conico subulato, calyptra mitriformi glabra.
Neckera aurea, *Griff. Not.* p. 459; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 87. f. 11.—Pilotrichum canescens, ex parte, et P. aurantiacum, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., ad Maamloo, *Griffith*! *J. D. Hooker*

et T. Thomson (No. 868, 892, 894, 927). In collibus Jyntea, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 880). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 841 *b*, 851).

Caulis gracilis, longissimus, sæpe pedalis, ramis varie flexis subunculibus. *Color* in partibus junioribus flavus, ætate sensim fuscescens nitoris destitutus. *M. floribundo* affine, sed robustius.

27. M. RETRORSUM. Ramis elongatis pendulis flexuosis vage subpinnatis, foliis patenti-appressis e basi subcordata vix undulata ovato-lanceolatis attenuatis margine serratis serraturis sæpe retroflexis superne paululum undulatis nervo ad medium evanido, cellulis omnibus conformibus papillosis subobscuris.

Hab. In Ceylon insula, *Gardner*!

M. aureo simile, paululum crassius, foliis appressioribus, cellulis majoribus subdistinctis basi non mutatis.

28. M. CONVOLVENS (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis longis flexuosis pendulis inordinate pinnatis, foliis rameis appressis ramulinis patentibus laxis ovato-lanceolatis tenuiter acuminatis marginibus minute remotiuscule serrulatis, nervo medio evanido, cellulis elongatis lævibus conformibus, perichætialibus ovato-lanceolatis parvis vagina vix duplo longioribus, theca in pedunculo curvato scabro æquilongo ovali scabra, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio interno processibus angustis e membrana brevi orientibus, calyptra parva lævi.

Hab. Ad mont. Malabar, *G. Thomson*! (No. 831 *b*). *M. flocceso* gracilius, ramis foliis appressis; a *M. auronitente M. filamentosoque* habitu longe graciliore proceriore et fructu diversum.

29. M. SPICULATUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis vage subpinnatis ramosis pendulis, foliis patulis ovato-lanceolatis tenuiter acuminatis marginibus serrulatis nervo ultra ¾ evanido, cellulis elongatis sublævibus alaribus binis ternisve parvis vix conspicuis.

Pilotrichum Griffithianum, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. trop., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 964).

M. lanoso paululum gracilius, foliis strictis spiculosis patulis. *Color* in ramulorum apicibus luteo-viridis, flavescens, mox fusco-nigricans.

30. M. LANOSUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis longis flexuosis pendulis laxe subpinnatim ramosis, foliis divergentibus ovato-lanceolatis attenuatis marginibus serrulatis superne plus minus undulatis nervo ultra ¾ evanido, cellulis omnibus conformibus elongatis unipapillosis.

Pilotrichum Griffithianum, P. corrugatum, et Hypnum auronitens, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 884). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 813, 936). Etiam in Hong-Kong, *Bowring*! (et insulis Maris pacifici).

A *M. auronitente M. filamentosoque* foliis mollioribus laxioribus divergentibus diversum.

31. M. auronitens. (Hypnum, *Hook.*, *Schw.* t. 221.—Pilotrichum filamentosum, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! *J.D.Hooker* (No.817); Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 933). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! In mont. Nilghiri, *M'Ivor*! *Schmid*! *G. Thomson* (No. 831).

32. M. filamentosum. (Neckera, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 158.—Hypnum auronitens, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 832, 883, 887, 932). In mont. Nilghiri, *Foulkes*!
A *M. auronitente*, quamvis persimillimum, cellulis majoribus certe recedit.

33. M. punctulatum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 571.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

34. M. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 571.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

35. M. INFUSCATUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis flexuosis vage subpinnatis pendulis, foliis e basi oblongo-ovatis sensim late acuminatis marginibus dense serrulatis nervo medio evanido, cellulis elongatis alaribus paucis crassiusculis fusco limbatis pellucidis, perichætialibus internis elongatis apicibus latis lanceolatis denticulatis, theca (juvenili tantum visa) immersa, calyptra parce pilosa.
Pilotrichum phæum, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 906).
M. phæo M. flammeoque simillimum, foliis tamen magis oblongis, perichætialibus internis apicibus latis alienum. *Color* viridis, mox fuscescens, nitoris expers.

4. TRACHYLOMA, *Brid.*

1. T. INDICUM (*Mitten*). Caule seu rhizomate repente, ramis superne pinnatis frondiformibus, foliis patulis compressis ovatis apice acutis semitortis lateralibus asymmetricis, nervo sub medio evanido, margine minute serrulato, cellulis omnibus conformibus angustis.
Hab. In Ceylon, *Thwaites*! Etiam in Java.
T. planifolio gracilius, foliis laxius dispositis, cellulis laxioribus duplo latioribus obscurioribus distinctissimum. Adsunt in ramulorum apicibus, in foliorum axillis corpuscula articulata rufa.

2. T. ARBORESCENS (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule repente, ramis erectis dendroideis inferne foliis sparsis divaricatis laxe vestitis superne in frondem horizontaliter explanatis subbipinnatim ramosis ramulis congestis attenuatis, foliis patulis late ovatis acutis, nervo tenuiusculo dorso apice dentato sub summo apice evanido, marginibus duplicato-serratis, cellulis elongatis angustis lævibus alaribus nullis.
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 1016).
T. Reinwardtii simillimum et forsan ejus forma, sed foliis pro longi-

tudine latioribus minus acuminatis, cellulis paululum latioribus, etiam habitu frondium magis horizontaliter explanatis ab eo diversum esse videtur.

3. T. TAYLORI. Ramis elongatis pendulis pinnatis rigidis, foliis imbricatis e basi cordata alis rotundatis minutissime crenulatis basi subquadrato-ovatis acuminatis apice iterum in mucronem brevem acuminatis integerrimis concavis vix carinatis, nervo sub apice evanido concolori, cellulis superne minutis subobscuris margine sæpe pallidioribus inferne elongatis pallidis.

Neckera cuspidifera, *Taylor, MSS.*, in *Hb. Greville*.

Hab. ——?

Species *Trachypodibus* nonnullis Australibus affinis, sed ambitu foliorum habitu rigidiore, coloreque in senectute magis ferrugineo certe aliena.

5. STEREODON, *Brid.*, ex parte.

Hypnum, Pterogonium, Leskea, Leptohymenium et Neckera, *auct.*, ex parte; Plagiothecium, Orthothecium, Pylaisia, Cylindrothecium, et (ex parte) Leskea et Hypnum, *Schimper*.

Folia binervia vel enervia.

i. *Cupressina*. Rami pinnati.

A. *Theca* brevirostrata.

* *Peristomium* imperfectum.

1. S. juliformis. (Pterogonium julaceum, *Hook.*—P. squarrosum, *Griff. Not.* p. 448; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 98. f. 11.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. trop., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 769). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 753 *b*). In Assam superiore, *Griffith*! In Moulmein, *Parish*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*.

2. S. inflexus. (Hypnum inflexum, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24.)

Hab. In Nepal et Ava, *Wallich*!

Species dioica, *S. julaceo* similis, sed minor, foliis latissime ovatis acuminatis tereti-imbricatis, marginibus suberosis dorso papillosis, nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis inferioribus parvis quadratis fere ad dimidium folii protractis superioribus elongatis angustis, perichætialibus erectis apicibus lanceolatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili inclinata horizontalive, operculo conico.

Folia, in icone Harveyana, uninervia et inferne minus quam in natura lata falso delineata sunt. Peristomium non vidi, sed habitu *S. juliformi* valde similis.

3. S. DECOLOR (*Mitten*). Dioicus? cæspitosus, ramis elongatis, foliis orbiculari-ovatis acuminatis patentibus, nervis binis infra medium evanidis, margine integerrimo, cellulis superioribus ad apiculi basin subellipticis inferioribus oblongis subquadratisque alaribus pluribus

transverse oblongatis parallelogrammaticis concoloribus, perichætialibus erectis elongatis convolutis acuminatis integerrimis, theca in pedunculo gracili elongato ovali erecta, peristomio dentibus angustis elongatis interno processibus brevibus ⅔ dentium longitudinis in membrana ad ⅓ dentium longitudinis exserta.

Pylacesia brevifolia, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 759, 761).

Facie *Pterogonii filiformis*, habitu staturaque etiam conveniens, foliis autem latissime ovatis et cellulis brevibus copiosis.

4. S. pinetorum. (Pleuropus pterogonioides, *Griff. Not.* p. 470; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 89. f. 4; *Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* vol. iii. p. 272, t. 20.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., in pinetis Moflong, *Griffith*! *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! fragmentum.

Caulis repens, ramis brevibus confertis, foliis densis patentibus ovali-ellipticis, concavis, in apiculum angustum productis, margine integerrimis inferne planiusculis, cellulis angustis alaribus pluribus.

5. S. flavescens. (Pterogonium, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 155; *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 98. f. 4.—Fabronia striata, *C. Müller*, *Synops.* ii. p. 39.—Campylodontium striatum, *Dozy et Molk. Musc. Archip. Ind.* t. 39.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Gardner*! *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 760); Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 984). In mont. Khasian., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 781). In Assam, *Griffith*!

6. S. CONDENSATUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule repente ramis curvatis densis ramoso, foliis imbricatis oblongo-ovatis concavis in apiculum integerrimum subserrulatumve acuminatis basi latiusculis, nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus copiosis parvis concoloribus quadratis transverseque oblongis, rameis ovatis sensim angustatis cellulis alaribus obscuris, perichætialibus erectis internis elongatis convolutis superne serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali erecta, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio interno processibus angustis ad dentium ⅔ protractis in membrana ad ⅓ dentium longitudinis exserta, annulo simplici.

Hab. In Himalayæ occid. reg. temp., Kumaon, ad Jàgesai, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

S. intricato (*Pterogonium*, Schw.) simillimus, foliis autem teretiuscule imbricatis, ramis curvatis rigidulis et peristomio diversus. Species in structura foliorum transitionem a speciebus *S. julaceo* similibus in illas *S. polyantho* affiniores ostendens.

7. S. chryseus. (Orthothecium chryseum, *Bryol. Europ.* fasc. xlviii. t. 2. —Leskea aurea, vel affinis, *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., alt. 16,000–17,000 ped., *T. Thomson*! (No. 1030).

8. S. aureus. (Pterogonium, *Hooker, Musc. Exot.* t. 147.—Pleuropus densus, *Griffith, Not.* p. 467 ; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 89. f. 1, et t. 90. f. 2 ; *Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist.* vol. iii. t. 17.)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich* ! *Gardner* ! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 762). In mont. Khasian., ad Moflong, *Griffith* !

9. S. capillaceus. (Neckera, *Griffith, Not.* p. 457 ; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 89. f. 3.)
Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp. ad Sururеem, rarus, *Griffith*.

10. S. brevirostris. (Neckera, *Griffith, Not.* p. 455 ; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 85. f. 1, 1′, 1″.
Hab. In mont. Khasian., ad Sururеem, in arbore, *Griffith*.

11. S. RUSSULUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule repente, ramis confertis cæspitosis, foliis patentibus ovato-lanceolatis concavis, marginibus revolutis apice subserrulatis, nervis binis brevissimis obsoletisve, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus incrassatis fuscis, perichætialibus exterioribus late lanceolatis integerrimis, theca in pedunculo gracili rufo ovali erecta, operculo curvirostrato, peristomio externo fragili interno rufo incrassato e membrana brevi in processus fragilissimos divisa.

Leskea aurea, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient., ad Sikkim, et Nepal orient. reg. temp. *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 763, 767).

S. intricato S. aureoque similis, sed foliis marginibus revolutis operculo subito in rostellum contracto et peristomio diversus. *Flores* masculos non inveni. *Color* russulus, nitidus.

12. S. TENUIRAMEUS. Dioicus? caule repente, ramis pinnatis confertis, foliis laxis patentibus ovatis concavis acuminatis, rameis anguste ovali-acuminatis integerrimis apiceve subserrulatis, nervis binis brevibus, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus latis quadratis concoloribus pellucidis, perichætialibus e basi ovata lanceolatis patentibus serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili ovali erecta, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio interno processibus sessilibus dentibus dimidio brevioribus.

Pylacesia tenella, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 770.

S. polyantho S. subdenticulatoque (*Pylacesia* auct.) minor habitu, ramulis copiosis attenuatis primo visu illis *Hypni serpentis* non dissimilibus.

13. S. RENITENS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule procumbente pinnato, ramis elongatis laxe cæspitosis, foliis patulis compressis strictis falcatis secundisve ovatis in acumen lanceolatum sensim angustatis concavis, nervis binis brevissimis, margine serrulato, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus solitariis hyalinis inconspicuis, perichætialibus erectis ovalibus breviter apiculatis serrulatis convolutis, theca in pedunculo elongato

gracili rubro breviter obovata horizontali, operculo conico obtusiusculo, peristomio interno processibus dentium longitudine in membrana ad ½ dentium exserta, annulo simplici lato.

Hypnum renidens, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, ramulos arborum investiens, alt. 12,000 ped., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1000).

Species theca brevi horizontali a reliquis sectionis diversa, structura autem convenit. *S. incurvato* (*Hypnum* auct.) proximus.

14. S. SPECIOSUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, cæspitosus, stramineo nitidus, foliis patentibus ovato-lanceolatis concavis in acumen elongatum subulatum angustatis, nervis binis brevissimis, margine recurvo integerrimo, cellulis angustis alaribus paucissimis parvis fuscis vix conspicuis, perichætialibus erectis elongatis convolutis acumine breviore, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro gracili tortili magna globoso-ovata erecta, operculo brevi convexo-conico abrupte in mamillam contracto, peristomio dentibus breviusculis latis pallidis interno processibus fuscidulis *Bartramiæ* more fissis flexisque dentium longitudine in membrana breviter exserta, sporis magnis amorphis.

Pylacesia speciosa, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 765).

Caulis folia staturaque *Hypno salebroso* subsimilia.

15. S. EXTENTUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule decumbente pinnato cæspitoso, foliis patentibus concavis ovato-lanceolatis marginibus recurvis integerrimis brevissime binervatis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus parvis subobscuris, perichætialibus interioribus erectis latiusculis apice denticulatis, theca in pedunculo gracili rubro ovali-cylindrica erecta, operculo conico obtusiusculo, peristomio interno e membrana ad dentium medium usque exsertá deinde in processus normales divisa.

Pylacesia speciosa, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim et Nepal, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 766, 771).

S. specioso paululum gracilior. *Theca* dimidio minor et pro plantæ magnitudine parva. *Peristomium* internum valde diversum. Cæterum facie generali non multum recedens.

16. S. SIMLAENSIS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule repente ramis brevibus conferte pinnato cæspitoso, foliis patentibus subcompressis ovali-acuminatis concavis integerrimis nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis angustis alaribus pluribus parvis obscuris concoloribus, perichætialibus erectis interioribus tribus latis elongatis apice acuminatis patentibus, theca in pedunculo rubro ovali-cylindrica inæquali inclinata.

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1084).

Habitu et statura *Hypni conferti*, sed *Stereodonti extento* affinis, foliis magis ovalibus, perichætialibus internis integerrimis, et theca, ex exemplis paucissimis vetustis, diversiformi recedens.

17. S. CAMURIFOLIUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule procumbente pinnato, ramis subhorizontalibus, foliis falcatis secundis e basi contracto-ovatis sensim lanceolatis, nervis binis brevissimis, margine basi serrulato ad medium integerrimo apicem versus minute serrulato, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus parvis omnibus obscuris, perichætium longissimum foliis latis in cylindrum convolutis apicibus brevi-lanceolatis serrulatis patulo-recurvis, theca in pedunculo longissimo rubro tortili cylindrica erecta, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio interni processibus dentium paululo longioribus e basi fere ad apicem bifissis fuscis in membrana ad ¼ dentium longitudinis exserta et ad dentium dimidium usque adhærentibus, annulo simplici.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

Statura adspectuque *S. imponenti* similis, sed paululum gracilior et florescentia et theca longe alienus.

B. *Theca* suberecta.

** *Peristomium* normale.

18. S. crista-castrensis. (Hypnum, *Linn.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 957).

19. S. imponens. (Hypnum, *Hedw.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1063). In Kashmir, *T. Thomson*!

20. S. PERSPICUUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule procumbente rubro dense pinnato, foliis falcatis secundis ovatis concavis sensim longe-lanceolatis, nervis fere obsoletis, margine apice subserrulato, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus magnis oblongis elongatisque hyalinis interioribus paucis intense croceis, perichætialibus valde elongatis, foliis externis e basi lata amplexante subulato-lanceolatis recurvis, internis erectis latis convolutis sensim acutis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro tortili cylindrica inclinata, operculo conico.

Hypnum Molkenboerianum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 976).

S. imponenti valde similis, perichætio et florescentia diversus.

21. S. cupressiformis, *Brid.* (Hypnum curvulum, *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. Ad Madras, *G. Thomson* (No. 1140). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1128). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thompson* (No. 1064).

Specimina sterilia, tamen e structura foliorum huc referenda.

22. S. propinquus. (Hypnum, *Harvey*, *Hooker*, *Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24.—H. curvulum, *Hooker*, *Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 7.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Assam superiore, *Griffith*!

23. S. curvirostris. (Neckera curvirostra, *Schw.* t. 230.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1086).

24. S. CAPERATUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, ramis elongatis cæspitosis, foliis compressis erecto-patentibus anguste ovato-lanceolatis longitudinaliter pluries undulatis, margine recurvo integerrimo apiceve subserrulato, nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus pluribus parvis concoloribus quadratis pellucidis, perichætialibus erectis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili ovali-cylindrica suberecta, peristomio interno processibus solidis dentes æquantibus, ciliis binis brevibus interpositis, in membrana ad dentium tertiam partem longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., Kumaon, ad vallem Sargu, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Habitu staturaque *S. cupressiformi* non dissimilis, foliis autem pluries longitudinaliter undulatis.

25. S. REVOLUTUS (*Mitten*). Cæspitosus, caule procumbente pinnato, foliis falcatis secundis oblongo-ovalibus brevi-late acuminatis pluries longitudinaliter undulatis, nervis binis brevissimis, margine ubique reflexo revolutove, cellulis prosenchymaticis alaribus pluribus parvis quadratis inconspicuis.

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., in summo montis Hera La, alt. 18,700 ped., *H. Strachey*!

Statura *S. curvirostris*, habitu omnino formis minoribus *S. cupressiformis* similis, foliis autem latis longitudinaliter undulatis, margine apprime reflexo, cellulis haud elongatis sed brevibus prosenchymaticis satis facile dignoscendus videtur.

Color pallide viridis subnitens, inferne pallide fuscus.

26. S. ERYTHROCAULIS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule procumbente frondiformi eleganter bipinnato rubro, foliis patentibus secundis subfalcatis ovatis sensim lanceolatis concavis plicis parvis tenuibus exaratis, nervis binis brevissimis, margine superne serrulato, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus utrinque circiter tribus oblongo-ovalibus luteis pellucidis, perichætialibus brevibus laxe convolutis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali-cylindrica arcuata inæquali subhorizontali, operculo conico in rostrum breve acuminato, peristomio interno processibus externo æquilongis ciliis singulis brevibus interpositis in membrana ad dentium tertiam partem longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, ad Yeumtong, alt. 12,000 ped., *J. D. Hooker.*

Caulis bi- triuncialis, bipinnatus, ramis semuncialibus curvatis pallidis nitentibus, speciminibus parvis *Hypni splendentis* similis.

27. S. AMBLYOSTEGUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, cæspitosus, caule procumbente ramis brevibus pinnatim ramoso, foliis compressis strictis falcatis

secundisve ovatis sensim lanceolatis acutis concavis, nervis binis brevibus, margine inferne recurvo superne serrulato, cellulis angustis alaribus pluribus latioribus croceis externis hyalinis, perichætialibus elongatis basi latiusculis sensim lanceolato-attenuatis plicatis apice serrulatis, theca in pedunculo longissimo globoso-ovali erecta inclinatave paululum inæquali, operculo conico, peristomio interno processibus dentium longitudine ciliis binis æquilongis.

Hypnum amblyostegum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp.; Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 9 973, 974).

Caulis biuncialis, ramis circiter tri- quadri-linearibus apicem versus decrescentibus, foliis fulvis nitentibus, unde primo adspectu formas minores *Hypni fluitantis* simulat, structura foliorum autem ad hanc sectionem pertinet. *Pedunculus* biuncialis.

28. S. NICTANS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule repente pinnato dense cæspitoso, foliis compressis patentibus ovatis acuminatis concavis enerviis integerrimis, cellulis elongatis alaribus circiter tribus oblongis flavis, perichætialibus parvis ovato-lanceolatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili erecta inclinatave ovali-cylindrica, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio interno processibus externo æquilongis ciliis singulis brevibus interpositis in membrana ad tertiam partem dentium longitudinis exserta, annulo simplici.

Hypnum nictans, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 7

S. lepido similis, gracilior tamen, foliis angustioribus. Formis minoribus *S. cupressiformis* affinis.

29. S. LEPIDUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule procumbente fasciculis pinnato pallido, foliis compressis late ovatis brevi-acuminatis lateraliter complicatis brevissime binervatis, margine superne serrulato, cellulis elongatis alaribus ovalibus concoloribus pellucidis circiter quaternis transverse dispositis æqualibus, perichætialibus parvis ovato-lanceolatis serrulatis vaginulam non tegentibus, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili rubro horizontali ovali inæquali, operculo subulato capsulæ dimidium æquante, peristomio interno processibus externo æquilongis ciliis binis interpositis in membrana ad quartam partem dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hypnum lepidum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 10 1101).

Foliorum latitudine et compressione ab affinibus recedens, structura autem conveniens.

30. S. palustris, *Brid.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 954, 987).

31. S. CREPERUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule longe repente filiformi laxe pinnato, foliis imbricatis late ovatis in apiculum acuminatis, nervis

binis brevibus, margine inferne planiusculo superne serrulato, cellulis elongatis alaribus vix albis conspicuis, perichætialibus erectis latis convolutis apice acuminatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato cylindrica inclinata arcuata, operculo conico acuminato.

Hypnum creperum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1122).

Gracilis. *Caulis* biuncialis, filiformis et primo intuitu pro stolone potius quam pro planta autonoma sumendus.

32. S. CELATUS (*Mitten*). Gracilis, repens, ramis curvatis, foliis patentibus strictis subsecundisve ovalibus acuminatis concavis dorso papillosis, margine planiusculo apicem versus serrulato, enerviis, cellulis angustis alaribus paucis quadratis oblongisque pellucidis.

Leskea polyantha, *Harvey*, excl. fig. in *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 3, quæ folia *S. aurei* repræsentat.

Hab. In Nepal, inter cæspites *S. aurei*, sterilis, *Wallich*!

Species parva, *S. pallescenti* (*Hypnum*, Sw.) habitu et statura similis.

33. S. Fabronia. (Hypnum, *Hook.*—Helicodontium, *Schw.* t. 294.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* !

C. *Theca* pendula.

34. S. Buitenzorgii. (Hypnum, *Bél.*)

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 168).

35. S. ichnotocladum. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 301.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim (inter cæspites *Bartramiæ longicollis* repens), *J. D. Hooker* ! (fragmenta).

36. S. COMPRESSIFOLIUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule procumbente elongato, ramis æqualibus apicem versus decrescentibus plumiformipinnatis, foliis caulinis compressis falcatis ovatis basi truncatis sensim acutis nervis obsoletis margine superne serrulato, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus nullis, rameis applanatis ovatis ovalibus ellipticisve lateralibus complicatis serrulatis, perichætialibus e basi subovali longe lanceolato-attenuatis integerrimis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili ovali horizontali pendulave, operculo conico brevi-rostrato, peristomio interno processibus ciliisque binis interpositis in membrana ad quartam partem dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1049, 1091, 1166, 1179). In Assam superiore, ad Suddya, *Griffith* ! Ad Moulmein, *Parish* !

S. ichnotoclado similis, sed robustior. *Caulis* 2–4-uncialis, pallidus. *Folia* læte-viridia; ramea non falcata, sed deplanata.

37. S. cyperoides. (Hypnum, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 5.—H. ambiguum, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. l. c.* t. 24. f. 4.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* ! In Ceylon, *Thwaites* ! *et Gardner* (No. 971, 1024, 1070 *b*, 1075).

Variat foliorum latitudine, nunc foliis ovatis sensim acutis=*H. ambiguum*, nunc ovato-lanceolatis, etiam nonnunquam superne subulato-lanceolatis. Monoicus.

38. S. ROSTELLATUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule procumbente, ramis brevibus approximatis pinnatis, foliis falcatis secundis ovatis in acumen lanceolatum angustatis rameis ovalibus lanceolatisque brevissime binervatis marginibus serrulatis, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus inconspicuis, perichætialibus erectiusculis longe attenuatis remote serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali horizontali, operculo conico rostello angusto, peristomio processibus dentium longitudine ciliis binis ut plurimum in unum coalitis brevioribus in membrana ad ¼ dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, Nepal, *Wallich* ! *et J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 1067).

Folia, quamvis fere ejusdem formæ ac in *S. cyperoide* (quocum habitu et statura valde est affinis), minus depressa. *Caulis* minus regulariter pinnatus.

39. S. CYGNICOLLUM (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule procumbente pinnato, foliis subcompressis subfalcatis subsecundis ovatis sensim lanceolato-attenuatis concavis, nervis binis paulo infra medium evanidis margine serrulato paululum recurvo, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus paucis una tantum majore hyalina, perichætialibus patulis longius attenuatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro apice curvato ovali horizontali pendulave, operculo brevi conico acuto, peristomio processibus ciliisque solitariis dentium longitudine in membrana ad tertiam partem dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., inter *Leskeas capillatas*, Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 1123).

S. cyperoidi simillimus, sed foliis minus compressis, nervis longioribus.

40. S. CLARESCENS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? cæspitosus, caule elongato procumbente, ramis arcuatis irregulariter pinnatis, foliis paululum compressis patentibus subimbricatis ovatis acuminatis nervis binis infra medium evanidis marginibus superne serrulatis undulatisque, cellulis angustis alaribus inconspicuis, perichætialibus ovatis longe subulatis, theca in pedunculo longissimo apice curvato ovali horizontali, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio interno processibus dentium longitudine ciliis binis brevioribus interpositis in membrana ad ⅔ dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hypnum clarescens, affine H. serrato *Beauv.* (an H. malacobolum *C. Müller* ?), *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 1064 *b*).

Caulis biuncialis. Habitu adspectuque *S. Nepalensis*, sed robustior.

41. S. Nepalensis. (Hypnum, *Hook.*)

Hab. In Nepal et in collibus " Garrow Hills " Bengaliæ, *Wallich* !

42. S. punctulatus. (Hypnum, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 10.)

Hab. In India orient., *Wallich*! Ad Madras, *Wight*!

43. S. LEIOPHYLLUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, foliis compressis ovato-lanceolatis subserrulatis breviter binervatis, cellulis angustis lævibus, perichætialibus patulis lanceolatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato parva ovali inæquali horizontali pendulave.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

S. punctulato simillimus, sed foliis cellulis haud punctulatis et statura minore differt.

44. S. stissophyllus. (Hypnum, *Hampe*.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1071 *b*). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 1026).

45. S. TUBERCULATUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule repente pinnato, ramis brevibus assurgentibus, foliis undique patentibus ovato-lanceolatis sensim acuminatis integerrimis enerviis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus nullis, perichætialibus lanceolatis suberectis integerrimis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo lævi ovali cellulis prominentibus subtuberculatove flexura pedunculi horizontali cernuave, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio interno ciliis nullis?

Hab. In Ceylon insula, *Gardner*.

Habitu fere *S. punctulati*.

46. S. reticulatus, *Dozy et Molk.* (Hypnum scintillans, *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 977, 1067 ex parte). In Assam superiore, *Griffith*!

47. S. SUCCOSUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule prostrato subpinnato, foliis patentibus compressis asymmetricis ovatis longiuscule tenuiter acuminatis planiusculis margine paululum recurvo apicem versus minute serrulato apiculo lævi, nervis binis pallidis brevibus, cellulis oblongis laxis, perichætialibus e basi suberecta lata longe subulato-attenuatis patulis apice subserrulatis, theca in pedunculo rubro oblonga nutante, operculo depresso conico brevi-rostrato.

Hypnum vesiculare, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Nepal orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1038).

S. reticulato similis, sed foliis acumine longiore et cellulis paululum longioribus.

D. *Theca* longirostrata.

48. S. orthothecius. (Hypnum, *Schw.* t. 220.—Leskea secunda, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 1.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1090).

Folia ovali-lanceolata, margine recurvo; cellulæ alares paucissimæ. *S. cæspitoso* (*Leskea*, Swartz) similis, sed minor.

49. S. TRISTICULUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule repente ramis brevibus subpinnatim ramoso, foliis patentibus oblongo-ovatis cochleariformi-concavis margine plano integerrimo nervis binis brevissimis obsoletisve, cellulis angustis alaribus trinis pallidis, perichætialibus erectis longioribus integerrimis, theca in pedunculo brevi fusco ovali suberecta, peristomio dentibus latiusculis luteis processibus æquilongis ciliis nullis.

Hypnum sphærotheca, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1087). In Assam superiore, *Griffith*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 1064

S. Kegeliano (*Hypnum*, C. Müller) similis, parum robustior, sordide luteo-viridis.

50. S. CONFERTISSIMUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, humilis, cæspitosus, foliis patentibus ovatis acutis marginibus superne serrulatis basi [illegible]curvis amplexantibus nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus utrinque circiter tribus, perichætialibus lanceolatis elongatis erectis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo ovali nutante, operculo subulato-rostrato theca longiore.

Hab. In Assam superiore (mont. Khasian.?) ad Moosmai, *Griffith*!

S. orthothecio minor, foliorum cellulis alaribus distinctis diversus. Rami circiter trilineares. *Pedunculus* quadrilinearis.

51. S. Harveyanus. (Leskea curvirostra, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 20. f. 1.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

52. S. humilis. (Hypnum humile, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 2 f. 9.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

53. S. subhumilis. (Hypnum, *C. Müller*, *Synops.* ii. p. 330.)

Hab. In Mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!, *Schmid.*

54. S. brachypelma, *C. Müller*, *Synops.* ii. p. 404. (Hypnum microcarpum, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 4.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich.*

55. S. leptocarpus. (Hypnum. *Schwægr.* t. 316.)

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 1044, 1066). Etiam in Java, *Reinwardt*

56. S. rostratus. (Neckera, *Griff. Not.* p. 456; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* i t. 87. f. 1.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp. *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 77 1029). In sylvis ad Myrung, *Griffith*!

Species monoica, cæspitosa, foliis imbricatis congestis ellipticis paululum acuminatis concavis dorso lævibus margine plano integerrimo angusto recurvo brevissime binervatis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus inferioribus oblongis parallelogrammaticis superioribus rotundatis fusc dulis, perichætialibus lanceolatis sensim angustatis erecto-patentibus, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali-cylindrica erecta inclinatave, operculo subulato subæquilongo, peristomio ?

57. S. GLAUCO-VIRENS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, cæspitosus, habitu *S. rostrati*, foliis ellipticis breviter acuminatis apice subtortis dorso papillosis margine plano superne serrulato nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis angustis alaribus majoribus elongato-oblongis in serie unica transverse ad basin tantum dispositis fuscidulis, perichætialibus erecto-patentibus ovatis acumine late lanceolato subobtuso argute serrulato, theca in pedunculo breviusculo superne ruguloso parva ovali horizontali.

Leskea, No. 5, *Griffith*.

Hab. In Assam superiore, ad Gowgong, *Griffith* !

S. rostrato minor, opacior, foliis dorso papillosis margine serrulatis et theca horizontali diversus.

58. S. LEPTORHYNCHOIDES (Hypnum, *Mont. in litt.*). Monoicus, habitu *S. leptorhynchi*, caule rubro, foliis e basi ovato-lanceolata sensim longe attenuatis superne serrulatis margine uno latere recurvo, cellulis angustis alaribus trinis quaternisve magnis fuscis, perichætialibus erecto-patulis curvatis elongatis angustis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali horizontali pendulave, peristomio dentibus luteis valde trabeculatis interno processibus æquilongis ciliis singulis (?) interpositis.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet* !

Species ab affinibus, foliis perichætialibus longe lanceolatis attenuatis serrulatis, recedens.

ii. *Plagiothecium*, Schimp.

59. S. PALEACEUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? ramis basi procumbentibus arcuatis parce ramosis, foliis subsecundis patulis planiusculis orbiculari-ovatis acutis nervis brevissimis margine integerrimo, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus laxioribus brevioribus hyalinis in caule utrinque decurrentibus, perichætialibus erectis brevibus oblongis apiculatis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili ovali-cylindrica erecta, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio pallido interno processibus solidis in membrana ad dentium tertiam partem longitudinis exserta.

Leskea paleacea, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1006, 1007, 1075).

Pallide stramineus nitidus. *Rami* unciales. *Folia* brevia, ad unum latus spectantia. A reliquis *Plagiotheciis*, foliis orbiculari-acuminatis, facile cernendus.

60. S. neckeroideus. (Plagiothecium, *Schimp. Bryol. Europ.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* ! (No. 1008, 1010, 1048).

61. S. Donianus. (Hypnum, *Smith*.)
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 10[illegible]

62. S. denticulatus, *Brid.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 10[illegible]

63. S. NEMORALIS (*Mitten*). *S. sylvatico* simillimus, sed foliis elliptico-ovatis latioribus, cellulis paululum minoribus.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, in monte Tonglo (ad radicem filicis cujusdam), *J. D. Hooker*!

iii. *Taxicaulis*, C. Müller.

64. S. LIGNICOLA (*Mitten*). Monoicus, laxe stratus, ramis decumbentibus simplicibus, foliis patentibus ovatis longe tenuiter subulato-acuminatis enerviis integerrimis, cellulis teneris angustis albidis alaribus vix distinctis, perichætialibus lanceolatis subulatis patulis, theca ovali æquali flexura pedunculi gracili horizontali, ore magno, peristomio interno ciliis solitariis brevibus.
Hab. In Moulmein (in arborum truncis emortuis), *Rev. D. Parish*!
Species pusilla, habitu staturaque *S. albescentis*, foliis tamen sensim longe acuminatis haud compressis, et theca æquali pedunculi flexura horizontali.

65. S. albescens. (Hypnum, *Schw.* t. 226.)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1079). In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

66. S. ASSAMICUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, parvulus, foliis ovatis asymmetricis acuminatis brevissime binervatis margine integerrimo, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus inconspicuis, perichætialibus patulis tenuiter longo-acuminatis integerrimis, theca in pedunculo elongato parva ovali horizontali, operculo conico.
Hab. In Assam, *Griffith*!
S. albescenti valde similis, sed foliis apiculo breviore latiore et margine integerrimo.

67. S. LONGITHECA (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule procumbente ramoso laxe cæspitoso, foliis compressis patulis ovatis sensim acutis enerviis margine superne parce subserrulatis, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus utrinque quaternis elongatis latis pellucidis, perichætialibus laxis erectis superne serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato suberecta inclinatave cylindrica, operculo conico-subulato, peristomio interno processibus dentium longitudine ciliis unicis brevioribus interpositis in membrana ad ¼ dentium longitudinis exserta.
Hypnum nictans, var., *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim (in arborum ramis putridis). *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1152).

S. albescenti affinis, sed foliis acumine breviore cellulis alaribus distinctis et theca cylindrica recedens.

68. S. PALLIDULUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule procumbente ramoso, foliis compressis laxis pallidis ovatis sensim acutis, nervis binis brevissimis integerrimis, cellulis elongatis angustis, perichætialibus ovatis subulato-attenuatis recurvis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali horizontali, operculo conico, peristomio interno processibus externo æquilongis ciliis binis breviusculis interpositis in membrana ad $\frac{1}{4}$ dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Himalaya occid., Kumaon, ad terram, *Strachey et Winterbottom* !

Caulis semuncialis, prostratus, gracilis. Statura *S. albescenti* subsimilis, foliis nitidis remotioribus et operculo breviore.

69. S. DISTICHACEUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, prostratus, caule vage ramoso, ramis elongatis, foliis distichaceo-compressis divergentibus elliptico-lanceolatis planis apice serrulatis parum asymmetricis enerviis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus nullis, perichætialibus parvis lanceolatis vaginam vix tegentibus integerrimis, theca in pedunculo elongato parva ovali horizontali, operculo conico, peristomio processibus ciliisque æquilongis interpositis.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* ! In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle* !

S. deplanato (*Hypnum*, Schimp.) habitu similis, sed foliis angustioribus.

70. S. TAXIRAMEUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus ? prostratus, caule vage ramoso, foliis distichaceo-compressis divergentibus e basi asymmetrica ovato-lanceolatis subplanis nervis binis ad $\frac{1}{4}$ evanidis margine ubique serrulato, cellulis angustis alaribus nullis, perichætialibus parvis lanceolatis subulato-attenuatis subserrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato parva ovali horizontali.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Simla et Kumaon, *T. Thomson* ! (No. 1008, 1023 *b*). In Nepal, *J. D. Hooker* ! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* ! In Assam superiore, *Griffith* ! In Ceylon, *Gardner* !

Præcedenti habitu staturaque simillimus, sed foliorum forma, nervis, et florescentia, ut videtur, diversus.

71. S. IVOREANUS (*Mitten*). Caule procumbente, ramis vagis, foliis patulis compressis deplanatis ovato-linguæformibus obtusissimis paululum asymmetricis nervis binis brevibus margine apice argute serrulato, cellulis omnibus angustis elongatis.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* ! In mont. Nilghiri, *McIvor*.

Primo visu *Omaliæ trichomanoidi* statura coloreque similis, sed foliorum structura cellulis linearibus alienus. A *S. lancifolio* foliis brevioribus cellulis alaribus nullis diversus.

iv. *Cuspidaria*.

Rami foliis pungentibus cuspidati.

72. S. turgidus. (Hypnum, *Dozy et Molk. Ann. des Sc. Nat.* 1844. t. p. 809.—H. hyalinum, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 785, 786).

73. S. præmollis. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 671.—Leskea cirrhifolia, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hook. et T. Thomson*! (No. 774, 854).

74. S. Braunii. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 687.—H. hyalinum, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 784).

75. S. ACUTIRAMEUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule cæspitoso vage pinnato, ramis cuspidatis, foliis patentibus laxe imbricatis elliptico-ovatis sensim acutis integerrimis enerviis, cellulis elongatis alaribus circiter quinis elongatis coloratis, perichætialibus erectis superne serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato superne ruguloso eroso suberecta ovali, operculo longirostrato.
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! In mont. Khasian., ad Moflong, in pinetis, *Griffith*!
S. Braunii simillimus, sed foliis angustioribus et florescentia diversa.

76. S. Gedeanus. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 390.)
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

v. *Cylindrothecium*, Schimp.

77. S. ANGUSTIFOLIUS (*Mitten*). Ramis pinnatis, foliis compressis patentibus, anguste ovato-lanceolatis in apicem angustum attenuatis basi contractis margine integerrimis uno latere complicato-inflexis nervis binis brevibus, cellulis elongatis alaribus paucis quadratis pellucidis pallidis inconspicuis, perichætialibus erectis strictis late lanceolatis convolutis anguste acuminatis.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, alt. 9000 ped., in monte Lachen (*Ptychantho striato* irrepens), *J. D. Hooker*!
S. macropodo (*Neckera* auct.) similis, sed foliis longioribus apice angustioribus.

78. S. plicatus. (Neckera plicata, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 60.—Pterogonium aureum, *Griff. Not.* p. 449, ex specimine in Herb. Ward.)
Hab. In Himalaya temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 738, 746); Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 745, 747, 750); in reg. trop. (No. 721). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 731, 743, 744, 748, 753). In Assam, *Griffith*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Mc Ivor*! *Schmid* Ad Madras, *Wight*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 755).

79. S. LÆTUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule ramis brevibus pinnato, foliis compressis patentibus laxe imbricatis ovato-ellipticis acutis concavis lateralibus complicatis basi latiusculis, nervis binis brevibus, marginibus integerrimis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus pluribus quadratis pallidis pellucidis, perichætialibus erectis basi convolutis latiusculis apice acuminatis obtusiusculis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro cylindrica, operculo subulato-rostrato, peristomio dentibus brevibus processibus dimidio brevioribus.

Neckera læta, *Griff. Not.* p. 459; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 87. f. 7.?—N. nitida, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 756).

Rami biunciales, tenelli; ramuli bi- trilineares. Plantam Griffithianam non vidi, sed, e descriptione et icone, cum speciminibus No. 756 satis convenire videtur.

80. S. Gardneri. (Pterogonium myurum, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 144.)

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, Nepal, *Gardner*! Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! *T. Thomson*! Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 735, 735 *b*, 736, 737) *et Royle*!

81. S. PROREPENS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule elongato iterum iterumque arcuato radicante ramis flexuosis curvatis pinnato, foliis late ovatis acutis integerrimis brevissime binervatis concavis, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus pluribus brevibus pallidioribus per folii basin transverse protractis, perichætialibus internis erectis e basi lata ovata lanceolatis subintegerrimis, theca in pedunculo rubro cylindrica interdum arcuata ætate plicata, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio externo dentibus fuscis interno processibus luteis e membrana brevissima orientibus.

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 752). Kumaon, *Royle*! *T. Thomson* (No. 777 *b*). In Assam, *Griffith*!

S. myuro simillimus, sed gracilior minusque procerus, foliis cellulis alaribus per basin protractis, quæ in foliis *S. myuri* ad angulos tantum aggregatæ suut.

82. S. THOMSONI (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule procumbente ramis curvatis pinnatim ramoso, foliis ovali-oblongis acutis integerrimis concavis breviter binervatis, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus pluribus parvis quadratis concoloribus, perichætialibus e basi late ovata lanceolatis integerrimis patulis, theca in pedunculo rubro ovali-oblonga erecta interdum arcuata, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio externo dentibus rubris interno processibus paulum brevioribus angustis luteis e membrana angustissima orientibus, annulo simplici, columella exserta.

Neckera myura, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 777) *et Royle*!

Habitu fere *S. prorepentis*, sed structura foliorum caulinorum et perichætii etiam peristomii diversus.

83. S. RUBICUNDUS (*Mitten*). Foliis teretiuscule imbricatis ambitu ovatis acutis basi subito angustatis breviter binervatis ut plurimum uno latere complicato-inflexis superne subserrulatis, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus pluribus parvis quadratis oblongisve pallidis pellucidis mollibus, perichætialibus ovato-lanceolatis erectis apicibus patulis superne subserratis, theca in pedunculo longissimo rubro cylindrica erecta, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio dentibus elongatis angustis rubro-aurantiacis processibus concoloribus dentibus triente brevioribus, annulo simplici.

Neckera flavescens, *Hook. Trans. of Linn. Soc. Lond.* ix. p. 314, t. 27. f. 2.—Cylindrothecium rubicundum, *Wils. in Sched.*—N. coarctata, *C. Müller*, ex parte, *Synops.* ii. p. 69.—N. rubicunda, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 751). In Assam, *Griffith*!

S. Montagnei (*Cylindrothecium*, Schimp.) valde similis, sed foliis acutioribus.

84. S. CALIGINOSUS (*Mitten*). Habitu facieque *S. Hookeri*, foliis ovatis obtusiusculis iis *S. Montagnei* similibus, cellulis autem dimidio brevioribus alaribus obscuris.

Cylindrothecium Montagnei, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Nepal orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 751 *b*).

Species distincta, cujus specimina pauca incompleta tantum vidi.

85. S. SCHWÆGRICHENI (*Mitten*). Monoicus, ramis bipinnatis ramulis elongatis divaricatis, foliis ovatis basi subito angustatis apice sensim in acumen lanceolatum attenuatis concavis nervis binis brevissimis margine integerrimo, cellulis elongatis angustis alaribus pluribus quadratis pallidis pellucidis, perichætialibus basi ovalibus subulato-lanceolatis integerrimis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo pallido cylindrica, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio dentibus rubris processibus brevioribus, annulo simplici.

Neckera flavescens, *Schwægr.* t. 141.—N. coarctata, *C. Müller*, *Synops.* ii. p. 69.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich.*

Habitu e ramulis elongatis divaricatis a *S. Hookeri* recedens; foliis apice lanceolatis subacuminatis et florescentia satis distinctus.

86. S. GRIFFITHII (*Mitten*). Dioicus, foliis late ovatis paululum acuminatis acutis margine subserrulatis nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis angustis alaribus pluribus quadratis pallidis pellucidis, perichætialibus e basi ovali erecta subulato-lanceolatis integerrimis patulis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro cylindrica ætate plicata, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio *S. Hookeri.*

Hab. In Assam superiore, *Griffith*!

S. Hookeri valde affinis, sed paululum gracilior, foliis latioribus basi minus subito angustatis minus complicatis apiceque paululum acuminatis.

87. S. curvatus. (Neckera, *Griff. Not.* p. 451; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 86. f. 1.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., ad Bogapanee, in rupibus prope torrentem, *Griffith.*

88. S. luridus. (Neckera, *Griff. Not.* p. 452.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., ad Surureem, rupestris, *Griffith.*

89. S. pulchellus. (Neckera, *Griff. Not.* p. 453; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 87. f. 6.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp. in sylvis Mumbree, *Griffith.*

90. S. comes. (Neckera, *Griff. Not.* p. 458; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. 86. f. 2.)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. frequens, *Griffith*! In Ceylon, *Gardner*! In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim (No. 776), et in reg. temp. (No. 881), *J. D. Hooker.*

Pulcherrimus, stramineo-fuscus, nitidus, ramis laxe pinnatis, foliis laxis patentibus ovali-ellipticis acutis acuminatisve, inflexura marginis subtubulosis indistincte binervatis margine superne serrulatis, cellulis angustis alaribus paucis parvis fuscis, perichætialibus erectis e basi laxe convoluta lanceolatis apice serrulatis, theca in pedunculo brevi gracili ovali erecta, operculo (ex Griffithio) subulato curvato, peristomio interno processibus angustis dentibus brevioribus papillosis in membrana brevissima subsessilibus, calyptra cucullata.

Hujus speciei specimina authentica paucissima vidi; Hookeriana non omnino inter se et cum Griffithianis congruunt. An ad species diversas affines, an ad unam variantem pertinent, e materia elucidari nequit.

91. S. FULVONITENS (*Mitten*). Caule elongato flexuoso vage pinnato, foliis laxe imbricatis late ovatis apice latiusculo-rotundatis inflexura marginum concavis, margine basi anguste recurvo apice minute serrulato, nervis binis infra medium evanidis, cellulis angustis alaribus vix ullis.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

Pulchre stamineo-fuscus, nitidus; statura in specimine unico triuncialis; ramis uncialibus crassitudine *Leskeæ molli* (Hedw.) similis, sed colore *L. flexilis* (Hedw.) et *Neckeræ comitis* (Griff.). Foliorum forma iis *Cylindrothecii Montagnei* (Schimp.) fere exacte congruit; sed, caule vel vagante vel pendulo flexuoso ex habitu et structura speciei, *S. comiti* affinis videtur.

92. S. NUBIGENA (*Mitten*). Ramis cæspitosis laxe pinnatis, foliis patulis elliptico-ligulatis concavis apice apiculo recurvo mucronatis nervo unico sub apicem evanido, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus parvis brevibus pallidioribus.

Hypnum sarmentosum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1045).

A *S. sarmentoso*, primo adspectu maxime similis, foliis angustis apiculo recurvo mucronatis cellulis longioribus alaribusque parvis fere homomorphis certe distinctus.

93. S. Schreberi. (Hypnum, *Willd.*—H. macilentum, *Wils.* in Sched.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1164
Sterilis. **A forma vulgari Europæa vix, nisi ramis gracilioribus, differt.**

vi. *Symphyodon*, Mont.

94. S. Perrottetii. (Symphyodon, *Mont. Syllog.* p. 20.)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 756) *et Thwaites*!

95. S. lancifolium. (Neckera, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. f. 5.)
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

96. S. angustus. (Neckera, *C. Müller*, *Synops.* ii. p. 67.)
Hab. Ad Bombay, *Kegel*.

97. S. ERINACEUS (*Mitten*). **Dioicus, caule——? ramis subpinnatis laxis, foliis oblongo-ellipticis oblongo-ovatisve marginibus superne tenuissime serrulatis basin versus paululum recurvis breviter binervatis cellulis angustis lævibus conformibus, perichætialibus lanceolatis patentibus, theca in pedunculo gracili rubro aspero ovato-oblonga echinata.**
Symphyodon Perrottetii, var., *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. trop., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 83
S. angusto major, procerior, foliis superne latioribus ramulinis elongato-ovalibus obtusiusculis.

98. S. ASPER (*Mitten*). **Dioicus? caule repente, ramis pinnatis ramulis inordinatim elongatis, foliis elongato-ovatis obtusiusculis marginibus superne serrulatis nervis binis brevibus, ramulinis enerviis, cellulis elongatis lævibus conformibus, perichætialibus erectis lanceolato-subulatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo gracili rubro superne scabro ovali-cylindrica operculoque conico rostrato spiculis brevibus aspero, peristomio externo dentibus lævibus tenuiter elongatis interno processibus fuscis angustissimis ad dentium dimidium attingentibus, membrana basilari subnulla, annulo parvo composito.**
Symphyodon Perrottetii, var., *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. trop., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 772, 866).
S. Perrottetii gracilior, ramulis inordinatis magis confertis.

99. S. ECHINATUS (*Mitten*). **Dioicus, caule repente, ramis bipinnatim ramosis dendroideis, foliis patentibus latissime ovatis fere ad medium binervatis marginibus superne serrulatis ramulinis magis concavis breviter nervatis, cellulis angustis dorso papilloso-scabris, perichæ-**

tialibus erecto-patentibus lanceolatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro superne scabro ovali-cylindrica ubique spiculosa, peristomio dentibus tenuiter elongatis processibus angustis pallidis ultra medium dentium protractis iisque adhaerentibus.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 734).

A speciebus alteris ramis pluriramulosis compactioribus et peristomio interno externo adhærente recedit.

100. S. ERRATICUS (*Mitten*). Caule procumbente bi- tripinnatim ramoso sæpe ramis vagis elongatis gracili, foliis caulinis erecto-patentibus late ovato-lanceolatis nervis binis infra medium evanidis margine serrulato inferne recurvo rameis ramulinisque ovatis brevi binervatis serrulatis, cellulis angustis dorso sparse papillosis.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1067), Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*. In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

Caulis inter muscos longe repens vage ramosus, foliis compressiusculis rufo-fusco tinctis subnitentibus. *S. aspero* statura similis, sed foliis caulinis magis ovato-lanceolatis, ramulinis nervatis.

101. S. PLANULUS (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis frondiformibus bipinnatis ramulis sæpe attenuatis microphyllis, foliis patentibus ovato-lanceolatis subulato-acutis integerrimis marginibus fere oblique reflexis nervis binis brevissimis, perichætialibus parvis erecto-patentibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo gracili tortili flexuoso ovata subglobosave, operculo conico brevi-rostrato, peristomio dentibus pallidis processibus angustis æquilongis e membrana brevi ortis.

Lescurea marginata (forsan Neckera clastobryum), *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 764). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 753 *b*).

Primo adspectu formis brevibus *Neckeræ complanatæ* subsimilis. Lævitate thecæ et pedunculi a congeneribus similibusque recedit, cæteroquin structura convenit. Planta caulibus rubris, foliis aureo-nitentibus, ramis nonnullis apice corpuscula articulata in foliorum axillis ferentibus. *Folia* non marginata. A *Clastobryo Indico* (Dozy et Molk.) longe diversus.

vii. *Isothecium*, Schimp., ex parte.

102. S. ORIENTALIS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, ramis erectis inferne nudis superne dendroideis fasciculato-ramosis, foliis patentibus remotiusculis distichaceis ovalibus acutis superne serrulatis nervis binis brevibus, cellulis elongatis angustis, perichætialibus erectis lanceolatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato brevi-ovali horizontali, peristomio normali?

Hypnum confertum, *Griff.*

Hab. In Assam superiore, *Griffith*!

Species parva, ramis uncialibus sparse foliosis. *Pedunculus* uncialis. Primo adspectu speciebus parvis *Thamnii* similior, sed structura foliorum omnino hujus gregis, et *Isothecii* Indici exemplum [illegible] constituens.

viii. *Hylocomium*, Schimp.

* *Folia* longe acuminata.

103. S. SURCULARIS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule procumbente [illegible] ramis simplicibus vel fasciculato-pinnatis brevibus confertis atten[illegible] cuspidatis, foliis patentibus concavis e basi late ovali in acumen lon[illegible] angustum vix serrulatum subito angustatis enerviis margine pla[illegible] culo, cellulis elongatis alaribus magnis fuscis pellucidis, perichætia[illegible] lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo longissimo gracili ovali inclinata, pe[illegible] stomio dentibus brevibus luteis processibus æquilongis ciliis [illegible] latiusculis brevioribus interpositis.

Hypnum extenuatum, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (N. 1031).

Habitu *S. extenuati*, sed compactior et rigidior, ramis *fere* omnibus attenuato-cuspidatis, foliis margine planiusculis. *Theca* in pedunculo sub-biunciali parva.

104. S. lanytrichus. (Hypnum, *Dozy et Molk.*—H. barbatum, [illegible] *in Sched.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. [illegible] 1100).

105. S. PENICILLATUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule rubro cæspitoso ramis dendroideis pinnatis curvatis fasciculatis prolifero, *foliis* patentibus orbiculari-ovalibus obtusis apiculo angusto piliformi flexuoso elongato terminatis inflexura marginum concavis enerviis apice apiculum versus serrulatis, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus magnis utrinque tribus oblongis luteis, perichætialibus parvis vaginam non tegentibus ovatis acuminatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro ovali-cylindrica inclinata horizontalive, operculo rostrato longitudine thecam dimidiam æquante, peristomio interno processibus solidis dentium longitudine ciliis binis brevioribus interpositis in membrana ad tertiam partem dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. [illegible] 1035, 1040, 1074).

Species pulchra, foliis pallidis hic illic aureo-fulvo tinctis, ramis fasciculatis curvatis.

106. S. PSILURUS (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis dendroideis bipinnatis ramulis ad unum latus spectantibus curvatis, foliis rameis erecto-patentibus ovatis tenui-acuminatis brevissime binervatis marginibus superne minute remote serrulatis, ramulinis elliptico-ovatis marginibus planis fortiter serratis, nervo unico ad medium percurrente, cellulis in foliis rameis angustis lævibus in ramulinis dorso ad folii apicem

papillis grossis sparsis dentiformibus alaribus vix conspicuis pellucidis.

Leptohymenium tenue, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Nepal orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 754).

Habitu *L. tenuis*, sed gracilior, foliis patentibus, nunquam patulo-recurvis tortisve, etiam diversiformibus.

107. S. PILOSULUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, habitu *S. tenuis*, gracillimus, foliis orbiculari-ovatis concavis sæpe paululum asymmetricis in acumen piliforme attenuatis nervis binis brevibus margine superne serrulato, cellulis angustissimis elongatis alaribus inconspicuis, perichætialibus patentibus lanceolatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali horizontali pendulave, operculo conico rostrato.

Hab. In Assam superiore, *Griffith.* In mont. Khasian., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (fragmentum).

Statura *S. glaucocarpi*, habitu autem, ramis dendroideo-fasciculatis, *S. tenuis.*

108. S. papillatus. (Hypnum, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t.23. f.8.)

Hab. In India orient., *Wallich*! Etiam in Borneo insula, *Motley*!

Pedunculus longissimus. *Theca* ovalis, curvata, horizontalis, operculo conico, peristomio interno dentium longitudine ciliis singulis æquilongis interpositis in membrana ad dentium medium fere exserta. *Folia* perichætialia interna longissima, attenuata, flexuosa.

** *Folia* brevi acuminata.

109. S. HIMALAYANUS (*Mitten*). *S. umbrato* similis, foliis latis subtriangulari-cordatis acutis profunde triplicatis nervo ut plurimum unico tenui ultra medium evanido margine argute serrata, cellulis elongatis angustis lævibus basi fuscis.

Hypnum umbratum, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1103).

S. umbrato statura similis, habitu autem, caule strictiore, ramis densioribus sensim longitudine decrescentibus et frondem filicinam formantibus et foliis brevioribus margine non recurvo, recedens.

110. S. macrocarpus. (Hypnum, *Hornsch.*—H. discriminatum, *Mont.* —H. paraphysale, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 572.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 949, 951, 952, 967, 1057, 1059, 1168, 1169). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! In Assam, *Griffith*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1033 *e*, 1053, 1054, 1058, 1089, 1093, 1094, 1095). In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Gardner*! *Gough*! *Schmid*! *G. Thomson* (No. 1176). In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

Species polymorpha, magnitudine valde varians. *Theca* nunc fere erecta, nunc pendula.

111. S. pseudostriatus. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1856, p. 458.)
Hab. In Nepal, *Herb. Kunze.*
E descriptione, forma *S. macrocarpi* videtur.

112. S. tenuis. (Neckera, *Hook.*—Leptohymenium, *Schw.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Buchanan*! *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 958); Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 908, 947, 948, 950, 953, 960, 974). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp. *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 946, 959, 961).

113. S. Hookeri (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule procumbente, ramis frondiformibus pinnatis, foliis patenti-recurvis latissime ovatis acutis marginibus ad medium reflexis integerrimis deinde ad apicem incurvum aculeato-dentatis nervis binis brevibus, cellulis angustis lævibus alaribus externis majoribus hyalinis decurrentibus internis circiter binis rubris, perichætialibus erectis e basi latiuscula lanceolatis sensim tenuiter undulato-attenuatis subplicatis integerrimis, theca in pedunculo longiusculo recto rubro erecta subglobosa lævi, operculo conico-acuto, peristomio dentibus fuscis interno pallido processibus latiusculis solidis ciliis brevibus interpositis in membrana ad tertiam partem dentium longitudinis exserta.
Pilotrichum venustum, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 819, 820).
S. venusto (*Hypnum*, Reinw. et Nees; *Hookeria leptopoma*, Schw. t. 393) similis, sed omnibus partibus major, pulcher, fulvo-nitidus. *Theca* magna.

114. S. micans. (Hypnum, *Wils.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, in Monte Tonglo, *J. D. Hooker*!
Specimina Indica Hibernicis paululum saturatius fusca, cæterum omnibus partibus conveniunt.

115. S. serrula (*Mitten*). Caule brevi ramoso laxe cæspitoso, foliis caulinis patentibus ovatis acuminatis caviusculis brevissime binerviis nitidis marginibus e basi ad apicem pulchre argute serratis, rameis paululum angustioribus enerviis eodem modo serratis, cellulis elongatis pellucidis nitidis.
Hab. In Himalaya temperata, Sikkim, in cacumine montis Tonglo, ad radices filicum, fragmenta, *J. D. Hooker*; et Kumaon, ad Dwali, alt. 8500 ped., *Strachey et Winterbottom*!
Species pulchella, quametsi sterilis, foliis margine ubique argute serrato, *Fabronias* in memoriam redigens, cum nulla alia Indica commutanda. Statura *S. subsimplicis* (*Hypnum*, auct.); habitus potius *S. macrocarpi*. *Color* pallide viridis micans, ætate pallide fuscus.

116. S. lychnites (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule laxe intertexto cæspitoso inordinatim pinnato, foliis patulis heteromallis e basi ovata sensim in

acumen longum lanceolatum flexuosum tortile attenuatis margine serrulatis nervis binis brevissimis, cellulis angustis elongatis alaribus vix conspicuis, perichætialibus conformibus subintegerrimis, theca in pedunculo longiusculo ovali subcernua, operculo conico-acuto, peristomio normali.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gough*! In mont. Khasian., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*, fragmenta. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 1025, 1052, 1119).

Hypno mollusco statura colore et adspectu similis, sed foliis vix unquam secundis basi minus dilatatis argutius serrulatis, cellulis ubique homomorphis recedens.

117. S. polymorphus. (Hypnum, *Hook. et Tayl.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1030).

118. S. LACERULUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, pusillus, flavus, caule gracillimo vage ramoso, foliis laxis squarrosis e basi rotundato-ovato in acumen longe lanceolatum sensim angustatis nervis binis brevissimis marginibus ubique serrulatis folii medium versus incurvis, cellulis elongatis alaribus nullis, perichætiis magnis foliis erectis internis elongatis latiusculis superne in lacinias angustas laceris, pedunculo elongato.

Hab. In India orient., *Wallich*!

S. Sommerfeltii (*Hypnum*, Myrin), formis minoribus similis, sed foliis serrulatis et perichætialibus laceris.

119. S. glaucocarpus. (Hypnum, *Reinwdt.*, *Schw.* t. 228.—H. retroflexum, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 23. f. 6.)

Hab. In India orient., *Wallich*! In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1085).

6. CHÆTOMITRIUM, *Dozy et Molk. Musc. Archip. Ind.* p. 117.

1. C. VOLUTUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente, ramis confertis curvatis compressiusculis, foliis rameis patentibus ambitu ellipticis concavis apicem versus contractis deinde in apicem planiusculum subovatum margine flexo recurvove productis brevissime binervatis marginibus serrulatis dorso papillosis, cellulis elongatis angustis subobscuris alaribus paucissimis hyalinis, perichætialibus brevibus in apiculum longiorem angustiorem attenuatis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo lævi ovali inclinata.

Hab. In Ceylon, ramulos arborum circumvolvens, *Thwaites*!

C. elongato simillimum, sed pedunculo lævi et foliis paululum angustioribus.

7. PHYLLOGONIUM, *Brid.*

1. P. elegans, *Hook. et Wils.*

Hab. In Ceylon insula, *Gardner*!

Nisi foliis perichætialibus parum minus dentato-laceris, cum planta Novæ Zelandiæ omnibus partibus convenit.

8. SAULOMA, *Hook. fil. et Wils. in Fl. Nov. Zeland.*

1. S. microcarpa (Pterogonium, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24. f. 12.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 1032, 1033) *et Thwaites*!

9. LEPIDOPILUM, *Brid.*

1. L. PURPURATUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule cæspitoso procumbente parce vage ramoso, foliis compressis patentibus ovalibus asymmetricis acutis margine superne serrulatis nervis binis purpureis paulo ultra medium evanidis, cellulis oblongis crassiuscule limitatis, perichætialibus ovatis longe acuminatis serrulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali horizontali collo crassiusculo ætate pendula, operculo conico brevi-rostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris interno processibus luteis brevioribus in membrana ad ¼ dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 707).

L. Uticamundianum simillimum, florescentia autem monoica.

2. L. SECUNDUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule procumbente ramoso, foliis compressis patentibus elongato-ovatis acutis symmetricis margine superne serrato nervis binis concoloribus ad medium evanidis, cellulis elongatis laxis longitudine latitudinem quadruplo superantibus basi parum latioribus, perichætialibus parvis lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili anguste ovali pendula.

Hookeria secunda, *Griff. Not.* p. 477; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 99. f. 2.

Hab. In mont. Khasian., in ripis Mumbree, *Griffith*!

L. purpurato et *L. Thwaitesiano* simile, sed paululum minus et structura foliorum certe diversum.

3. L. THWAITESIANUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, caule procumbente ramoso, foliis compressis ovato-lanceolatis asymmetricis acutis margine superne serratis nervis binis concoloribus paulo ultra medium evanidis, cellulis angustissimis longitudine latitudinem octies superantibus, perichætialibus ovatis longe acuminatis, theca in pedunculo elongato inclinata subhorizontali ovali collo crassiusculo, operculo conico brevirostrato, peristomio dentibus rubris interno processibus angustis æquilongis in membrana ad ¼ dentium longitudinis exserta.

Hab. In Ceylon insula, *Thwaites*!

L. secundo simillimum, sed foliis e cellulis multo angustioribus areolatis statim distinguitur.

4. L. uticamundianum, *Mont.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid.*

10. HOOKERIA, *Sm.*

1. H. acutifolia, *Hook.* (H. Grevilleana, *Griff. Not.* p. 473; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. 2. f. 4.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich* ! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* ! In rupibus madidis ad Surureem et Mumbree, *Griffith* !

§ XI. NECKERACEÆ.

Orthotheciaceæ ex parte, Hypnaceæ ex parte, Leptodontaceæ et Neckeraceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

Folia compressa ut plurimum oblique inserta, apice lata, cellulis firmis, superioribus rotundatis ovoideisve, inferioribus longioribus. *Rami* pinnati, planati, frondiformes dendroideive. *Theca* erecta vel horizontalis, sæpe brevi-pedunculata et immersa. *Peristomium* Hypnacearum. *Calyptra* dimidiata, interdum parva mitriformis.

1. STEREOPHYLLUM.

Pleurocarpicum. *Folia* uninervia, cellulis rotundatis firmis. *Caulis* prostratus, vage ramosus, radicans.

1. S. Indicum (Pterygophyllum Indicum, *Belanger, Voy.* t. 9. f. 2.—Hookeria obtusifolia, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24. f. 11.)

Hab. In Carnate, *Belanger*. Ad Silhet, *Wallich* !

2. NECKERA, *Hedw.*

Omalia, *Brid.*; Leptodon, *Brid.*; Climacium, *Mohr*; Thamnium, *Schimp.*

Inter genera supra memorata, quæ pro sectionibus generis unici ægre sustinenda sunt, *Climacium* primo intuitu distinctissimum videtur, sed præter thecarum formam rectam a *Thamnio* nullo alio charactere distinguitur; nam peristomii evolutio minor ejusdem typi est ut in *Bryis*, in *Hypnis* et in *Leskeis* invenitur, et thecæ forma erecta pro distinctione generica, quum inter genera adeo naturalia ut ea separare non possumus, ut in *Dicranis*, in *Fissidentibus* et in *Leskeis*, et interdum in eadem specie, thecas rectas vel inæquales videamus, non recipienda est. *Omalia* etiam, si species Europæas tantum observaveris, satis diversa est, inter species Indicas autem in *Neckeras leiophyllas*, et hæ in *Neckeras rhystophyllas*, quæ in *N. thamnias* sensim transeunt.

* *Omalia*, Brid.

1. N. TARGIONIANA (Omalia, *Gough, MSS.*). Dioica, caule repente, ramis brevibus subpinnatim ramosis, foliis subnitidis arcte adpressis complanatis obovatis dorsalibus ventralibusque symmetricis lateralibus paululum asymmetricis basi curvatis et basin versus margine inflexo sæpe in lobulum semiovatum dilatato subindistincte brevissime binervatis integerrimis, cellulis basi media elongatis subellipticis lateralibus superioribusque parvis rotundatis, perichætialibus erectis e basi ovata angustatis ligulatis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo ovali parva subinclinata, calyptra leniter plicata vaginulaque pilosa.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gough* !

N. trichomanoidi magnitudine similis, sed ramis e caule repente radiculoso subuncialibus parce ramulosis. *Folia* lævia, non lucide nitentia; lateralia lobulis eorum generis Hepaticarum *Radulæ* instar.

2. N. spathulæfolia. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 231.)
Hab. In India orientali (*Hb. Sentner*).

3. N. **Obtusata** (*Mitten*). *N. trichomanoidi* omnibus partibus conveniente, sed foliis apice rotundatis minutissime parceque crenulatis, apiculo nullo.
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*!
Specimina pauca vix analysi sufficiunt; quamvis *N. trichomanoidi* adeo affinis, defectu apiculorum folii apicis facile distinguitur.

4. N. Javanica, *C. Müller*.
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

5. N. flabellata. (Hookeria, *Smith in Trans. Linn. Soc.* ix. p. 280, t. 23. f. 2.—N. Javanica, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *McIvor*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 720) *et Thwaites*!
N. Javanicæ simillima, foliis autem ambitu magis obovatis, cellulis omnibus brevioribus apicem versus rotundatis. Perichætio, theca et peristomio haud recedere videtur.

6. N. **Hookeriana** (*Mitten*). Dioica, habitu *N. Javanicæ*, sed major, ramis elongatis ramulis inordinatis pinnatis bipinnatisque, foliis arcte complanatis divaricatis oblongo-ligulatis obtusis asymmetricis nervo paulo ultra medium evanido apice grossiuscule dentatis cæterum integerrimis margine latere inferiore basin versus anguste incurvo, cellulis inferioribus elongatis angustis alaribus nullis superioribus et apicem versus ovalibus, perichætialibus e basi brevi ovata erecta convoluta lanceolato-subulatis squarrosis apice paucidentatis nervo ultra medium evanido, theca in pedunculo æquilongo brevi ovali, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio dentibus teneris angustis processibus angustis pertusis sessilibus quam dentes triente brevioribus.
N. Javanica, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 709, 712, 713, 714).—In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 723, 726).
Speciosa, subnitida, viridis, ætate fusca. *Rami* palmares altioresque, latitudine cum foliis trilineares. A *N. Javanica* statura majore, ramis minus decompositis et foliorum structura diversa.

7. N. Montagneana, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1856, p. 436.
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!

8. N. **Stracheyana** (*Mitten*). Foliis ovali-ligulatis curvatis apice obtusis serratis nervo sub apicem evanido, cellulis inferioribus elon-

gatis angustis superioribus apice rotundatis, perichætiis thecisque iis *N. Montagnei* similibus.

Hab. In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom.*

N. Hookerianæ simillima, sed foliis magis ovalibus, apicem minus obtusum versus angustioribus apice non exciso-dentatis sed serratis.

9. N. RECTIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Habitu *N. Javanicæ*, foliis minus arcte compressis patulo-divergentibus haud curvatis ligulatis suboblongis obtusis apiculatis apice dentatis et minute serrulatis nervo sub apice evanido, cellulis inferioribus elongatis superioribus rotundatis.

N. Javanica, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 722).

Folia stricta, non arcuata, nervo elongato, margine apicem versus dentibusque minute serrulatis. *N. flabellatæ* affinis; sed folia non ovalia obovatave et non adeo compressa.

10. N. dentata, *Griff. Not.* p. 463; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. 88. f. 2.

Hab. In Assam, *Griffith*!

Species *N. Javanicæ* simillima videtur.

11. N. LIGULÆFOLIA (*Mitten*). *N. Javanicæ* similis, foliis caulinis ligulatis paululum arcuatis acutatis serratis nervo sub apice evanido, rameis elliptico-lanceolatis acuminatis apicem versus serratis nervo ad medium evanido, cellulis basi elongatis angustis apice ovalibus, perichætialibus longe lanceolatis integerrimis.

"N. Javanica, var.; if not that, N. spectabilis, *Wils.* may be a state of N. Javanica," *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 716, 717, 718).

A *N. Javanica* et *N. scalpellifolia*, foliis angustioribus nervo longiore differt. Habitu, in speciminibus efructiferis, ramulis attenuatis, foliis angustis, ab affinibus paululum recedit.

12. N. SCALPELLIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Foliis ambitu ovalibus curvatis subscalpelliformibus obtusis apice dentatis arcuatis, cellulis inferioribus elongatis apice rotundatis, nervo intensius colorato paulo ultra medium evanido, perichætialibus intimis apice dentatis.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*. Etiam e Java accepi sub nom. *N. Javanicæ*.

Species, quamvis *N. Javanicæ* simillima, foliis apicem versus angustioribus, margine superiore valde arcuato, nervo longiore, cellulis alaribus inconspicuis, et foliis perichætialibus apice dentatis diversa.

13. N. GLOSSOPHYLLA (*Mitten*). Habitu *N. flabellatæ*, foliis divergentibus appresso-complanatis obovatis apice rotundatis obtusissimis minute serrulatis nervo tenui ultra medium evanido, cellulis minutissimis oblongis.

Omalia pulchella, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 710). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 720).

A *N. flabellata*, quacum magnitudine proxime convenit, foliis linguæformibus apice dilatatis obtusissimis minutissimeque serrulatis statim dignoscitur. *Color* pallide viridis, vix nitidus.

Adest in ' Flora Nov. Zelandiæ' species longe diversa quædam, jam sub nomine *Omaliæ pulchellæ* militans, etiam a cl. Wilson imposito, qui prolis suæ sibi oblitus est.

14. N. GOUGHIANA (*Mitten*). Dioica, ramis complanatis pinnatis, foliis patentibus elongate ovatis acutis lævibus margine inferne uno latere incurvis superne remote serrulatis, nervo brevi subdisperso, cellulis basi angustis elongatis apicem versus brevioribus longitudine latitudinem triplo superantibus ellipticis, foliis ramulinis brevibus ovatis acutatis margine superne arctius serrulatis.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gough*!

N. complanatæ formis minoribus maxime similis, sed foliis caulinis angustioribus argutius minute serrulatis, rameisque non acuminatis. Plantam masculam tantum vidi.

** *Leptodon*, Brid.

15. N. flexuosa, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 21. f. 3.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *Strange*! *et T. Thomson*! (No. 943, 944). Ad Calcutta, *Hb. Schimper*.

16. N. Pluvini. (Pilotrichum, *Brid.* ii. p. 260.)

Hab. In India orient., *De Pluvin*.

17. N. RIGIDULA (*Mitten*). Dioica, caule repente, ramis elongatis pinnatis frondiformibus siccitate vix curvatis, foliis compressis patentibus ovatis obtusis superne subplicatis undulatisque nervo ad ¾ evanido marginibus recurvis, cellulis basi ad nervum elongatis reliquis rotundatis, perichætialibus ovatis acuminatis convolutis.

Neckera rigidula, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ occid. reg. temp., Kashmir, *T. Thomson*! (No. 825).

N. flexuosa robustior, rigidior, ramis strictis. Habitu *Rhystophyllorum*, sed colore opaco et adspectu *Leptodontis*.

*** *Rhystophyllum*, Ehrh.

18. N. æqualifolia, *C. Müller*, *Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 567.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Foulkes*! *Schmid.*

Theca in pedunculo brevissimo, ovalis, immersa, peristomio dentibus pallidis angustis, interno processibus angustis brevioribus sessilibus.

19. N. exserta, *Hook.* (N. elegantula, *Griff. Not.* p. 464; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 83. f. 5?)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. trop., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 945).

20. N. CRINITA (*Griff. Not.* p. 464; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 84. f. 1). Monoica, caule repente, ramis vage subpinnatim ramosis, foliis compressis patenti-divergentibus ovali-ligulatis obtusissimis pluries trans-

verse undulatis margine inferiore incurvis integerrimis nervo infra medium evanido, cellulis basi elongatis superne minutis ovalibus rotundisque, perichætialibus externis patulis ovatis longiuscule acuminatis obtusis ad thecæ dimidium attingentibus internis erectis angustis setiformibus apice erosis ad apicem operculi productis, theca in pedunculo brevissimo ovali, operculo conico rostrato, calyptra parva pilosa.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Thwaites*! In Assam, *Griffith*!

N. exsertæ similis, perichætiis autem *N. undulatæ*, sed minoribus vix folia caulina superantibus.

21. N. ACUTATA (*Mitten*). Habitu *N. exsertæ*, foliis laxe compressis e basi ovata angustatis ligulatis asymmetricis parum longitudinaliter undulatis nervo sub apicem acutatum evanido marginibus fere ubique minute crenulato-serrulatis, cellulis basi elongatis angustis cito in minutas rotundas diametro $\frac{1}{4000}$ unciæ metientes transeuntibus.

N. fimbriata, var.? *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp. *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 912.)

22. N. RUGULOSA (*Mitten*). Habitu *N. undulatæ*, foliis laxe compressis patentibus e basi parum dilatata ovata sensim ligulatis obtusis apiculo brevi parce rugoso-undulatis sublævibus nervo sub apicem evanido margine inferiore uno latere incurvo ubique minutissime crenulato-serrulato, cellulis basi elongatis angustis in medio ovalibus apice rotundis et diametro $\frac{1}{3000}$ unciæ metientibus.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Thwaites*!

N. acutata major, foliis longioribus, cellulis majoribus; statura *N. undulatæ*, sed foliis non regulariter compressis ætate porphyriis.

23. N. HIMALAYANA (*Mitten*). Ramis frondiformi-pinnatis bipinnatisque, foliis compressis ovato-elongatis asymmetricis transverse parce undulatis apice obtusis brevi-acuminatis, nervo sub apice evanido, marginibus incurvis integerrimis apice tantum parcissime minute serrulatis, cellulis basi angustis elongatis medio elongatis longitudine latitudinem quadruplo superantibus apice subellipticis quam eæ medii dimidio brevioribus et diametro $\frac{1}{3000}$ unciæ metientibus.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*!

Habitu, colore staturaque *N. undulatæ*, sed foliis minus undulatis, apice minus obtusatis, marginibus incurvis, et cellulis omnibus longioribus.

24. N. flaccida, *C. Müller*.

Hab. In Ceylon insula, *Gardner*!

25. N. PARISHIANA (*Mitten*). *N. undulatæ* simillima, foliis paululum laxioribus compressis divergentibus ovatis longe ligulatis curvatis asymmetricis pluries transverse undulatis apice obtusis rotundatis mucronulo brevissimo, nervo sub apice evanido, marginibus ubique minutissime crenulato-serrulatis inferiore ad basin late auriculari modo

incurvo pulchre pluries undulato-plicato, cellulis basi angustis elongatis mediis apicalibusque ovalibus latitudine $\frac{1}{5000}$ unciæ metientibus.

Hab. Ad Moulmein, in sylvis humidis, *Rev. D. Parish*!

26. N. fimbriata, *Harvey*, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 21. f. 4.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. subtrop., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 912, 988). In Himalayæ reg. trop., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*!

27. N. UROCLADA (*Mitten*). Dioica, cæspitosa, ramis brevibus dichotomis subpinnatisque in ramulos elongatos caudiformes diversa crassitudine productis, foliis subcompressis in ramulis elongatis subtereti-imbricatis patentibus ovatis ligulatis obtusis parce undulatis vel lævibus nervo crassiusculo sub apice evanido marginibus basi incurvis apice subcrenulatis, cellulis basi elongatis angustis apice ovoideis firmis, perichætialibus brevibus ovatis acuminatis apice obtusis, theca ovali erecta in pedunculo triplo longiore.

Hab. In Rangoon, *McClelland*!

Habitu cæspitoso, ramis variis conferte ramulosis a congeneribus recedit; habitu foliorum vix compressorum, *N. fimbriatæ* subsimilis, sed forma et cellulis diversa.

**** *Climacium*, Mohr.

28. N. FRUTICOSA (*Mitten*). Dioica, caule repente, ramis frondiformibus inferne nudiusculis stipitatis bipinnatis, foliis rameis patentibus ovali-oblongis gibbosis planiusculis apice acuto parce serratis nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido, cellulis elongatis apice folii tantum rotundatis, ramulinis oblongis obtusioribus magis serratis, perichætialibus parvis vaginam vix tegentibus e basi ovata erecta acuminatis patulis, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro gracili-ovali erecta, peristomio dentibus subalbidis processibus tenuiter elongatis perforatis e membrana brevi ortis.

N. longirostris, var.? *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 711, 719).

N. (*Porotricho*) *longirostri* similis, sed rigidior, foliis minus complanato-appressis, ramulinis apice latioribus obtusiusculis et cellulis ad folii apicem subrotundatis diversa.

29. N. macrocarpa, *Brid.*, *Schw.* t. 267.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich.*

30. N. subserrata, *Hook.* (N. breviseta, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*: "name proposed to replace *N. subserrata*, it not being a *Neckera* of any age or system," *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 1012); Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1013).

Species monoica, habitu *N. Alleghaniensis* (*Hypnum*, C. Müller, Synops. ii. p. 502).

31. N. ARCUANS (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule repente, ramis dendroideis stipitatis proliferis pinnatis uno latere curvatis, foliis patentibus elliptico-ovatis elongatis apice dentatis nervo crassiusculo sub apice evanido dorso dentato, cellulis oblongis pellucidis, perichætialibus parvis erectis ovato-lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo brevi crassiusculo erecta brevi-ovata, collo distincto, peristomio luteo.

N. breviseta, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1013 *b*). In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*!

N. *Alleghaniensi* simillima, sed foliis basi angustioribus, nervo crassiore dorso dentato diversa. A *N. subserrata* cellulis foliorum duplo majoribus et ambitu foliorum ipsa magis angustata recedit.

32. N. crenulata, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 21. f. 6. (N. spectabilis, *Griff. Not.* p. 463 ; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 88. f. 3.)

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, Nepal, *Wallich*! In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! In mont. Khasian., *Griffith*! *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*!

33. N. alopecuroides. (Hypnum, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24. f. 5.—N. efructifera, *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 87. f. 3, forsan hujus loci est.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

34. N. Schmidii. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 574.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

35. N. PARVULA (*Mitten*). Habitu *N. Alopecuri*, gracilis, humilis, pinnata bipinnatave, foliis laxe compressis patentibus late ovatis apice acutis acutatisve asymmetricis haud curvatis apicem versus serrulatis nervo crassiusculo lutescente sub apice evanido, cellulis omnibus minutis distinctis rotundis perichætialibus apicibus serrulatis.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *M'Ivor*!

Species parva. *Caulis* uncialis—sesquiuncialis. *Folia* parva, pallide viridia, opaca.

§ XII. LEUCODONTACEÆ.

Leucodontaceæ et Hedwigiaceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. HEDWIGIA, *Ehrh.*

1. H. Indica. (Anœctangium, *Mont. in Sched.*—Neckera macropelma, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 104.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*! *M'Ivor*!

2. H. ATTENUATA (*Mitten*). Dioica? ramis attenuatis subpinnatis, foliis laxe patentibus ovali-ellipticis longe acuminatis, in ramulorum

apicibus piliformibus plicis circiter quinis obtusis exaratis, marginibus late planatis recurvisque, cellulis in folii medio ad basin flavis elongatis angustis ad angulos parvis rotundis superioribus subrotundis inter se subdistantibus texturam fuscam formantibus, perichætialibus longioribus angustioribus lanceolatis apicibus latiusculis acutis erectis, theca in pedunculo elongato aurantiaco ovali.

Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kumaon, alt. 10,500 ped., *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Habitu *H. secundæ*, sed foliis laxius dispositis in ramulis subpiliferis, et cellulis majoribus distincta.

3. H. imberbis, *Spruce*. (Anœctangium, *Hook. et Tayl. Musc. Brit.* p. 14, t. 6.)

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 798).

4. H. ciliata, *Ehrh.*

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

2. Leucodon, *Schw.*

1. L. secundus. (Sclerodontium, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 21. f. 1.—S. strictum, *ejusd. l. c.* t. 21. f. 2.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 794); Kumaon, *T. Thomson* (No. 789, 790), *Royle*! et in Simla, *Jacquemont*! *T. Thomson*! (No. 788, 793, 795). In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 792).

Variat foliorum directione, ut in *L. sciuroide.*

2. L. sciuroides, *Schw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., Kashmir, *T. Thomson* (No. 787 *c*), sterilis.

3. L. Thomsoni (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule repente, ramis parce ramosis curvatis, foliis patentibus ovatis acuminatis concavis nervo vix ad medium percurrente marginibus late planatis, cellulis inferne minutis rotundatis superne elongatis, perichætiis inconspicuis foliis e basi convolutacea subulatis, theca emergente ovali, operculo conico brevi-curvirostrato, calyptra parva pilosa, peristomio dentibus subulatis rubris interno processibus angustis quam dentes dimidio brevioribus.

Lasia Indica, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 791), in cæspite *L. secundi.*

Habitu staturaque *L. sciuroidis*, sed mollior. *Perichætia* brevia, vix conspicua. *Theca* parva. A *Lasia trichomitria* et *L. Californica*, quantum e speciminibus paucis elucet, ramis simplicibus non pinnatis et habitu fere exacto *L. sciuroidis*, discrepans.

3. CRYPHÆA, *Brid.*

* *Eucryphæa.*

1. C. sphærocarpa. (Neckera, *Hook. Trans. of Linn. Soc.* ix. p. 312, t. 27. f. 1.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp. Nepal, *Buchanan*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 818).

2. C. Indica. (Pterogonium, *Mont. Syllog.* p. 21.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Gough*! *Foulkes*! *et Schmid.* In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson*! fragmentum.

** *Acrocryphæa*, Hook. et Wils.

3. C. concavifolia. (Schœnobryum julaceum, *Dozy et Molk. Musc. Archip. Ind.* t. 60.—Orthotrichum concavifolium, *Griff. Not.* p. 400; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 76. f. 3.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

A *C. julacea* (*Grimmia*, Hornsch.), foliis perichætialibus interioribus minus subulato-aristatis, caulinis marginibus planis recurvulisve, et a *C. Gardneri* (species altera hucusque non descripta, a beato Gardner in Brasilia lecta et sub No. 75 evulgata, quamvis *C. julaceæ* valde similis, marginibus foliorum revolutis distinguenda) foliis marginibus planis vel paululum recurvis, recedit.

*** *Dendropogon*, Schimp.

4. C. FERRUGINEA (*Mitten*). Ramis pendulis laxe pinnatim ramosis, foliis patentibus e basi ovali subulatis lanceolatis acutis, nervo fusco sub apice evanido, margine paululum recurvo, cellulis basi ad nervum elongatis angustis luteis ad angulos minutis transverse longiuscule ovoideis superioribus ovoideis omnibus minutis distinctis inter se subremotis.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gough*!

A *C. rufescente*, habitu similis, foliis diversiformibus, et, structura quamvis similis, notis descriptis distincta.

4. CLEISTOSTOMA, *Brid.*

1. C. ambigua. (Pterogonium, *Hook. Trans. of Linn. Soc. Lond.* ix. p. 310, t. 26. f. 4.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Buchanan*! *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*? (No. 822, 823). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 821, 824).

§ XIII. Leskeaceæ.

Pseudo-Leskeaceæ et Leskeaceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. Anomodon, *Hook.*

1. A. viticulosus, *Hook.* (A. obtusifolius, var.? *Wils. in Sched.*)
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1112, 1116).

2. A. integerrimus (*Mitten*). Ramis compressis subpinnatis, foliis e basi ovata ligulatis obtusis marginibus integerrimis nervo sub apice evanido, cellulis minute papillosis diametro $\frac{1}{2000}$ unciæ metientibus.
A. obtusifolius, var., *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 1172),
A. viticuloso minor, foliis compressis brevioribus latioribusque et cellulis majoribus. Ab *A. obtusifolio* foliis integerrimis discrepans.

3. A. planatus (*Mitten*). Ramis compressis vage subpinnatis, foliis bifarie dispositis ovato-ligulatis obtusis asymmetricis marginibus non erosis nervo sub apice evanido, cellulis diametro $\frac{1}{3000}$ unciæ metientibus.
"*A. obtusifolius*, small barren state," *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 1126). Sikkim, in cacumine montis Tonglo, alt. 10,000 ped., ad radices filicum, *J. D. Hooker*!
A. obtusifolio A. integerrimoque similis, foliis tamen integerrimis a priore diversus; a secundo, foliis nervo uno lateri proximo asymmetricis, et magnitudine cellularum, distinctus.

4. A. tristis, *Cesati.* (A. fragilis, *Wils. in Lond. Journ. of Botany*, 1848, t. 10.—Leskea tristis, *Cesati in De Notaris, Syllab. Musc.* p. 67.)
Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. (Kumaon), et Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 1110). In Nepal, *Wallich*! Etiam in imperio Sinensi, *Alexander*!
Inter specimina Indica et Europæa Cesatiana discrimen nullum invenio.

5. A. acutifolius (*Mitten*). Ramis dendroideo-ramulosis proliferis, ramulis secundis decurvatis attenuatis, foliis ovatis acutis apicem versus serratis nervo ad $\frac{3}{4}$ evanido, cellulis pellucidis, perichætialibus vaginantibus e basi late oblonga subito breviter ligulatis, theca in pedunculo gracili purpureo cylindrica, operculo conico acuminato, peristomio *A. attenuati* processibus crenatis pellucidis.
A. attenuatus, var.? *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! *et T. Thomson*! (No. 808).
Adspectu staturaque *A. attenuati*, foliis autem acutis, nullibi obscuris, et angustius serratis.

6. A. DEVOLUTUS (*Mitten*). Ramis pinnatim ramosis devolutis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis apice acuminatis acutis dentatis nervo sub summum apicem evanido.

Hab. In India montosa, fragmenta inter muscos varios, *J. D. Hooker*! *T. Thomson*! *Wallich*! *Gardner*! Etiam in Hong-Kong insula, *Bowring*!

Hujus speciei fragmenta tantum vidi. Statura coloreque plantæ, *A. viticuloso* similis. Habitus, ob ramos circinatos devolutos, singularis.

2. RHEGMATODON, *Brid.*

1. R. declinatus, *Brid.*

Hab. In Nepal, *Buchanan*!

2. R. polycarpus. (Anhymenium polycarpon, *Griff. Not.* p. 471; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 97. f. 1.)

Hab. Assam, *Griffith*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 775).

R. declinato R. orthostegioque simillimus, foliis autem latioribus acuminatis. *Pedunculus* lævis.

3. R. orthostegius, *Mont.* (Anhymenium polysetum, *Griff. Not.* p. 472; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 97. f. 2.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid.* In Assam, *Griffith.*

Specimina authentica *Anhymenii polyseti* non vidi. Sub hoc nomine in Hb. Ward. *A. polycarpum* invenio; ex icone, a *R. orthostegio* non refugit. Ubi Griffith specimen suum legit, non indicatur.

3. TRACHYPUS, *Schw.*

Folia uninervia, cellulis abbreviatis rotundatis, calyptra dimidiata.

Neckera, ex parte, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii.; Pilotrichum, *auct. nonnull.*

1. T. bicolor, *Schw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 842, 843, 844, 845). In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 846, 847).

2. T. procumbens. (Neckera, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 80.)

Hab. Bombay, *Kegel*! In Malabar, collibus Bababoodum, *Law*!

3. T. blandus. (Neckera, *Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 22.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Kumaon, *T. Thomson*! Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 838, 871, 873, 897, 908, 909, 924, 1073). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 782). In mont. Nilghiri, *Foulkes*! *Wight*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 911).

4. T. HARVEII (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule repente, ramis elongatis flexuosis pendulis pinnatis lutescentibus, foliis patentibus laxis hastatis

basi cordatis auriculis latis circinatis rotundatis amplexantibus concavis plicatis superne sensim angustatis acumine semitorto nervo concolori ultra medium evanido carinatis margine serrulatis, cellulis angustissimis obscuris papillosis basi infima tantum pellucidis, perichætialibus lanceolatis apice serrulatis brevi-nervatis erectis, theca in pedunculo brevi scabro ovali erecta, operculo conico longi-curvirostrato, peristomio ciliis dentibus paululum brevioribus.

Pilotrichum attenuatum, P. fuscescens ex parte, et Neckera blanda, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson*! Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 840, 848, 871, 874, 905). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 895). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 834).

T. blando T. fuscescentique statura intermedius et *T. nigrescenti* similis, sed foliis laxioribus auriculis latis; a *T. fuscescente*, cui torsione foliorum apiculi similis est, forma hastata non ovata, recedit.

5. T. fuscescens. (Neckera, *Hook. Musc. Exot.* t. 157; *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 87. f. 4.—Pilotrichum fuscescens *et* P. tortile, *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 836, 877, 879, 880, 925). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 887 *b*, 888, 889, 891, 893, 904). In mont. Nilghiri, *Foulkes*! *G. Thomson* (No. 852 *c*). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 835).

Crassitudine ramorum variabilis.

6. T. CUSPIDIFERUS (*Mitten*). *T. appresso* habitu staturaque similis, foliis concavis a basi auriculis rotundatis cordato-ovatis in apicem oblongo-lanceolatum subacutatum acuminatum productis nervo pallido sub apice evanido vix carinatis margine auricularum minute crenulato cæterum integerrimo sæpe pallidiore, cellulis basi pro spatio brevi pallidis iis nervo proximis elongatis angustis in auriculis ovoideis rotundatisque inter se remotioribus superioribus omnibus ovoideis minutis subobscuris luteo-viridibus lævibus.

Neckera cuspidifera, *Taylor, MSS.*!

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, ad Ootacamund et Dodabet, *Schmid*! *Foulkes*! *Gardner* (*Hb. Greville*). In Ceylon, *Thwaites*!—Sterilis.

T. pachypodibus nonnullis australibus valde affinis, sed characteribus constantibus discrepans. A *T. cerino* (sub nomine *Neckera cerina*, Taylor, MSS., in Herb. Grevilleano asservato) forma foliorum supra medium magis contractorum et nunquam cellulis longioribus marginatorum, a *T. Hornschuchii*, alio loco descripto, cujus *Meteorium cuspidiferum* in 'Flora Novæ Zeelandiæ,' enumeratum, synonymon, est, forma etiam foliorum jam supra memorata statim dignoscitur, quamvis species primo adspectu persimillimæ sint.

7. T. ATRATUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule repente, ramis pendulis flexuosis longissimis ramulis brevibus remotiusculis curvulis pinnato, foliis erecto-patentibus ramulinis julaceo imbricatis e basi cordata undulata caulem amplexante oblongis obtusis subito in cuspidem tenuem elongatam productis cymbiformi-concavis nervo tenui vix ad medium attingente marginibus superne minutissime serrulatis, cellulis elongatis lævibus alaribus nullis.

Hypnum auronitens, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Gough*! ad Ootacamund, *Foulkes*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 815, 900).

T. Buchanani (*Leskea flexilis*, Hook. in Linn. Trans.) similis, sed species procerior videtur, ramis bipedalibus, foliis minus arcte imbricatis unicoloribus, cellulis angustioribus $\frac{1}{8000}$ unciæ latitudine et $\frac{5-7}{6000}$ longitudine metientibus, dum in *T. Buchanani* $\frac{1}{4000}$ latæ et $\frac{3-5}{4000}$ longæ inveniuntur.

8. T. Buchanani. (Neckera, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 669.—Leskea flexilis, *Hook. in Linn. Trans.* ix. p. 319, t. 28. f. 2.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Buchanan*! In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!

9. T. plicæfolius. (Neckera, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 569.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

10. T. brevirameus. (Neckera, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 570.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

11. T. DECLINATUS (*Mitten*). Viridis, foliis ovatis basi non auriculatis sensim lanceolatis nervo sub apice evanido longitudinaliter plicatis crispatulis margine a basi ad apicem serrulatis, cellulis ad angulos pluribus parvis laxioribus superioribus angustis papillosis obscuris.

Hypnum declinatum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 1014, 1015).

T. crispatulo valde affinis, sed ramis paululum densius pinnatis, foliis viridioribus basi non dilatatis, et cellulis ad angulos laxioribus diversus.

12. T. crispatulus. (Neckera, *Hook.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Gardner*! *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 849, 885). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 858, 859, 860, 870, 886). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 861). Forma gracilior: Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 853, 867, 875).

13. T. AURICULATUS. *T. crispatulo* simillimus, foliis e basi auriculis angustis circinatis sensim lanceolato-angustatis longitudinaliter plicatis strictis crispatulisve, perichætio et theca *T. crispatuli*, peristomio interno ciliis quam dentes $\frac{1}{3}$ brevioribus.

Pilotrichum auriculatum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 863, 864, 880).

A *T. crispatulo*, foliis auriculis circinatis et a basi sensim angustatis, haud a basi ovali, cellulis brevioribus, certe recedit.

4. LESKEA, *Hedw.*

Pleurocarpica. *Folia* uninervia, cellulis rotundatis ut plurimum papillosis intense viridibus. *Caulis* repens, assurgens, arcuatus, iterum radicans, inde prolifer, pinnatus, sæpe foliolis vestitus.

Leskea, *Hedw. et auct.*; Leskea, Pseudoleskea et Thuidium, *Bryol. Europ.*; Thelia, *Sullivant.*

* *Homophyllæ.*

Folia caulina et ramulina fere homomorpha.

1. L. LÆVIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Habitu *L. catenulatæ*, foliis ovatis acuminatis concavis margine plano recurvoque nervo crasso ad ¾ evanido, cellulis parvis rotundatis subovoidiisque distinctis lævibus.

Hab. In Himalayæ occidentalis reg. temp., Jamu, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1127, 1165).

L. catenulatæ et *L. incurvatæ* statura, colore habituque affinis, foliis tamen pellucidioribus, cellulis in folio medio ovoideis.

2. L. PELLUCINERVIS (*Mitten*). Ramis pinnatis compressis, foliis ovatis longe acuminatis planis nervo pellucido sub apice hyalino evanido, cellulis densissime papillosis obscuris.

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 1125, 1132, 1146).

L. rostratæ valde affinis, sed, ut videtur, diversa.

3. L. CAPILLATA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule decumbente pinnato, foliis patentibus e basi cordata lanceolato-acuminatis longe capillaceis obtusissime bicarinatis nervo percurrente marginibus minute serrulatis basi planiusculis, cellulis pellucidis basi rotundatis apicem versus elongatis dorso minute papillosis, perichætialibus erectis lanceolatis tenuiter acuminatis integerrimis lævibus, theca in pedunculo longo gracili rubro cylindrica arcuata, operculo conico, peristomio dentibus luteis processibus angustis ciliis tribus subappendiculatis interpositis in membrana ad dentium dimidium producta.

Hypnum microphyllum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1073, 1123).

L. microphyllæ, Swartz, maxime affinis, foliis autem acumine angusto longissimo. Statura, *L. muricolæ* (*Hypnum*, C. Müller) similis.

4. L. OBSCURIUSCULA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule prostrato pinnato, foliis patentibus orbiculato-ovatis concavis biplicatis brevi-acuminatis

nervo in acumen subulatum excurrente margine serrulatis, cellulis ubique papillosis rotundis ovoideisve obscuriusculis, perichætialibus erectis late lanceolatis nervo in acumen longum excurrente integerrimis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali-cylindrica paululum curvata horizontali, operculo convexo.

Hab. In Assam superiore, *Griffith*!

L. capillatæ similis, sed foliis basi magis orbiculatis, cellulis non in parte superiore elongatis sed brevibus ovoideis rotundisve papillis obtectis.

5. L. SUBULACEA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule repente foliolis nudo, ramis simplicibus, foliis e basi latissime ovata concava longe subulato-attenuatis falcatis recurvis nervo excurrente læviusculo marginibus serrulatis basi recurvis, cellulis distinctis papillosis, rameis patulis compressis ovatis acuminatis nervo concolori percurrente marginibus minute serrulatis cellulis subdistinctis papillosis, perichætialibus elongatis erectis lanceolatis tenuiter angustatis nervo percurrente.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*!

L. scopulæ simillima, sed foliis e basi brevi longe subulatis falcatis, marginibus serrulatis et dorso papillosis, diversa.

6. L. SCOPULA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule repente pinnato foliolis brevissimis subnudo, ramis brevibus simplicibus, foliis patentibus laxis ovato-lanceolatis a basi sensim angustatis nervo luteo percurrente marginibus inferne serrulatis superne subintegerrimis, cellulis oblongis elongatisque longitudine latitudinem triplo excedente distinctis brevi-papillosis pellucidis, rameis conformibus, perichætialibus elongatis erectis tenui-membranaceis parce plicatis ovali-lanceolatis superne parce serrulatis, nervo in apiculum piliformem elongatum sensim attenuato.

Hab. In Himalaya occident., Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*.

L. capillatæ et *muricolæ* similis, sed foliis tenuius membranaceis cellulisque elongatis diversa.

7. L. consanguinea. (Pterogonium, *Mont.*)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!

8. L. STRATOSA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule longe repente ramis simplicibus pinnato parce radiculoso foliolis parvis subnudo, foliis patentibus e basi orbiculari-ovata subulato-lanceolatis biplicatis nervo crassiusculo in apice evanido margine integerrimis, cellulis lævibus distinctis areolatis, rameis ovatis acuminatis sub-biplicatis integerrimis, cellulis distinctis lævibus nervo sub apice evanido, perichætialibus erectis longissimis lanceolatis tenuiter angustatis nervo percurrente, theca in pedunculo elongato cylindrica paululum curvata, peristomio interno processibus externum longitudine æquantibus in membrana ad tertiam dentium longitudinis partem exserta ciliis nullis.

Hab. In Assam superiore, ad Suddya, *Griffith*!

Statura *L. remotifoliæ* similis, sed ramis simplicibus longe diversa.

9. L. prionophylla. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 481.—H. nervosum, *Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 24. f. 3.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1102). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1121). In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*!

Obscure viridis, ætate sublutescens. *Folia* a basi latiuscula sensim ad apicem angustata, nervo pellucido percurrente, marginibus ubique serrulatis, cellulis minutis obscuris papillosis. *Theca* peristomio interno *Leskeæ*.

10. L. RAMULIGERA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule arcuato procumbente foliolis parce obtecto ramis pinnatim ramulosis subinordinatim ramoso, foliis patentibus hastato-ovatis sensim acuminatis sub-biplicatis nervo percurrente marginibus superne subserrulatis, cellulis subdistinctis brevissime papillosis sublævibus, rameis ovatis acutis nervo concolori margine minute serrulatis, perichætialibus elongatis erectis tenui-membranaceis ovato-lanceolatis superne parce serrulatis nervo in acumen subulatum integerrimum excurrente.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Habitu inter species ramis simplicibus et pinnatis quasi intermedia, sed quoad foliorum structuram et formam omnino priori sectioni adscribenda, *L. capillatæ* et affinibus simillima. Specimina Wallichiana pedunculum juvenilem calyptra pallida longiuscula terminatum e perichætio paululum exsertum ostendunt.

11. L. Wallichii. (Hypnum, *Hook.*)

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1017). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

12. L. HOOKERI (*Mitten*). Caule elongato rubro procumbente erectove simplici rarius diviso compresso foliolis brevibus vestito, ramis approximatis attenuatis patulis divaricatis recurvis undique a caule orientibus, foliis caulinis a basi brevi reniformi-hastata pluries plicata in acumen lanceolatum recurvum angustatis nervo sub apice evanido marginibus fere ad apicem recurvis subintegerrimis apice parce serrulatis, cellulis elongatis angustis lævibus basi croceis, rameis e basi orbiculari-ovata pluries plicata concava in acumen lanceolatum æquilongum attenuatis nervo carinatis margine serratis cellulis elongatis lævibus.

Hypnum scoparium, *Wils in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*, Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1104, 1105).

Species habitu peculiari, ramis copiosis attenuatis æquilongis, *Sphagna* simulans et *Leskearum* decus.

** *Heterophyllæ.*

Folia caulina a ramulinis diversiformia.

13. L. cymbifolia. (Hypnum, *Dozy et Molk., C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 485. —H. tamariscinum *et* H. prorepens, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ totius reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! Nepal, *Wallich*! *Buchanan*! *J. D. Hooker*! Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1109, 1111, 1171, 1174). Kashmir, *T. Thomson*! Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1107, 1117, 1118); *Griffith*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*!

14. L. blepharophylla. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 573.)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

15. L. pristocalyx. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 573.)
Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

16. L. TRACHYPODA (*Mitten*). Monoica, dense cæspitosa, caule gracili dense vestito, foliis remotis e basi hastata caule angustiore acuminatis lanceolatis nervo crasso concolori in apice evanido margine recurvo integerrimo, cellulis subpellucidis, rameis patulis incurvis laxe imbricatis ovatis obtusis concavis nervo hyalino marginibus dorsoque papillis erosis obscuris, perichætialibus erectis ovalibus superne serratis nervo in acumen longum subintegerrimum sensim angustatum excurrente, theca in pedunculo elongato papillis densis scaberrimo horizontali ovali æquali, peristomio interno externum æquante ciliis singulis inter processus in membrana ad dentium dimidium protracta.
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!
A speciebus similibus Indicis pedunculi scabritie facile nota. A *L. plumulosa* (*Hypnum*, Dozy et Molk.), florescentia monoica et peristomio interno diversa.

17. L. ASSIMILIS (*Mitten*). Habitu, colore et statura, *L. delicatulæ* similis, caule foliolis vestito, foliis caulinis e basi latissime ovata in apiculum apici filiformi æquilongum attenuatis margine recurvis apice serrulatis nervo sub apice evanido, cellulis ovalibus breviter papillosis distinctis, rameis ramulinisque orbiculari-ovatis valde concavis acutis serrulatis nervo sub apice evanido concolori cellulis rotundis breviter papillosis distinctis.
Hab. In Himalayæ occid. reg. temp., Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!
L. delicatulæ (*Hypnum recognitum* auct. nonnullorum) quamvis primo visu omnino similis, oculo armato tamen certe diversa, foliis dorso papillis brevibus nec spinulosis et cellulis brevioribus.

18. L. GLAUCINA (*Mitten*). Dioica, caule (habitu *L. tamariscinæ*) parce villoso, foliis caulinis erecto-patentibus subcomplicatis late ovatis subcordatis acutis nervo ultra ¾ evanido marginibus ubique minute crenulatis, cellulis subpellucidis ubique papillosis, rameis ramulinisque

concavis obtusioribus breviter nervatis marginibus dorsoque papillis asperis, perichætialibus erectis lanceolatis loriformi-attenuatis serrulatis inferne parce lacero-ciliatis, theca in pedunculo longiusculo rubro ovali-cylindrica parum curvata suberecta, operculo conico rostrato.

Hypnum tamariscinum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1173 *b*). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! In Assam, *Griffith*! In Ceylon, *Maxwell*! *et Thwaites*! Etiam in Java.

L. cymbifoliæ similis, sed ramulis minus attenuatis, foliis nunquam acuminatis et colore glauco pallido ab affinibus facile distinguenda.

19. L. CONTORTULA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule arcuato repente prolifero ramis pinnatis foliolis parvis brevissimis radicalisque vestito, foliis remotis patentibus caulis latitudine transverse semiorbicularibus planiusculis in acumen brevi-lanceolatum recurvum attenuatis nervo latiusculo in apice evanido integerrimis, cellulis distinctis, rameis ovatis ramulinis ovalibus serrulatis nervo concolori pellucidiore sub apice evanido marginibus dorsoque papillis brevissimis erosulis obscuris, perichætialibus externis patulis internis erectis ovatis serrulatis nervo crassiusculo in apiculum elongatum sublævem excurrente, theca in pedunculo elongato horizontali ovali ?, operculo longe subulato rostrato.

Hypnum contortulum, *Wils. MSS.* (*si non* H. Schiedeanum, *Wils. in Sched.*).

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1124).

L. gratæ et *L. remotifoliæ* similis; a priore pedunculo lævi, a secundo foliis caulinis non ovatis sed basi semiorbiculatis.

20. L. tamariscella. (Hypnum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 573.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid*.

21. L. MINUSCULA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule repente foliolis subnudo, foliis patentibus semiorbiculato-hastatis caulis latitudine in acumen breve lanceolatum angustatis nervo concolori angusto in apice evanido margine minute crenulatis, cellulis rotundatis distinctis, rameis ovatis, ramulinis ovalibus acutis nervo concolori pellucido sub apice evanido, marginibus crenulatis dorso papillis scabris obscuris, perichætialibus ovatis acumine elongato latiusculo recurvo marginibus serrulatis nervo sub vel in apice evanido, theca in pedunculo longissimo horizontali arcuata ovali-cylindrica, operculo hemisphærico brevi-rostrato, peristomio dentibus dorso asperis interno processibus æquilongis ciliis brevibus nullisve in membrana ad dentium tertiam partem longitudinis exserta.

Hypnum minusculum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., ad ligna emortua, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1071, 1072, 1092).

L. contortulæ simillima, sed foliis crenulatis, perichætialibus apicibus latioribus recurvis, nervo non excurrente.

22. L. SPARSIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Monoica, cæspitosa, caule gracili arcuato repente foliolis dense vestito ramis pinnatis bipinnatisve ramoso, foliis parvis remotis caule angustioribus patulis hastatis acuminatis nervo sub apice evanido margine minute crenulatis, cellulis distinctis papillosis, rameis hastatis acuminatis nervo tenui pellucidiore ramulinisque ovatis acutis marginibus erosis cellulis papillosis obscuris, perichætialibus erectis ovato-subulatis serrulatis nervo percurrente, theca in pedunculo elongato rubro horizontali ovali, peristomio interno luteo processibus ciliisque binis trabeculatis interpositis dentium longitudinem æquantibus in membrana ad dentium dimidium exserta.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich.*

L. leptocladæ, Taylor, similis, theca tamen horizontali, peristomio perfecto, diversa.

23. L. remotifolia, *Hooker.*

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In Assam superiore, *Griffith*!

24. L. haplohymenium. (Hypnum, *Harvey*, *Lond. Journ. Bot.* 1840, ii. p. 21.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*; Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1113, 1114, 1115). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

25. L. INVESTIS (*Mitten*). Monoica, exilis, caule repente foliolis nudo, ramis pinnatis, foliis caulinis ovatis nervo indistincto, rameis ovatis incurvis obscuris nervo distincto subpellucido sub apice evanido, ramulinis oblongis obtusis, omnibus marginibus crenulatis papillosis, perichætialibus e basi subrotunda subulatis enerviis parce denticulatis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo horizontali minuta obovata macrostoma angulosa subcarnosula, peristomio normali?

Hab. Prope Moulmein, ad rupes, *Rev. D. Parish*!

Minutissima, fere byssoidea, et notis dictis ab affinibus facile distinguenda.

5. HETEROCLADIUM, *Schimper.*

Pleurocarpicum. *Folia* binervia, cellulis rotundatis oblongisve.

1. H. SUBINTEGRUM (*Mitten*). Caule repente vage pinnato, foliis laxe imbricatis late ovatis sensim in apiculum piliformem acuminatis nervis binis paulo ultra medium evanidis margine integerrimo, cellulis baseos ad angulos minoribus rotundatis obscurioribus cæteris oblongis pellucidis lævibus, foliis rameis ovato-lanceolatis apice subserrulatis.

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla (inter *Anœctangium Thomsoni* repens), *T. Thomson*!

H. dimorpho et *H. heteroptero* intermedium; a priore ramis vagis, foliis laxius imbricatis apiculatis, a secundo ramis non compressis et foliis diversiformibus subintegerrimis diversum.

6. CALLICOSTELLA, *Mitten*.

Hookeria (section v., Callicostella), *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 216.

1. C. papillata. (Hookeria, *Mont.*)

Hab. In Bengalia, in collibus Garrow, *Wallich*!

A genere *Hookeria*, cujus *H. lucens* typus originalis est, habitu, necnon foliorum structura, aliena.

7. RHACOPILUM, *Brid.*

1. R. ORTHOCARPUM. Dioicum? caule repente radiculoso, ramis breviusculis, foliis ovatis obtusiusculis nervo in pilum folii tertiam longitudinis partem æquante excurrente stipuliformibus ovato-lanceolatis sensim in pilum attenuatis marginibus ut in lateralibus minutissime serrulatis, cellulis conformibus oblongis distinctis, perichætialibus ovatis subulatis vagina pilosa, theca in pedunculo elongato stricto cylindracea erecta plicata, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio dentibus pallidis interno processibus dicranis ciliis brevissimis hyalinis, annulo latiusculo composito, calyptra pilosa.

R. orthocarpum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim (No. 697); in Nepal reg. subtrop., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 695). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 694).

A congeneribus, theca erecta, facile cernendum.

2. R. INDICUM (*Mitten*). Dioicum? caule prostrato laxe subpinnatim ramoso, foliis elongato-ovatis acuminatis nervo excurrente setiformi longe cuspidatis marginibus convolutaceo-incurvis ad apicem minutissime serratis subintegerrimis, cellulis parvis obscuris, foliis stipuliformibus ovato-lanceolatis longe cuspidatis, perichætialibus conformibus paraphysibus numerosis, theca in pedunculo elongato trigono gracili suberecta ætate inclinata cylindrica arcuata plicata ore obliquo, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio generis, calyptra pilis paucis appressis.

R. cristatum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 696, 698, 700).

R. cristato affine, foliis autem rigidioribus subintegerrimis convolutaceis certe recedit.

3. R. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 558.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

"Habitus *R. anomali*." Etiam *R. tomentoso* et *R. spectabili*, ex cl. auctore, comparandum.

§ XIV. MNIACEÆ.

Bryaceæ ex parte, Fissidentaceæ, Hookeriaceæ ex parte, *Schimp. Coroll.*

Folia cellulis superioribus hexagonis limitibus firmis cartilagineis ut plurimum cartilagineo-marginata, sæpe distichacea. *Caules* parce ramosi.

1. FISSIDENS, *Hedw.*

* *Adiantoideæ.*

1. F. nobilis, *Griff. Not.* p. 427; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 83. f. 3. (F. filicinus, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* t. 7.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallach*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 634, 635). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 621, 625, 642); in rupibus arenosis ad Mumbree, et in rupibus agri Muttack, *Griffith*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 628). Etiam in ins. Javæ et Hong-Kong.

2. F. ACUTIFOLIUS (*Mitten*). Caule elongato fasciculato ramoso, foliis confertis patentibus lanceolatis sensim acutis nervo fusco excurrente, lamina folii vera vix ad medium producta æquali acuta, dorsali basi contracta in caulem non decurrente, omnium laminarum marginibus incrassatis fuscis minute scabris, cellulis opacis.

F. laxifolius β, *Griff., in Herb. Ward.*

Hab. In Assam superiore, Negrogam versus, *Griffith*!

Structura foliorum *F. Japonico F. nobilique* similis, sed frondibus angustioribus. A *F. taxifolio*, foliis angustis crasse marginatis et statura altiore diversa.

3. F. anomalus, *Mont.* (F. neckeroides, *Griff. Not.* p. 426; *Icon. Plant.* Asiat. ii. t. 83. f. 1.—F. cryptotheca, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* t. 6.)

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Gough*! In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 636). In mont. Khasian., *Griffith*! et in reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 639). In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 627).

4. F. CRISTATUS. Dioicus, foliis marginibus omnibus pallidioribus crenulato-serratis, cellulis ad folii medium obscuris, sed ad nervum utrinque serie unica cellularum elongatarum pellucidarum notatis, perichætialibus parvis, theca in pedunculo semunciali horizontali ei *F. taxifolii* simili.

F. cristatus, *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 624).

Caulis bi- triuncialis. *F. adiantoidi* quamvis valde similis, foliis paululum acutioribus et cellulis ad nervum pellucidis statim cernendus.

5. F. taxifolius, *Hedw.*, *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 81. f. 2.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasianis, ad Mumbree, *Griffith*!

6. F. sylvaticus, *Griff. Not.* p. 429; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 81. f. 1. (F. Javanicus, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* t. 3.—F. falcatus, *Wils. MSS.*, *in adnot. ad* F. pallidum, *Fl. Nov. Zeland.* ii. p. 62.)
Hab. In mont. Khasian., ad Mumbree, *Griffith*! Madras, *Wight*! In Kumaon reg. temp., *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

** *Immarginatæ.*

7. F. areolatus, *Griff. Not.* p. 428; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 83. f. 2. (F. polypodioides, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.)
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 520). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 622), *Griffith*! Moulmein, in monte Ava-labo, *Rev. D. Parish*!
F. polypodioidi maxime affinis, sed foliis non obtusatis et cellulis paululum majoribus recedens.

8. F. OBSCURUS (*Mitten*). Caule elongato, foliis patentibus lanceolatis, nervo sub summo apice evanido, lamina vera ad folii medium protracta apice inæquali, dorsali basi contracta, laminis omnibus integerrimis immarginatis, cellulis parvis opacis substantia molli.
Fissidens, No. 9, *Griff. Not.* p. 430.
Hab. In mont. Khasian., in rupibus rorantibus, Moflong, *Griffith*!
Caulis uncialis, cum foliis latitudine trilinearibus. Habitu *F. serrulati*, sed foliis integerrimis; *F. polypodioidi* affinior, a quo foliis non obtusatis et substantia opaciore differt.

9. F. CIRCINALIS (*Mitten*). Caule decumbente innovationibus devolutis ramoso, foliis patentibus lanceolatis apice obtuso tenui-membranaceis paululum undulatis nervo pallido tenui in mucronulum excurrente, lamina vera ad medium producta, lamina dorsali ad basin subito contracta in caulem non decurrente, laminis omnibus ob cellulas exstantes minute crenulatis, cellulis subobscuris.
Hab. In montibus supra Avam.
Luteo-fuscus, caulibus uncialibus circinato-devolutis, foliis obtusis undulatis teneris, a consimilibus remotiusculus.

10. F. grandifrons, *Brid.*
Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson* (No. 629, 632, 640, 643).

11. F. INVOLUTUS. Caule elongato sub perichætio innovante, foliis patulis lanceolatis siccitate devolutis margine paululum pallidiore apicem versus crenulatis, lamina vera immarginata integerrima, lamina dorsali ad basin subito desinente rotundata in caulem non decurrente, cellulis subobscuris, nervo pallido, perichætialibus subconformibus, theca in pedunculo brevi ovali erecta.
F. involutus, *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 619, 641).

Luteus. *Caulis* uncialis longiorve, simpliciusculus, foliis siccitate ad caulis ventrem volutis. Habitu aspectuque *F. osmundoidi* similis.

12. F. JUNGERMANNIOIDES (*Griff. Not.* p. 425; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 81. f. 4). Dioicus? caule elongato gracili siccitate deorsum curvato, foliis lanceolatis inter se remotiusculis, lamina vera inæquali, dorsali in caulem late decurrente, nervo fusco sub summum apicem evanido marginibus subcrenulatis quasi incrassatis opacioribus, cellulis minutis subobscuris, theca in pedunculo brevi terminali ovali erecta inclinatave.

Hab. In mont. Khasian., in ripis ad Mumbree, *Griffith*!

Ab affinibus, margine foliorum latiusculo opaciore obscuriore quasi incrassato, facile distinguitur.

13. F. FIRMUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule elongato gracili fasciculatim ramoso rigido, foliis patentibus lanceolatis, lamina vera latiuscula supra medium protracta apice inæquali margine lato cartilagineo, lamina apicali dorsalique ad basin contracta immarginatis integerrimis nervo obscuriore, cellulis parvis rotundis distinctis areolatis, theca in pedunculo brevi terminali ovali erecta.

Hab. In Ceylon, in monte Adam's Peak, *Gardner*!

F. jungermannioidi statura facieque similis, rigidior tamen, foliis arctius imbricatis, lamina vera longiore marginata et lamina apicali dorsalique immarginatis. *Caulis* sesquiuncialis, cum foliis latitudine linearis. *Pedunculus* linearis. *Folia* superiora lutea; inferiora nigricantia.

14. F. OBSCURUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus, caule elongato gracili simplici, foliis remotiusculis lanceolatis, lamina vera ad medium protracta, apicali dorsalique basi rotundata contracta integerrimis apiceve vix crenulatis, nervo concolori tenui excurrente apiculatis, cellulis minutis subobscuris, theca in pedunculo elongato gracili horizontali.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

F. jungermannioidi similis, sed foliis nervo concolori et marginibus nullo vestigio incrassationis. *Caulis* sexlinearis. *Pedunculus* trilinearis.

15. F. ELONGATUS (*Mitten*). Caule elongato subsimplici subfasciculatimve ramoso, foliis densis patentibus lanceolatis acuminatis, lamina vera ad medium producta apice inæquali, apicali dorsalique ad basin abrupte immarginatis integerrimis, nervo fusco, cellulis rotundis parvis pellucidis.

F. No. 10, *Griff. Not.* p. 431.

Hab. In mont. Khasian., in arboribus prope speluncas Moosmai, *Griffith*!

Caulis bi- triuncialis, cum foliis latitudine fere bilinearis. *Color* luteo-fuscus. Statu humido vel sicco vix mutatur.

16. F. DISCOLOR (*Wils. l.c.* p. 294). Dioicus, caule elongato simplici, foliis remotis patentibus late lanceolatis obtusis vel nervo concolori in apiculum brevem excurrente, lamina vera ad medium protracta, dorsali in caulem sensim decurrente, laminis omnibus integerrimis

immarginatis, cellulis parvis parietibus crassis distinctis pellucidis, theca in pedunculo brevi gracili pyriformi erecta inclinatave.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 631).

F. jungermannioidi subsimilis, foliis autem latioribus obtusioribus, cellulis distinctis crasse limitatis.

17. F. DIVERSIFOLIUS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule breviusculo gracili simplici, foliis remotiusculis ovatis acutis obtusiusculisve, nervo sub apice evanido, lamina vera ultra medium producta, dorsali basi angustata, laminis omnibus integerrimis immarginatis, cellulis pellucidis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali erecta inclinatave.

F. debilis, *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.

Hab. In ripis humidis fluvii Soane, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 633). In Bootan, *Nuttal*!

Gracilis, *F. obtusifolio* similis, sed foliis minus obtusis et in caule fertili acutiusculis. *F. bryoides*, Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat. ii. t. 81. f. 5 ∴, verisimiliter huc pertinet.

18. F. PULCHELLUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule elongato ramoso, foliis patentibus late lanceolatis apice brevi-apiculatis, lamina vera æquali ad medium protracta, dorsali ad basin in caulem decurrente, omnibus laminis immarginatis minute crenulato-serrulatis, cellulis minutis subobscuris, nervo pellucidiore luteo-fusco excurrente, theca in pedunculo brevi gracili ovali-cylindrica inclinata leptodermi pallida.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, in monte Tonglo, alt. 8000 ped. (in cæspite *F. anomali*), *J. D. Hooker.*

F. Holliano affinis, sed major et foliis lamina vera immarginata. *Caulis* uncialis, innovationibus pluribus ramosus, cum foliis latitudine circiter linearis. *Pedunculus* linearis. *Theca* flexura pedunculi inclinata tenera. *Folia* viridia, cellulis subindistinctis. Fortasse icon Griffithii *F. bryoidis* (Icon. Plant. Asiat. ii. t. 81. f. 4) huc referenda est.

19. F. CRENULATUS (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule brevi gracili, foliis patentibus deorsum vergentibus lanceolatis sensim acutis, lamina vera hyalina cartilaginea marginata integerrima, dorsali ad basin abrupte contracta apicalique minute crenulata, nervo translucente luteo, cellulis minutis opacis, perichætio terminali vel in ramulo brevi laterali foliis subconformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato gracillimo ovali erecta arcuatione pedunculi inclinata, operculo conico longirostrato, flore masculo in ramo brevi ad pedem fœminei vel minuto in axillis foliorum caulinorum gemmiformi.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

F. eleganti similis, foliis tamen angustioribus minus opacis obscurisque et margine minus distincte crenulatis. *Theca* minuta, ut plurimum ex eodem caule plures.

20. F. serratus, *C. Müller, Synops.* i. p. 65; ii. p. 527.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*!

Foliis pulchre crenato serrulatis et calyptra scabra a reliquis facile notus.

21. F. PERPUSILLUS (*Wils. l. c.* p. 294). Dioicus, caule exili brevi, foliis patentibus late lanceolatis acutis, lamina vera ad medium protracta apice inæquali margine vel nullo vel interdum cartilagineo semimarginata, lamina dorsali ad basin contracta in caulem non decurrente apicalique immarginata minutissime erosis, nervo pallidiore, cellulis minutis obscuris subopacis, theca in pedunculo gracili horizontali ovali, operculo longirostrato.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (No. 630).

F. crenulato similis, sed foliis fere duplo latioribus in eodem caule, lamina vera irregulariter marginata.

*** *Bryoideæ.*

22. F. BIFORMIS (*Mitten*). Dioicus? caule brevi, foliis circiter sexjugis patentibus lanceolatis sensim acutis, lamina vera ad medium producta cellulis oblongis majoribus subpellucidis areolata, margine latiore, dorsali apicalique tenuimarginatis integerrimis cellulis minutis opacis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali erecta, operculo longirostrato.

F. viridulus, *Wils, l. c.* p. 294.

Hab. In Ceylon, ad Matale, *Gardner* (No. 626).

F. exili fere minor, foliis lamina vera laxiore subpellucide, et laminis apicali dorsalique obscure opace areolatis, facile distinctus. *Caulis* vix linearis. *Pedunculus* sesquilinearis.

23. F. Ceylonensis, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* t. 3. (F. incurvus, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 294.)

Hab. In Ceylon. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! In Himalayæ reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 638). Simla, *T. Thomson*!

24. F. viridulus, *Wahl.*

Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

25. F. bryoides, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Bengalia inferiore et in mont. Khasian. locis variis, *Griffith.*

Species vera vix est, probabiliter e pluribus parvis a Griffithio composita.

26. F. Schmidii, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 18.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

27. F. LONGISETUS (*Griff. Not.* p. 425; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 81. f. 4). Caule simplici elongato, foliis lineari-scalpelliformibus integerrimis marginatis, perichætialibus similibus, seta laterali caulem subæquante, capsula inclinata cernuave oblongo-ovata, operculo e basi subhemisphærica breviter et oblique rostrato capsula breviore.—*Griff. l. c.*

Hab. In Assam superiore ripis Mumbree, *Griffith.*

Proximus *F. bryoidi*, a quo differt tantum (an satis?) setis lateralibus elongatis. A *F. adiantoide*, statura minore, foliis integerrimis, perichætialibus caulinis subsimilibus operculique rostro brevi discrepat.—*Griff. l. c.*

2. Rhizogonium, *Brid.*

1. R. spiniforme, *Bruch.* (Hypnum, *Linn.*)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 646, 647, 652). In Assam, *Simons*! In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 648, 650, 651).

3. Mnium, *Dill.*

* *Orthomnion.* Theca erecta.

1. M. crispum (*Mitten*). Dioicum, caule sterili longe repente radiculoso fertili erecto breviusculo, foliis patentibus oblongo-ovatis nervo in mucronem excurrente marginibus incrassatis integerrimis, cellulis parvis hexagonis marginalibus in seriebus quaternis elongatis luteis, perichætialibus spathulatis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali erecta, ore parvo, operculo conico brevi-rostrato, peristomio dentibus pallidis interno ——? calyptra nuda.

Orthomnion crispum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 368.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 657, 677, 678).

2. M. trichomitrium (*Mitten*). Dioicum, habitu *M. crispi*, foliis late spathulatis nervo in mucronem brevem excurrente margine angusto integerrimo, cellulis parvis hexagonis marginalibus in seriebus trinis angustis, perichætialibus angustioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato erecta ovali, peristomio ——? calyptra ramentis stramineis crispulis vestita.

Orthotrichum? bryoides, *Griff. Not.* p. 404; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. 77. f. 3.—Orthomnion trichomitrium, *Wils. l. c.* p. 368.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 655, 656). Locis humidis ad Surureem, *Griffith*!

A *M. crispo*, foliis basi angustatis spathulatis, cellulis paululum laxioribus et calyptra ramentacea, recedit.

** *Eumnium.*

3. M. orthorhynchum, *Brid.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp. et alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 667).

4. M. serratum, *Brid.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*; et in mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (fragmenta).

5. M. lycopodioides, *Hook.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 644, 645). In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*.

6. **M.** heterophyllum, *Hook.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 653).

7. **M.** rostratum, *Schw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. (Jamu) et in Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 663, 664, 665, 684).

8. **M.** CORIACEUM (*Griff. Not.* p. 445; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 91. f. 3). Synoicum, *M. rostrato* simillimum, foliis coriaceis, parietibus cellularum incrassatis, margine —— ?

Hab. In montibus Khasian. ad rupes humidas Maamloo, *Griffith*!

M. rostrato valde affine, sed foliis ob incrassationem cellularum parietum coriaceis.

9. **M.** DILATATUM (*Wils. l. c.* p. 368). Habitu *M. rostrati*, foliis oblongis obtusis nervo sub apicem evanido margine integerrimo, cellulis omnibus conformibus hexagonis iis *M. rostrati* 3–4-plo majoribus marginalibus vix conspicuis in serie unica elongatis angustis.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 670).

M. rostrato paulo major, cellulis majoribus. A *M. succulento* cellulis minoribus teneriorîbus differt.

Caules repentes tantum vidi.

10. **M.** SUCCULENTUM (*Mitten*). Synoicum, foliis ovali-oblongis obtusis nervo percurrente marginibus dentatis, cellulis laxis marginalibus conformibus intensius coloratis, theca in pedunculo elongato horizontali pendulave oblonga, operculo conico rostrato, peristomio normali.

M. rhynchophorum, ex parte, *Wils. l. c.* p. 367.

Hab. In Nepal orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 680) *et Wallich*! In Assam, *Griffith*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*!

M. rostrato habitu omnino simile, sed foliis paululum majoribus, cellulis sexies majoribus succulentis, statim distinguitur. *Cellulæ* in folii medio oblongæ, prosenchymate distortæ.

11. **M.** rhynchophorum, *Hook.* (Bryum longirostrum, *Griff. Not.* p. 447; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 91. f. 2.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 666, 668, 669, 681). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom.* Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 685). In mont. Nilghiri, *Gardner*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *Griffith*! *et J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 662). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 671).

12. **M.** undulatum, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker.*

13. **M.** cuspidatum, *Hedw.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson* (No. 660).

14. M. trichomanes, *Mitten*, *in Hook. Journ. of Bot.* 1856, p. 231. (M. cuspidatum *et* M. rostratum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 367, 368.)
Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Kumaon, *Royle*! *et T. Thomson* (No. 664, 679, 683), *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

15. M. medium, *B. & S.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim ad Kursiong, alt. 4000 ped. (fragmentum), *J. D. Hooker*!

16. M. punctatum, *Hedw.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 672, 673, 674).

4. TIMMIA, *Hedw.*

1. T. Austriaca, *Hedw.*
Hab. In Tibet. occid. et Himalayæ occid. reg. temp. ad Jamu, *T. Thomson*! (No. 687, 688).

5. MNIADELPHUS, *C. Müller.*

1. M. spathulatus, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. pp. 24, 661.
Hab. In Ceylon insula, *Gardner* (No. 708).

2. M. obovatus. (Hookeria obovata, *Griff. Not.* p. 474; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 99. f. 1.)
Hab. In mont. Khasian., ad Maamloo, *Griffith.*
E descriptione et icone Griffithii, *M. spathulato* persimillimus, florescentia autem synoica diversus.

3. M. HETEROPHYLLUS. Caule procumbente, foliis patentibus compressis superioribus dorsalibus late ovalibus acutis ventralibus ovato-oblongis acutis lateralibus obovatis excavatis margine apiceque undulatis recurvis nervo sub apice evanido margine angustissime limbatis integerrimis, cellulis parvis hexagonis parietibus crassiusculis basi laxioribus elongatis oblongisve, perichætialibus parvis apiculatis.
M. heterophyllus, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 690).
M. spathulato statura et habitu similis, foliis autem flaccidioribus, lateralibus excavatis, marginibus flexuosis diversus.

4. M. HUMIFUSUS. Caule procumbente, foliis compressis patentibus dorsalibus oblongis lateralibus obovatis spathulatis breviter apiculatis margine integerrimo angustissime limbatis nervo infra apicem evanido, cellulis hexagonis basi laxioribus elongatis oblongisque, perichætialibus brevibus acuminatis.
M. humifusus, *Wils. in Sched.*
Hab. In Himalayæ occident. reg. temp., Kumaon, *T. Thomson*! (No. 693).
M. heterophyllo similis, sed foliis pallide luteis ambitu magis spathulatis, cellulis fere dimidio minoribus crassius limitatis.

5. M. SUCCULENTUS (*Mitten*). Pallide albo-viridis, glaucus, caule flaccido procumbente, foliis compressis patentibus ovalibus brevi-apiculatis nervo ad ⅔ percurrente margine integerrima angustissime limbatis, cellulis majusculis hexagonis parietibus angustis basi parum majoribus.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *M'Ivor*!

Statura *M. paradoxi*, sed foliis ovalibus.

6. M. CEYLANICUS (*Mitten*). Caule pusillo, foliis subcompressis ovalibus obovatisve patentibus brevi-apiculatis margine integerrimo crassiuscule limbatis nervo sub apice evanido, cellulis hexagonis tenuiter limitatis basi paulum majoribus.

Hab. In Ceylon, ad "Horton Plains" (inter *Entosthodontem Busianum*), *Gardner*!

M. Griffithii statura similis, sed foliis brevioribus crasse marginatis, cellulis duplo triplove majoribus parietibus tenuioribus.

7. M. Montagnei, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 22.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet, Schmid.*

8. M. GRIFFITHII (*Mitten*). Monoicus, caule ramoso, foliis compressis patentibus ovali-spathulatis acutis margine integerrimo anguste limbatis undulatis nervo sub apice evanido, cellulis basi laxis oblongis superne minoribus hexagonis, perichætialibus parvis ovatis, theca in pedunculo elongato parva ovali horizontali.

Hookeria pulchella, *Griff. Not.* p. 476; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 99. f. 3.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich.* In mont. Khasian., ad Kala Panee (inter *Diphyscium longifolium*, fragmenta), *J. D. Hooker*! et in rupibus sylvaticis madidis, Surureem, Mumbree et Myrung, *Griffith*!

A *M. Montagnei*, e descriptione, diversus videtur.

6. DALTONIA, *Hook.*

1. D. APICULATA (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis patentibus longe ligulatis flexuosis apice in apiculum piliformem subito contractis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis margine cartilagineis integerrimis, cellulis majusculis pellucidis, perichætialibus brevissimis ovatis, theca in pedunculo elongato superne scabro erecta inclinatave ovali, operculo conico recto-rostrato, calyptra quam operculum paululum longiore.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

A speciebus reliquis Indicis, foliis apice subito piliformi-apiculatis et cellulis laxioribus satis diversa. Statura *D. marginatæ.*

2. D. MARGINATA (*Griff. Not.* p. 465; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. 88. f. 1). Monoica, caule brevi, foliis patentibus siccitate tortis late subelliptico-lanceolatis apice acuto semitorto margine cartilagineo latiusculo limbatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, cellulis parvis basi oblongis superne oblongo-hexagonis, perichætialibus parvis ovatis acutis, theca in pedunculo elongato superne scabro ovali, operculo conico longe rostrato, calyptra ad thecæ dimidium attingente.

Hab. In mont. Khasian., in arboribus in pinetis Moflong, *Griffith*!
A *D. splachnoide*, foliis siccitate undulatis tortisque, diversa.

3. D. FLEXIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Monoica, caule elongato, foliis flexuoso-tortis patentibus e basi elliptica late lanceolatis apice acuminatis margine cartilagineo late limbatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis, cellulis basi laxiusculis oblongis superne minutis oblongo-hexagonis, perichætialibus brevibus, theca in pedunculo elongato superne scabro ovali.
Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!
Caulis circiter 6-linearis, gracilis. *Pedunculus* bilinearis. *D. marginatæ* similis, sed foliis basi laxius areolatis margine latiore et foliis siccitate non mutatis.

4. D. SEMITORTA (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis patentibus siccitate flexuosis appressis lanceolatis apice acumine semitorto curvato nervo ad ⅔ folii evanido carinatis margine cartilagineo integerrimo recurvo, cellulis parvis basi elongatis superne oblongo-hexagonis, perichætialibus caulinis similibus, theca in pedunculo elongato lævi subinclinata pyriformi, operculo conico recto-rostrato, calyptra ad thecæ dimidium attingente.
Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, ad montem Singalelah, in ramulis fruticum, alt. 11,000 ped., *J. D. Hooker*.
D. marginatæ statura similis, sed foliis paululum latioribus marginibus recurvis superne latioribus in apiculum longiorem acuminatis et pedunculo lævi.

5. D. SCABERULA (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis patentibus siccitate tortis e basi elliptica sensim late lanceolatis planiusculis flexuosis nervo ad ⅔ evanido profunde carinatis margine cartilagineo latiusculo limbatis, cellulis basi oblongis superne ovalibus subobscuris, perichætialibus brevibus, theca in pedunculo elongato scabro ovali scaberula, operculo conico rostrato, calyptra scabra.
Hab. In Ceylon, *Thwaites*!
D. ovali (Tayl.) statura accedens, foliis autem non longe acuminatis, sed apice latiusculis.

6. D. STRICTIFOLIA (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis strictis patentibus anguste lanceolatis sensim acutis margine cartilagineo latiuscule limbatis nervo sub apice evanido carinatis margine recurvis, cellulis parvis longitudine latitudinem quadruplo excedente, perichætialibus brevissimis, theca in pedunculo elongato superne scabro pyriformi lævi erecta.
Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! (Etiam e Java inter specimina *Hookeriæ papillatæ*.)
D. splachnoidi similis, foliis autem strictis angustis patentibus.

7. D. BREVIPEDUNCULATA (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis patentibus lanceolatis attenuatis sensim piliformi-acuminatis nervo ad ⅓ evanido

carinatis margine cartilagineo latiuscule limbatis, cellulis pellucidis distinctis ut plurimum suboblongo-hexagonis, perichætialibus brevissimis ovatis acutis, theca in pedunculo quam folia caulina breviore lævi ovali erecta, operculo conico rostrato, calyptra ad thecæ dimidium attingente et fimbriis incurvis eam amplectente.

Hab. Ad Bombay (inter specimina *Trachypodis procumbentis* ex *Herb. Kegeliano*) speciminula paucissima inveni.

A *D. splachnoide* foliis duplo longioribus diversa, et inter species Indicas cæteras, caule brevissimo et theca ob pedunculi brevitatem a foliis non exserta, singularis.

§ XV. HYPOPTERYGIACEÆ.

Hypopterygiaceæ, ex parte, *C. Müller, Synops.*

Folia tristicha, serie unica ventrali, *Amphigastriæformia*, minora.

1. CYATHOPHORUM, *Brid.*

1. C. ADIANTUM (*Mitten*). Rhizomate repente, caulibus simplicibus apice attenuatis decurvatis, foliis lateralibus divergentibus elongato-ovalibus brevi-acuminatis asymmetricis nervo tenui infra medium evanido marginibus ubique spinuloso-serratis cellulis oblongo-hexagonis flaccidis chlorophyllosis, foliis stipuliformibus patentibus late ovatis acuminatis enerviis superne spinuloso-serratis, perichætialibus parvis lanceolatis integerrimis vaginam crassam haud tegentibus, theca in pedunculo crasso scrabro æquilongo curvato cylindrica, operculo conico brevi-rostrato, peristomio dentibus teneris pallidis interno processibus angustis elongatis sessilibus?

C. Griffithii, *Wils. in Sched.*—Neckera Adiantum, *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 85. f. 2?

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 699, 704). In mont. Khasian., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 703, 704 *b*, 715), *et Griffith*!

Caulis sesquiuncialis, apicem versus in foliorum axillis fila articulata rufo-fusca copiosa fovens, deinde attenuatus decurvatus. *Folia* siccitate contracta, nitoris destituta, sensim a caulis basi ad medium longitudine increscentia, deinde sensim decrescentia.

2. C. HOOKERIANUM (*Mitten*). Habitu *C. Adianti*, ramis interdum fasciculato-divisis, foliis divergentibus elongato-ovatis apice in apiculum elongatum acuminatis asymmetricis margine tenui cartilagineo luteo limbatis apicem versus remote serrulatis nervo tenui infra medium evanido, cellulis oblongo-hexagonis flaccidis, foliis stipuliformibus brevioribus late ovalibus acumine elongato recurvo nervo ultra medium evanido, perichætio ex icone Griffithii parvo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, theca in pedunculo æquilongo cylindrica.

C. marginatum, *Wils. in Sched.*—Neckera Hookeriana, *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 84. f. 2, 2 A.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 702). In mont. Khasian. reg. subtrop., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 701), *et Griffith.*

C. Adianto simillimum, foliis autem tenuiter luteo limbatis non spinuloso-serratis et stipuliformibus nervatis recedens. Caulis, eodem modo ut in præcedente, fila articulata colorata in foliorum superiorum axillis fovens.

3. C. INTERMEDIUM (*Mitten*). Habitu *C. Adianti*, foliis lateralibus divergentibus ovatis acutis breviter apiculatis asymmetricis, nervo viridi ad medium evanido, margine ventrali a basi ad medium et ultra anguste tenuiter limbatis cæterum immarginatis parcissime serrulatis subintegerrimis, foliis stipuliformibus late ovatis acutis acuminatisve cauli appressis enerviis, cellulis oblongo-hexagonis pellucidis.

Hab. In Himalaya occidentali, Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

Species præcedentibus, ut videtur, valde similis, ab utraque diversa; a *C. Hookeriano* foliis uno latere tantum tenuiter marginatis et stipuliformibus enerviis, a *C. Adianto* foliis fere integerrimis, discrepans.

2. HYPOPTERYGIUM, *Brid.*

1. H. flavo-limbatum, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 10. (Hypnum rotulatum, *Griff. Not.* p. 478; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 98. f. 1.)

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 689); et in rupibus calcareis prope speluncam Moosmai et in rupibus arenosis Mumbree, *Griffith.*

2. H. tenellum, *C. Müller, Bot. Zeit.* 1854, p. 557.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

3. H. CEYLANICUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum! tenellum, stipite brevi, ramis in frondem parvam subtriangularem dispositis flaccidis, foliis rameis late ovatis asymmetricis limbo luteo tenui apice parce dentato circumductis nervo tenui paulo ultra medium evanido, e cellulis parvis utriculo primordiali repletis limitibus mollibus areolatis, foliis stipuliformibus suborbiculatis acumine brevi, nervo tenui vix medio tenus in iis ramulorum obsoleto, perichætialibus ovato-acuminatis, theca in pedunculo rubro breviusculo lævi ovali cernua, operculo magno conico rostrato, peristomio dentibus luteis processibus angustis ciliis tribus brevibus interpositis in membrana ad dentium dimidium attingente.

H. rotulatum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 691, 692).

Ab *H. flavo-limbato*, foliis e cellulis mollioribus, forma nervoque foliorum stipuliformium et pedunculo breviore rubro recedit. Ab *H. rotulato*, foliis rameis minus acuminatis, nervo breviore, cellulis pellucidioribus, diversum.

4. H. TIBETANUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum! stipite elongato unciali, ramis in frondem parvam rotundulam dispositis flaccidis, foliis late

ovatis asymmetricis limbo tenui luteo serrato circumductis nervo ad ¾ evanido, cellulis parvis pellucidis utriculo primordiali repletis limitibus mollibus, foliis stipuliformibus orbiculatis cuspidatis serratis nervo in cuspidem percurrente, perichætialibus parvis ovatis acuminatis, theca in pedunculo breviusculo rubro superne scabro oblonga horizontali, operculo conico longirostrato, peristomio *H. rotulati*.

H. rotulatum, var., *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Tibet. occid. reg. temp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 682).

H. rotulato similis, sed foliis magis serratis, cellulis pellucidioribus, seta ad capsulæ collum scabra et operculo tenui capsulam longitudine excedente diversum.

5. H. struthiopteris, *Brid.*

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet et Schmid.*

†† Nematodonti.

Peristomium e stratis pluribus filorum, liberis vel interioribus in membranam plicatam coalitis, vel omnibus in processibus dentiformibus ad columellæ summitatem tympaniformem adhærentibus coadglutinatis.

§ I. Buxbaumiaceæ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. Diphyscium, *Mohr.*

1. D. LONGIFOLIUM (*Griff. Not.* p. 390; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* iii. t. 96). Caulescens, foliis supremis ligulatis acutis serratis, perichætialibus retusis nervo longe excurrente, theca semiexserta.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., in saxis rupibusque montium ad Moosmai et Surureem, etiam in rupibus in sylvis Myrung, *Griffith*! ad Kala Panee, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 127). In Ceylon, *Gardner*!

Caulis semuncialis, inferne nudiusculus. *Folia* siccitate incurva, marginibus involutis; humida patentia. A reliquis *Diphysciis*, caule elongato, foliis serratis, facile distinguendum.

2. D. INVOLUTUM (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis patentibus e basi ovata erectiuscula elongata pellucido-fusca areolata angustatis et deinde dilatatis spathulato-lanceolatis apice lato obtusiusculo nervo percurrente mucronatis margine sæpe involutis levissime incrassatis integerrimis, cellulis minutis opacis interstitiis subpellucidis, perichætialibus exterioribus lanceolatis nervo in aristam longam excurrente interioribus retusis angulis acutis integris, theca peristomioque eis *D. mucronifolii* similibus.

D. longifolium, ex parte, *Griffith in Herb. Ward.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian., in loco ob confusionem non rite designando, *Griffith*!

D. mucronifolio affine, sed foliis paululum latioribus inferne contractis superne marginibus ut plurimum involutis, perichætialibus sinu et laciniis emarginationis non laceratis. A *D. longifolio*, foliis integerrimis et caule brevi, facile distinguendum. *Caulis* circiter bilinearis.

3. D. FASCICULATUM (*Mitten*). Caule elongato innovationibus fasciculatis ramoso, foliis erecto-patentibus superioribus siccitate incurvis cirrhatisque e basi ovali latiore elongata pellucide areolata longe linearibus loriformi-lanceolatis nervo excurrente mucronatis margine integerrimis levissime incrassatis, cellulis minutis opacis inter se latiuscule discretis, perichætialibus exterioribus lanceolato-subulatis interioribus linearibus apice retusis nervo excurrente.

Hab. In Ceylon, *Gardner* (*Herb. Peradeniense*, No. 120).

A congeneribus, caule elongato unciali longioreque ramoso, foliis longe loriformibus subnitentibus inferioribus siccatione vix mutatis valde diversum, et primo adspectu nonnullis speciebus robustis *Calymperidis* vel *Syrrhopodontis* similius.

§ II. POLYTRICHACEÆ, *Schimp. Coroll.*

1. ATRICHUM, *Beauv.*

1. A. SUBSERRATUM (Polytrichum undulatum, γ, subserratum, *Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot.* 1840, p. 3). Monoicum, *A. undulato* simillimum, foliis latioribus et cellulis paulum minoribus.

A. undulatum, var., *et* Catharinea flaviseta, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*—Polytrichum angustatum, *Griff. Not.* p. 386, *et Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 93. f. 3, ex parte, forsan hujus loci est.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1190, 1243), Nepal, *Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! In mont. Khasian., *Griffith*! *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1207, 1219, 1222).

2. A. FLAVISETUM (*Mitten*). Monoicum, flore masculo in ramo brevi inter folia perichætialia oriente, cæteris ut in *A. subserrato*.

Catharinea flaviseta, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalaya temperata, Nepal orient., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1185, 1188, 1189). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! Simla, *T. Thomson*!

2. OLIGOTRICHUM, *Decand.*

1. O. semilamellatum. (Polytrichum, *Hook. fil. in Hook. Icon.* ii. t. 194. f. A.—O. Javanicum, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* p. 37, t. 28.—Polytrichum falcifolium, *Griff. Not.* p. 387; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 93. f. 1.)

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1216). In mont. Khasian., ad Boga Panee, *Griffith*! Himalaya, *Royle*!

8. Pogonatum, *Brid.*

1. P. Neesii, *C. Müller, Synops.* ii. p. 563; *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* p. 40, t. 36.

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Schmid.*

2. P. Himalayanum (*Mitten*). Foliis e basi oblonga lata erecta vaginante membranacea cellulis elongatis pellucidis areolata lineari-lanceolatis apice latiusculis, lamellis obtectis, margine a medio ad apicem dorsoque apicis dentatis, siccitate incurvis, perichætiis mox lateralibus foliis omnibus a caulinis dissimilibus inferioribus parvis ovatis acuminatis mediis e basi late vaginante acuminatis lanceolatis interioribus elongatis convolutis apice subulatis erectis angustis dentatis pallidis, theca in pedunculo rubro apice torto elongato-ovali erecta papillosa, operculo basi convexo in rostrum curvatum atteuuato, calyptra thecam totam obtegente fulva.

Polytrichum alpinum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalaya boreali-occident., *Royle*! *T. Thomson* (No. 1192). In Himalaya orient., *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1187, 1218).

P. urnigero valde simile, sed caulibus minus fastigiatim ramosis, perichætiis ut plurimum lateralibus, foliis interioribus longius exsertis, et foliis caulinis basi multo latiore longioreque. *P. alpino* etiam, latitudine folii baseos, simile, sed foliis non ad apicem sensim angustatis, et perichætio diverso. A *P. Neesii*, ex icone Bryologiæ Javanicæ, foliis dentibus remotioribus validioribus, perichætio exserto, et theca ætate non plicata, erecta, recedit. In speciminibus nonnullis fructus lateralis a caulis apice remotus perichætium vere laterale simulat.

3. P. microstomum, *Brown*. (P. urnigerum? *Griff. Not.* p. 389.)

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp. et alp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1195, 1200, 1209). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*! Mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Gardner*! *Schmid*! *M'Ivor*! In mont. Khasian., ad Moflong, *Griffith*!

A *P. urnigero*, quocum sæpe est commutatum, foliis e basi dilatata angustatis deinde spathulato-lanceolatis latioribus et cellulis basi non subito in opacas transeuntibus certe diversum.

4. P. aloides, *Brid.*, *Griff. Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 92. f. 1.

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1137 *b*, 1186, 1197, 1212, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1236, 1237, 1250, 1258); Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1227, 1236, 1332). In mont. Khasian. locis variis, *Griffith*; et in reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1220, 1228, 1234, 1245, 1246, 1247). In Ceylon, *Gardner* (No. 1206, 1223, 1266). In mont. Nilghiri, *G. Thomson*! *Schmid*! In "Garrow Hills" Bengaliæ orient., *Wallich*! In Tibet. occid. reg. alp., *T. Thomson*! (No. 1263).

5. P. hexagonum (*Mitten*). Caule brevi, foliis patentibus siccitate curvatis incurvisque appressis e basi ovata cellulis lateris oblongis

quadratisque pellucidis areolata late lanceolatis obtusiusculis lamellis dense obtectis margine leviter serratis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali scaberula inclinata sicca sub orificio plicis subindistinctis sex exarata.

Polytrichum curvifolium? *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*! In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1244, 1248).

P. aloidis formis nonnullis minoribus valde simile; nec, nisi cellulis foliorum basi majoribus, distinctionem ullam veram inveni. *Theca* superficie eodem modo ut in *P. aloide* scaberula, sed plicis sex distinctioribus notata.

6. P. PATULUM (*Harvey, Hook. Icon. Plant. Rar.* t. 18. f. 1). Caule elongato, foliis patulis siccitate incurvis late lanceolatis basi vix latiore cellulis paucis elongatis areolata superne lamellis brevibus inter se subdistantibus obtectis margine ubique a lamellis satis remotiusculo a medio ad apicem serrato, perichætialibus basi longioribus convolutis, theca in pedunculo elongato brevi-ovali.

Hab. In Nepal, *Wallich*!

Folia e substantia tenuiore. A *P. aloide* et speciebus ei similibus distinctum, *P. gymnophyllo* affinius.

7. P. PROLIFERUM (Polytrichum, *Griff. Not.* p. 388; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* ii. t. 93. f. 2). Caule elongato simplici sub perichætio prolifero, foliis siccitate crispatis humidis patentibus incurvisque e basi latiore sensim lanceolatis elamellosis subcomplicatis nervo dorso apicem versus dentato margine a medio ad apicem remote serrato, cellulis basi oblongis superioribus subobscuris mollibus, perichætialibus longioribus basi convolutaceis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali-cylindrica erecta inclinatave, operculo convexo rostro brevi.

Hab. In mont. Khasian., in locis umbrosissimis infra rupes ad Surureem, *Griffith*! *et Wallich*; etiam, absque fructu, ad Churra Pungee, *Griffith*.

P. Teysmanni habitu staturaque simile, sed robustius, foliis longioribus.

8. P. FLEXICAULE (*Mitten*). Caule elato innovante flexuoso, foliis e basi oblonga parallela erecta sensim lanceolatis patentibus tota superficie lamellis brevissimis obscuris margine a medio ad apicem serratis, cellulis basi oblongis mox in quadratas rotundasque firmas fuscas transeuntibus.

Hab. In Assam, *Dna. Mack*!

Habitu staturaque *P. prolifero* simillimum, foliorum structura autem alienissimum, et etiam sterile distinctissimum. In speciminibus paucis adhuc visis caules valde sunt contorti recurvique; an hic status normalis?

9. P. SEMINUDUM (*Mitten*). Caule elongato simplici, foliis siccitate incurvis cirrhatis, humidis patulis, e basi paululum latiore erecta cellulis oblongis areolata late lanceolatis patentibus nervo lamelloso

dorso superne dentato marginibus a medio ad apicem serratis, perichætialibus angustioribus basi convolutis interioribus angustis pellucidis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali-cylindrica ætate sexplicata.

Polytrichum seminudum, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1199).

Caulis triuncialis. *Pedunculus* uncialis. *Folia* circiter trilinearia.

10. P. NUDIUSCULUM (*Mitten*). Caule breviusculo simplici, foliis siccitate incurvis tortilibus humidis patentibus late lanceolatis superne tertiam partem latitudinis lamellosis marginibus a medio ad apicem serratis dorso ad apicem dentatis, cellulis omnibus fere conformibus minutis quadrato-rotundis, perichætialibus interioribus tribus superne paululum angustioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato flexuoso erecta subinæquali ovali-cylindrica scaberula (plicata?), operculo conico rostrato, calyptra thecam totam obtegente.

Polytrichum seminudum, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thompson*! (No. 1249).

P. aloidi forma habituque foliorum exsiccatorum simile; *P. seminudo* tamen magis affine, sed foliis brevioribus basi non dilatatis, cellulis omnibus fere æquilongis, recedit.

11. P. GYMNOPHYLLUM (*Mitten*). Caule elongato simplici, foliis siccitate crispatis incurvisque e basi brevi erecta parum latiore cellulis paucis oblongis areolata patulis late lanceolatis cellulis subpellucidis nervo elamelloso margine a medio ad apicem serratis, perichætialibus longioribus angustioribus superne parce lamellosis dorso dentatis, theca in pedunculo elongato ovali-cylindrica inclinata.

Polytrichum gymnophyllum, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. subtrop., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1208, 1224). In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1241).

P. patulo persimile, foliis caulinis tamen elamellosis.

12. P. MARGINATUM (*Mitten*). Caule elongato simplici, foliis siccitate tortilibus laxis patentibus late lanceolatis nervo superne lineis paucis lamellarum subindistinctis notato margine incrassato a medio ad apicem dentibus duplicatis serratis, cellulis omnibus parvis rotundatis basi pallidioribus, perichætialibus inferne latioribus superne angustioribus, theca in pedunculo elongato breviter ovali oblonga sexplicata sublævi, calyptra generis.

Polytrichum gymnophyllum, ex parte, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Ceylon, ad Hantani, *Gardner* (No. 1223).

P. gymnophyllo gracilius, foliis, in speciminibus paucis mihi obviis, compressis, margine incrassato a reliquis speciebus Indicis statim dignoscitur.

13. P. RUFISETUM (Polytrichum, *Wils. in Sched.*). Caule elongato gracili dichotomo fastigiatimque ramoso, foliis patulis e basi lata

subquadrata cellulis inferne elongatis angustis subito angustatis lanceolatis lamellis obtectis apicem versus parce serratis, perichætialibus conformibus, theca in pedunculo longo aurantiaco ovali-cylindrica erecta inclinatave, operculo breviter conico rostro brevi, calyptra pilosa thecam totam obtegente, flore masculo foliis perigonialibus hastato-ovatis breviter acuminatis.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1193, 1194, 1204, 1235).

P. Teysmanni (Dozy et Molk.) valde affine, sed foliis a basi quadrata subito angustatis angustioribus recedit.

14. P. FUSCATUM (*Mitten*). Caule elongato simpliciusculo, foliis siccitate incurvis subcrispatis humidis patulis e basi subquadrata, cellulis infimis parvis firmis oblongis cæteris rotundis paululum angustatis lanceolatis acutis lamellis obtectis margine e medio ad apicem dorsoque argute serratis, perichætialibus externis conformibus internis angustioribus, theca in pedunculo unciali erecta inclinatave ovali-cylindracea, operculo hemisphærico brevirostrato, calyptra thecam totam obtegente.

P. cirrhatum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ reg. temp., Nepal, *Wallich*! Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1225, 1233, 1242). In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*! (No. 1203, 1230). Kumaon, *Strachey et Winterbottom*!

P. cirrhato dimidio minus, foliis fuscis basi dilatata angustiore integerrima.

15. P. FASTIGIATUM (*Mitten*). Caule elongato simplici dichotome fastigiatimque ramosove, foliis siccitate incurvis cirrhatis a basi latiore ovata erecta, cellulis parvis elongatis parallelogrammaticis patulis divergentibusque longe lanceolatis lamellis brevibus densis obtectis, margine a basi infima ad apicem dorsoque superne serratis, perichætialibus basi longiore convolutaceis, theca in pedunculo brevi semunciali ovali-cylindrica erecta inclinatave, operculo convexo breviter rostrato.

Polytrichum convolutum, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1182, 1183, 1202, 1240). In mont. Khasian., ad Kollong, *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*.

Species *P. cirrhato* et *P. macrophyllo* (Dozy et Molk.) intermedia. A *P. convoluto* Americæ meridionalis, icone Schwægricheniano satis bene illustrato, foliis angustioribus opacioribus rigidioribus et a basi infima serratis recedens; a *P. cirrhato*, ad quod serratione foliorum accedit, foliis latioribus tota superficie lamellis brevissimis obscura, siccitate magis crispatis crassioribus, theca in pedunculo breviore; a *P. macrophyllo*, statura affiniore, foliis magis cirrhatis obscuris et e basi serratis, diversa.

4. POLYTRICHUM, *Dill.*

* *Cephalotrichum*, B. & S.

1. P. perichætiale, *Mont.*

Hab. In mont. Nilghiri, *Perrottet*! *Schmid*! In Himalayæ reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1213, 1239, 1251, 1251 *b*). Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1262). Nepal, *Wallich*!

2. P. THOMSONI (*Mitten*). **Caule breviusculo, foliis strictissimis patulis, comalibus divergentibus, e basi orbiculari subquadratave latiore subpellucida cellulis brevibus areolata lanceolatis apice in cuspidem piliformem fuscam acuminatis, lamellis brevibus obtectis, marginibus incurvis dentibus spiniformibus paucis serratis, perichætialibus erectioribus superne angustatis, theca in pedunculo unciali flexuoso fusco ovali, peristomio et calyptra *P. perichætialis*.**

P. pungens, *Wils. in Sched.*

Hab. In Himalayæ boreali-occident. reg. temp., Simla, *T. Thomson*! (No. 1231).

P. perichætiali simillimum, sed foliis basi brevioribus superne spinosodentatis et cuspidiferis facile distinctu.

3. P. TORTIPES (*Wils. in Sched.*). Caule breviusculo, foliis siccitate curvatis tortisque humidis erectis e basi lata oblongo-ovata inferne cellulis laxis pellucidis elongatis parallelogrammaticis areolata lanceolatis lamellis obtectis marginibus incurvis dentibus remotis serratis apice in mucronem acuminatis, perichætialibus convolutis superne angustatis, theca in pedunculo rubro-fusco flexuoso suberecta inclinatave ovali oblonga inæquali, operculo convexo rostro brevi curvato, calyptra thecam totam obtegente.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1184, 1210).

A *P. perichætiali*, foliis siccitate curvatis dentatis, statim distinguitur; a *P. Thomsoni*, foliis longioribus basi multo laxius areolatis, et theca inæquali.

** *Eupolytrichum.*

4. P. DENSIFOLIUM (*Wils. in Sched.*). **Caule breviusculo unciali, foliis densiusculis siccitate erectis appressis, comalibus parum curvatis humidis patulis e basi subquadrata latiore superne dilatata tenuiter hyalino-marginata cellulis oblongis pellucidis areolata lanceolatis sensim acutis lamellis obtectis margine ubique parvo spatio a lamellis discreto dorsoque apice serratis, perichætialibus basi longioribus convolutaceis superne angustioribus, theca in pedunculo longiusculo (biunciali) ætate horizontali subcubica.**

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp. et alp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* **(No. 1198, 1205).**

Formis communibus *P. juniperini P. gracilisve* habitu, statura coloreque simile, sed foliis margine non inflexis, et perichaetialibus a caulinis non adeo diversiformibus.

5. P. XANTHOPILUM (*Wils. in Sched.*). Caule elongato, foliis siccitate appressis curvatis falcatis, humidis patentibus, e basi subquadrata cellulis elongatis angustissimis pellucidis areolata lanceolatis apice latiusculis lamellis obtectis margine apiceque dorso dense serratis, perichaetialibus basi longiusculis convolutaceis, theca in pedunculo elongato aetate horizontali tetragona suboblonga inter basin et apophysin contracta. *Calyptra* juvenilis pallide flava.

Hab. In Himalayae orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1191).

Pogonato urnigero, var. *crasso*, simile, sed theca tetragona.

5. LYELLIA, *R. Br.*

1. L. crispa, *Hook.* (Polytrichum, No. 6, *Griff. Not.* p. 390.)

Hab. In Himalayae centralis et orient. reg. temp., Nepal, *Gardner, Wallich*! *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1180). Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1181). In collibus Bhotan et Abor, *Griffith*!

2. L. bifurcata, *Bél. Voy. dans l'Ind. Orient., Bot.*, II. *Crypt.* p. 99.

Hab. In peninsula Indiae orient., in locis altioribus circa locum Gâtes dictum, *Bélanger* (sterilis).

Forsan species *Pogonati* quaedam.

S. 2. HETERODICTYA. *Foliorum cellulae dimorphae.*

§ I. SPHAGNACEAE.

1. SPHAGNUM, *Dill.*

1. S. cymbifolium, *Dill.*

Hab. In Himalayae orient. reg. temp., Sikkim, *J. D. Hooker* (No. 1283, 1287, 1289, 1292).

2. S. cuspidatum, *Ehrh.*

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1284, 1286, 1290, 1291).

3. S. acutifolium, *Ehrh.* (S. fimbriatum, *Wils. l. c.* p. 290.)

Hab. In Nepal orient. *J. D. Hooker*! (No. 1285).

4. S. Gedeanum, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* t. 19.

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson*!

5. S. Junghuhnianum, *Dozy et Molk. Bryol. Javan.* t. 18. (S. fimbriatum, var., *Wils. in Sched.*)

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1293).

6. S. KHASIANUM (*Mitten*). *S. subsecundo* simillimum, sed foliis cau-

linis cellulis omnibus repletis tenui-marginatis, caule pallido, cortice ex unica serie cellularum composito.

S. contortum, var., *Wils. l. c.* p. 290.—S. obtusifolium, *Griff. Not.* p. 386; *Icon. Plant. Asiat.* t. 76. f. 1?

Hab. In mont. Khasian. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker et T. Thomson* (No. 1282). Ad Moosmai, *Griffith*?

Species, ut videtur, a *S. subsecundo* diversa, sed, ob descriptiones imperfectas, vix determinari potest.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 5, *pro* ORTHOTRICHUM *in* BRYACEÆ *lege* ORTHODONTIUM.
„ „ MIELICHOFERIA *l.* MIELICHHOFERIA.
„ „ CHARTOMITRIUM *l.* CHÆTOMITRIUM.
6 „ CYATHOPTERYGIUM *l.* CYATHOPHORUM.
9, *inter* L. DIVARICATUM *et* L. GRIFFITHII *insere*—

L. SPIRALE (*Mitten*). Dioicum, *L. crispo* persimile, foliis perichætialibus e basi subquadrata vaginante cellulis omnibus elongatis angustis areolata subulatis, theca in pedunculo sicco recto humido superne spiraliter flexuoso forma et plicatione et operculo etiam peristomio *L. crispi*.

Hab. In Himalayæ orient. reg. temp., *J. D. Hooker*; inter cæspitem *L. tortilis* plantulas paucas carpsi.

L. crispo (Dicranum, *Hedw.*) primo visu statu exsiccato omnino simile; foliis perichætialibus autem basi latiore paululum superne dilatatis cellulis omnibus angustis non laxis prosenchymaticis et pedunculi flexura diversum.

P. 38, *pro* D. LIMBATUS *l.* D. SUBLIMBATUS.
„ *post* D. JAVANICUS (Barbula, *l. Dzy. et Molk.*
63, *P. seriata* inter species Indicas sedem nullam habet, et descriptio ejus pro parte observationis præcedentis legenda est.
89, *pro* M. HOOKERI *l.* M. SPARSUM.
101, *in descriptione thecæ* S. TUBERCULATI, *pro* subtuberculatove *lege* subtuberculato.
102, in *Hab. S. brachypelmæ* post nomen "*Wallich*" insere, !
108, in descriptione *S. caliginosi* et in notula ad *S. Schwægricheni*, etiam in descriptione *S. Griffithii*, loco *S. Hookeri* lege *S. rubicundi*.
112, *pro* S. LANYTRICHUS *lege* S. TANYTRICHUS.

INDEX.

Page
Acrobryum speciosum, *Doz. & Molk.* 87
Acroschisma densifolia, *Wils.* 7
Andreæa, *Ehrh.* 5, 6
—— ambigua, *Wils.* 6
—— densifolia, *Mitt.* 7
—— falcata, *Schimp.* 6
—— Indica, *Mitt.* 6
—— petrophila, *Ehrh.* 6, 7
—— rigida, *Wils.* 6
Angstrœmia euphoroclada, *C. Müll.* 8
—— exigua, *C. Müll.* 8
—— heteromalla, *C. Müll.* 11
—— phascoides, *C. Müll.* 8
—— virens, *C. Müll.* 11
Anhymenium polycarpon, *Griff.* 127
—— polysetum, *Griff.* 127
Anœctangium, *Hedw.* 5, 30
—— clarum, *Mitt.* 31
—— compactum, *Schw.* 31
—— crassinervium, *Mitt.* 31
—— Hornschuchianum, *Hoppe* 31
—— imberbe, *Hook. & Tayl.* 124
—— Indicum, *Mont.* 123
—— pusillum, *Mitt.* 32
—— Roylei, *Mitt.* 30
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 32
—— Stracheyanum, *Mitt.* 31
—— Thomsoni, *Mitt.* 135
—— tortifolium, *Wils.* 31
Anomodon, *Hook.* 6, 126
—— acutifolius, *Mitt.* 121
—— attenuatus, *Hüb.* 126
—— devolutus, *Mitt.* 127
—— fragilis, *Wils.* 126
—— integerrimus, *Mitt.* 126
—— obtusifolius, *Wils.* 126
—— planatus, *Mitt.* 126
—— tristis, *Cesati* 126
—— viticulosus, *Hook.* 126, 127
Antitrichia Brasiliensis, *Hornsch.* 85
Astomum denticulatum, *C. Müll.* 7
Atrichum, *Beauv.* 6, 150
—— flavisetum, *Mitt.* 150
—— subserratum, *Mitt.* 150
—— undulatum, *Beauv.* 150
Barbula, *Hedw.* 5, 33

Page
Barbula arcuata, *Griff.* 35
—— albicuspis, *Mitt.* 35
—— arenaria, *Griff.* 38
—— asperifolia, *Mitt.* 34
—— chloronotos, *Brid.* 38
—— comosa, *Doz. & Molk.* 35
—— confertifolia, *Mitt.* 36
—— constricta, *Mitt.* 33
—— Drummondii, *Br. & Sch.* 27
—— fallax, *R. Br.* 33, 36
—— gracilenta, *Mitt.* 35
—— hastata, *Mitt.* 34
—— Javanica, *Doz. & Molk.* 38, 158
—— marginata, *Bruch & Sch.* 38
—— mucronifolia, *Schw.* 37
—— nigrescens, *Mitt.* 36
—— obscura, *Mitt.* 33
—— ovata, *Mitt.* 36
—— recurvifolia, *Mitt.* 34
—— rigida, *Schultz* 38
—— rufescens, *Mitt.* 33
—— subpellucida, *Mitt.* 35
—— tophacea, *Mitt.* 35
—— trifaria, *Mitt.* 36
—— vinealis, *Brid.* 33
Bartramia, *Hedw.* 5, 58
—— angustata, *Wils.* 61, 62
—— calcarea, *Br. & Sch.* 63
—— crassinervis, *Wils.* 63
—— dicranacea, *C. Müll.* 64
—— dicranoidea, *Wils.* 64
—— falcata, *Hook.* 62
—— filiformis, *Hedw.* 61
—— fontana, *Griff.* 62
—— glomerata, *Wils.* 60
—— gonioclada, *Wils.* 62
—— Griffithiana, *Wils.* 59, 61
—— Halleriana, *Hedw.* 58
—— Hookeri, *Wils.* 64
—— ithyphylla, *Brid.* 59
—— laxissima, *C. Müll.* 61
—— leptodonta, *Wils.* 58
—— mollis, *Doz. & Molk.* 60
—— nitida, *Wils.* 62
—— pomiformis, *Hedw.* 58
—— prætenuis, *Wils.* 61

Page
Bartramia pseudofontana, *C. Müll.* . . 62
—— speciosa, *Griff.* 64
—— subpellucida, *Mitt.* 59
—— subulata, *Br. & Sch.* 58
—— subulosa, *Griff.* 61
—— tenella, *Wils.* 62
—— Turneriana, *Schw.* 62
—— uncinata, *Wils.* 63
Brachymenium acuminatum, *Harv.* 68
—— bryoides, *Hook.* 68
—— cuspidatum, *Griff.* 68
—— filiforme, *Griff.* 67
—— filiforme, *Wils.* 67
—— Nepalense, *Hook.* 73
—— splachnoides, *Harv.* 72
—— Weisia, *Hook.* 68
Brachysteleum Indicum, *C. Müll.* 46
Breutelia, *Schimp.* 5, 64
—— deflexa, *Wils.* 64
—— dicranacea, *Mitt.* 64
—— Indica, *Mitt.* 64
Bryum, *Dill.* 5, 67
—— acuminatum, *Wils.* . . . 66, 73
—— albicans, *Wahl.* 66
—— albulum, *Mitt.* 69
—— alpinum, *L.* 70, 73
—— apalodictyoides, *C. Müll.* . 74
—— apiculatum, *Schw.* 70
—— appressum, *Wils.* 73
—— argenteum, *L.* 69
—— Auberti, *Mont.* 75
—— auratum, *Mitt.* 67
—— brevicaule, *Hempr.* 73
—— cæspiticium, *L.* 71, 72
—— calophyllum, *R. Br.* 71
—— cellulare, *Hook.* 72
—— cernuum, *Br. & Sch.* 70, 71, 72
—— clavariæforme, *C. Müll.* . . 73
—— cognatum, *Mitt.* 69
—— Commersonii, *Wils.* 75
—— contortum, *Griff.* 73
—— coronatum, *Schw.* 69
—— coronatum, *Wils.* 70
—— cuspidatum, *Wils.* 73
—— delicatulum, *Wils.* 66
—— densifolium 74
—— distans, *Wils.* 73
—— doliolum, *Dub.* 69
—— elongatum, *Dicks.* 65
—— erythrinum, *Mitt.* 70
—— exstans, *Mitt.* 72
—— extenuatum, *Mitt.* 68
—— filiforme, *Mitt.* 67, 68
—— flaccidisetum, *C. Müll.* . . 68
—— flaccum, *Wils.* 72
—— fulvellum, *Wils.* 69, 71
—— giganteum, *Hook.* 75
—— hemisphæricarpum, *C. Müll.* 69
—— Hookeri, *Spr.* 73
—— inclinatum, *Wils.* 71

Page
Bryum intermedium, *Wils.* 71
—— julaceum, *Hook.* 57
—— lacustre, *Brid.* 71
—— lamprostegum, *C. Müll.* . . 71
—— latifolium, *Br. & Sch.* . . . 71
—— leptostomoides, *C. Müll.* . . 74
—— medianum, *Mitt.* 74
—— micans, *Mitt.* 68
—— Montagneanum, *C. Müll.* . 69
—— Nepalense, *Spr.* 68, 73
—— Nilghiriense, *Mont.* 75
—— nitens, *Hook.* 70
—— nitidum, *Mitt.* 67, 68
—— pachypoma, *Mont.* 70
—— pachypoma, *Wils.* 70, 71
—— pachytheca, *C. Müll.* . . . 69
—— pallens, *Wils.* 71, 72
—— pallescens, *Wils.* 71
—— paradoxum, *Schw.* 74
—— porphyrioneuron, *C. Müll.* . 70
—— prostratum, *C. Müll.* . . . 67
—— pumilum, *Wils.* 71, 72
—— ramosum, *Mitt.* 75
—— recurvatum, *Dicks.* 27
—— recurvulum, *Mitt.* 74
—— rigescens, *Wils.* 65
—— roseum, *Schr.* 75
—— rubens, *Mitt.* 69, 70
—— rugosum, *C. Müll.* 69
—— sanguineum, *Brid.* 69, 70
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 68
—— Sollyanum, *Griff.* 75
—— splachnoides, *Mitt.* 72
—— strigosum, *Wils.* 74
—— subrotundum, *Brid.* 72
—— subrotundum, *Wils.* 71
—— teretiusculum, *Hook.* 70
—— Thomsoni, *Mitt.* 73
—— Tibetanum, *Mitt.* 72
—— torquescens, *Br. & Sch.* . . 74
—— turbinatum, *Hedw.* 73
—— velutinum, *C. Müll.* 73
—— viridans, *Wils.* 71
—— Warneum, *Bland.* 71
—— Weisia, *C. Müll.* . . . 36, 68, 70
—— Wightii, *Mitt.* 74
—— Zollingeri, *Dub.* 74, 75
Callicostella, *Mitt.* 6, 136
—— papillata, *Mitt.* 136
Calymperes, *Swartz* 5, 41
—— Dozyanum, *Mitt.* 42
—— fasciculatum, *Doz. & Molk.* . 41
—— Gardneri, *Hook.* 40
—— lonchophyllum, *Schw.* 41
—— Moluccense, *Schw.* 41
—— Moluccense, *Doz. & Molk.* . 42
—— Mülleri, *Mitt.* 42
—— repens, *Mitt.* 41
—— semiliberum, *Mitt.* 41
—— serratum, *A. Braun* 41

Page
Calymperidium Mülleri, *Doz. & Molk.* 42
Campylodontium striatum, *D. & M.* 93
Campylopus compactus, *Wils.* 17
—— crassinervis, *Wils.* 16
—— fragilis, *Br. & Sch.* 16
—— longipilus, *Wils.* 20
—— tenuis, *Wils.* 8
Catharinea flaviseta, *Wils.* 150
Ceratodon purpureus, *Wils.* 85
—— stenocarpus, *Wils.* 85
Chætomitrium, *Doz. & Molk.* 5, 115
—— elongatum, *Doz. & Molk.* 115
—— volutum, *Mitt.* 115
Cinclidotus, *Beauv.* 5, 42
—— fontinaloides, *Beauv.* 42
Cleistostoma, *Brid.* 6, 125
—— ambigua, *Mitt.* 125
Cryphæa, *Brid.* 6, 124
—— concavifolia, *Mitt.* 125
—— ferruginea, *Mitt.* 125
—— Gardneri, *Mitt.* 125
—— Indica, *Mitt.* 125
—— julacea, *Mitt.* 125
—— rufescens, *C. Müll.* 125
—— sphærocarpa, *Mitt.* 125
Cyathophorum, *Brid.* 6, 146
—— Adiantum, *Mitt.* 147, 148
—— Griffithii, *Wils.* 147
—— Hookerianum, *Mitt.* 148
—— intermedium, *Mitt.* 148
—— marginatum, *Wils.* 147
Cylindrothecium rubicundum, *Wils.* 108
—— Montagnei, *Sch.* 108, 109
Daltonia, *Hook.* 6, 145
—— apiculata, *Mitt.* 145
—— brevipedunculata, *Mitt.* 146
—— flexifolia, *Mitt.* 146
—— marginata, *Griff.* 145, 146
—— scaberula, *Mitt.* 146
—— semitorta, *Mitt.* 146
—— splachnoides, *Hk. & Tayl.* 146, 147
—— strictifolia, *Mitt.* 146
Desmatodon, *Brid.* 5, 36
—— cernuus, *Hüb.* 37
—— chloronotos, *Mitt.* 38
—— inermis, *Mitt.* 37
—— involutus, *Mitt.* 39
—— Javanicus, *Mitt.* 38
—— latifolius, *Brid.* 37
—— Laureri, *Br. & Sch.* 37
—— limbatus, *Mitt.* 38, 158
—— longirostris, *Mitt.* 37
—— marginatus, *Mitt.* 38
—— mucronifolius, *Mitt.* 37
—— recurvus, *Mitt.* 37
—— rigidus, *Mitt.* 38
—— serrulatus, *Mitt.* 38
—— spathulatus, *Mitt.* 39
—— sublimbatus, *Mitt.* 158
—— Wallichii, *Mitt.* 38

Page
Dicranodontium asperulum, *Wils.* 21, 22
—— attenuatum, *Wils.* 22
Dicranum, *Hedw.* 5, 14
—— albescens, *C. Müll.* 16
—— asperulum, *Mitt.* 22
—— assimile, *Hampe* 15
—— attenuatum, *Mitt.* 22
—— Bergeri, *Bland.* 16
—— Billardieri, *Wils.* 14
—— brevisetum, *Doz. & Molk.* 15
—— cæspitosum, *Mitt.* 22
—— caudatum, *C. Müll.* 18
—— cerviculatum, *Wils.* 9, 16
—— circinatum, *Wils.* 21
—— clavatum, *R. Br.* 20
—— comosum, *Schw.* 18
—— crispum, *Hedw.* 158
—— cuspidatum, *Griff.* 15
—— decipiens, *Mitt.* 16
—— densum, *Schl.* 16, 18
—— dicticyon, *Mitt.* 21
—— didymodon, *Griff.* 21
—— Dozyanum, *C. Müll.* 19, 20
—— edentulum, *Mitt.* 14
—— enerve, *Thed.* 16
—— ericetorum, *Mitt.* 20
—— ericoides, *Griff.* 18
—— erythrognaphalon, *C. Müll.* 21
—— exasperatum, *Griff.* 19
—— flagelliferum, *C. Müll.* 18
—— fragile, *Hook.* 15
—— Goughii, *Mitt.* 17
—— gracile, *Mitt.* 17
—— gracilescens, *Web. & Mohr* 23
—— gymnostomum, *Mitt.* 14, 15
—— Himalayanum, *Mitt.* 14
—— involutum, *C. Müll.* 18
—— Khasianum, *Griff.* 8
—— lætum, *Mitt.* 19
—— latinerve, *Mitt.* 17
—— longifolium, *Ehrh.* 22
—— lorifolium, *Mitt.* 15
—— lubricum, *Wils.* 16
—— macrocalyx, *A. Br.* 14
—— nigrescens, *Mitt.* 19, 20
—— Nilghiriense, *Mitt.* 16, 17
—— nitidum 17
—— nivale, *C. Müll.* 16
—— nodiflorum, *C. Müll.* 21
—— pallidum, *W. & Mohr* 15
—— palustre, *Brid.* 15
—— patulum, *Wils.* 11
—— Perrottetii, *Mont.* 16
—— phascoides, *Hook.* 8
—— piliferum, *Turn.* 20
—— pinetorum, *Griff.* 17
—— polycarpum, *Wils.* 23
—— pyriforme, *Schultz* 17, 18
—— recurvum, *Mitt.* 20
—— reduncum, *Hornsch.* 18

Page
Dicranum reflexifolium, *C. Müll.* . 15
—— relaxum, *Wils.* 21
—— rugulosum, *Wils.* 14
—— scariosum, *Wils.* 14
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 21
—— scoparium, *Hedw.* . . . 14, 15
—— sericeum, *Wils.* 17
—— sordidum, *Wils.* 18
—— strumiferum, *Wils.* . . . 11
—— subluteum, *Mitt.* 19
—— subulatum, *Wils.* 9
—— Thwaitesii, *Mitt.* 19
—— tricolor, *C. Müll.* 21
—— turfaceum, *C. Müll.* . . . 17
—— uncinatum, *Harv.* . . . 18, 21
—— Walkeri, *Mitt.* 18
Didymodon, *Hook.* 5, 22
—— cirrhifolius, *Harv.* 10
—— crenulatus, *Mitt.* 23
—— dentatus, *Mitt.* 23
—— denticulatus, *Mitt.* 24
—— dicranoides, *Griff.* 21
—— duriusculus, *Wils.* 28
—— flexifolius, *Hook. & Tayl.* . 23
—— fragilis, *Hook. & Wils.* . . 27
—— gracilescens, *Mitt.* 23
—— laxifolius, *Mitt.* 23
—— longifolius, *Griff.* 28
—— perichætialis, *Griff.* . . . 24
—— purpureus, *Hook. & Tayl.* . 24
—— squarrosus, *Hook.* 23
—— stenocarpus, *Mitt.* 24
—— Tortula, *Harv.* 46
—— vaginatus, *Hook.* 12
Diphyscium, *Mohr* 6, 149
—— fasciculatum, *Mitt.* . . 149, 150
—— involutum, *Mitt.* 149
—— longifolium, *Griff.* . 149, 150
—— mucronifolium, *Mitt.* . . . 149
Dissodon Jacquemontii, *Sch.* . . 67
Distichium capillaceum, *Br. & Sch.* 10
—— inclinatum, *Br. & Sch.* . . 10
Drummondia, *Hook.* 5, 46
—— brevifolia, *Wils.* 47
—— clavellata, *Hook.* 47
—— Thomsoni, *Mitt.* 46
Encalypta, *Schreb.* 5, 42
—— ciliata, *Hedw.* 42
—— commutata, *Nees & Hsch.* . 42
—— rhabdocarpa, *Schw.* . . . 42
—— Thibetana, *Mitt.* 42
—— vulgaris, *Hedw.* 42
Entosthodon, *Schw.* 5, 54
—— Buseanus, *Doz. & Molk.* 54, 145
—— diversinervis, *C. Müll.* . . 55
—— ericetorum, *C. Müll.* . . . 56
—— fascicularis, *C. Müll.* . . . 55
—— flavescens, *Wils.* 54
—— nutans, *Mitt.* 55
—— Perrottetii, *Mitt.* 55

Page
Entosthodon physcomitrioides, *Müll.* 55
—— pilifer, *Mitt.* 55
—— Rottleri, *C. Müll.* 55
—— submarginatus, *C. Müll.* . . 55
—— Templetoni, *Schw.* 55
—— Wallichii, *Mitt.* 55
Esenbeckia plicata, *Nees* . . . 84
Fabronia, *Raddi* 5, 75
—— Goughii, *Mitt.* 75
—— minuta, *Mitt.* 76
—— octoblepharoides, *Schw.* . . 76
—— pusilla, *Raddi* 76
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 76
—— secunda, *Mont.* 75, 76
—— striata, *C. Müll.* 93
Fissidens, *Hedw.* 6, 136
—— acutifolius, *Mitt.* 137
—— adiantoides, *Hedw.* 141
—— anomalus, *Mont.* . . 137, 140
—— areolatus, *Griff.* 138
—— biformis, *Mitt.* 141
—— bryoides, *Griff.* . . . 140, 141
—— Ceylonensis, *Doz. & Molk.* . 141
—— circinalis, *Mitt.* 138
—— crenulatus, *Mitt.* 141
—— cristatus, *Wils.* 137
—— cryptotheca, *Doz. & Molk.* . 137
—— debilis, *Wils.* 139
—— discolor, *Wils.* 139
—— diversifolius, *Mitt.* 140
—— elegans, *Brid.* 140
—— elongatus, *Mitt.* 139
—— exilis, *Hedw.* 141
—— falcatus, *Wils.* 138
—— filicinus, *Doz. & Molk.* . . 137
—— firmus, *Mitt.* 138, 139
—— grandifrons, *Brid.* 138
—— incurvus, *Wils.* 141
—— involutus, *Wils.* 138
—— Japonicus 137
—— Javanicus, *Doz. & Molk.* . . 138
—— jungermannioides, *Griff.* 139, 140
—— laxifolius, *Griff.* 137
—— longisetus, *Griff.* 141
—— neckeroides, *Griff.* 137
—— nobilis, *Griff.* 137
—— obscurus, *Mitt.* 139
—— obtusifolius, *Wils.* 140
—— pallidus, *Hook. & Wils.* . . 138
—— perpusillus, *Wils.* 141
—— polypodioides, *Wils.* . . . 138
—— pulchellus, *Mitt.* 140
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 141
—— serratus, *C. Müll.* 140
—— sylvaticus, *Griff.* 138
—— taxifolius, *Hedw.* 137
—— viridulus, *Wahl.* 141
—— viridulus, *Wils.* 141
Funaria, *Schreb.* 5, 56
—— calvescens, *Schw.* 56

Page
Funaria connivens, *C. Müll.* . . . 56
—— hygrometrica, *Dill.* 56
—— leptopoda, *Griff.* 56
—— microstoma, *Br. & Sch.* . . 56
—— Muhlenbergi, *Schw.* . . . 56
—— Nepalensis, *C. Müll.* . . . 56
—— orthocarpa, *Mitt.* 56
—— physcomitrioides, *Mont.* . . 55
Garckea, *C. Müll.* 5, 8
—— phascoides, *C. Müll.* . . . 8
Glyphocarpus Roylei, *Hook. f.* . . 59
Glyphomitrium, *Brid.* . . . 5, 46
—— Indicum, *Mitt.* 46
—— Tortula, *Mitt.* 46
Grimmia, *Ehrh.* 5, 43
—— affinis, *Hornsch.* 44
—— anodon, *Br. & Sch.* 43
—— apocarpa, *Hedw.* 43
—— canescens, *Mitt.* 45
—— commutata, *Hübn.* 44
—— commutata, *Wils.* 45
—— elatior, *B. Br.* 45
—— elongata, *Kaulf.* 43, 46
—— fascicularis, *C. Müll.* . . . 45
—— flaccida, *Royle* 23
—— flexuosa, *Griff.* 8
—— funalis, *Wils.* 43, 46
—— fuscescens, *Mitt.* 44
—— Himalayana, *Mitt.* 45
—— incana, *Wils.* 44
—— inflectens, *Mitt.* 43
—— Khasiana, *Mitt.* 45
—— lanuginosa, *Mitt.* 45
—— leucophæa, *Grev.* 43
—— lurida, *Wils.* 44
—— macrotheca, *Mitt.* 44
—— microcarpa, *C. Müll.* . . . 45
—— Nepalensis, *Mitt.* 46
—— Nilghiriensis, *C. Müll.* . . . 44
—— oblonga, *Wils.* 44
—— orientalis, *Wils.* 46
—— ovata, *Web. & Mohr* . . . 44
—— redunca, *Mitt.* 43
—— remota, *Wils.* 33
—— Schultzii, *Mitt.* 46
—— stricta, *Turn.* 43
—— strictifolia, *Mitt.* 44
—— subfusca, *Wils.* 43
—— subsecunda, *Mitt.* 45
—— Tergestina, *Tommas.* . . . 43
—— uncinata, *Kaulf.* 43
Gymnostomum, *Hedw.* 32
—— atroviride, *Griff.* 32
—— calcareum, *Hornsch.* . . . 32
—— curvirostrum, *Hedw.* . . . 32
—— involutum, *Hook.* 39
—— longirostre, *Griff.* 37
—— pulchellum, *Griff.* 54
—— recurvum, *Griff.* . . . 33, 37
—— repandum, *Griff.* 54

Page
Gymnostomum rufescens, *Hook.* . 33
—— spathulatum, *Harv.* . . . 39
—— vernicosum, *Hook.* 33
—— xanthocarpum, *Hook.* . . . 32
—— xanthocarpum, *Wils.* . . . 32
Hedwigia, *Ehrh.* 6, 123
—— attenuata, *Mitt.* 123
—— ciliata, *Ehrh.* 124
—— imberbis, *Spence* 124
—— Indica, *Mitt.* 123
—— secunda, *Hook.* 124
Helicodontium Fabronia, *Schw.* . 99
Heterocladium, *Schimp.* . . . 6, 135
—— dimorphum, *Sch.* 136
—— heteropterum, *Sch.* 136
—— subintegrum, *Mitt.* 135
Holomitrium, *Brid.* 5, 24
—— alpinum, *Mitt.* 25
—— crispulum, *Mitt.* . . . 24, 25
—— Griffithianum, *Mitt.* . . . 24
—— Indicum, *Mitt.* 24
Hookeria, *Smith* 5, 116
—— acutifolia, *Hook.* 116
—— flabellata, *Smith* 118
—— Grevilleana, *Griff.* 116
—— leptopoma, *Schw.* 114
—— leskeoides, *Hook.* 77
—— obovata, *Griff.* 144
—— obtusifolia, *Harv.* 117
—— papillata, *Mont.* 135
—— pulchella, *Griff.* 145
Hymenostomum eucalyptoides, *Griff.* 42
Hymenostylium, *Brid.* . . . 5, 32
—— aurantiacum, *Mitt.* 32
—— calcareum, *Mitt.* 33
—— commutatum, *Mitt.* . . . 32
—— curvirostrum, *Mitt.* . . . 32
—— inconspicuum, *Griff.* . . . 33
—— longirostre, *Griff.* 37
—— vernicosum, *Mitt.* 33
—— xanthocarpum, *Brid.* . . . 32
Hypnum, *Dill.* 5, 76
—— albescens, *Schw.* 104
—— alopecuroides, *Hook.* . . . 123
—— ambiguum, *Harv.* 99
—— amblyostegum, *Wils.* . . . 98
—— argentatum, *Mitt.* 77
—— auronitens, *Wils.* . 90, 91, 129
—— barbatum, *Wils.* 112
—— blepharophyllum, *C. Müll.* . 133
—— Bonplandii, *Mitt.* 77
—— Braunii, *C. Müll.* 106
—— Buchanani, *Hook.* 78
—— Buitenzorgii, *Bél.* 99
—— cameratum, *Mitt.* 78
—— campestre, *Br. & Sch.* . . 79, 83
—— cirrhosum, *Schw.* 78
—— clarescens, *Wils.* 100
—— commutatum, *Hedw.* . . . 83
—— confertum, *Brid.* 84

Page
Hypnum confertum, *Griff.* . . . 111
—— contortulum, *Wils.* 134
—— cordatum, *Harv.* . . . 80, 88
—— creperum, *Wils.* 98
—— crista-Castrensе, *L.* 96
—— curvulum, *Hook.* 96
—— curvulum, *Wils.* 96
—— cuspidiferum, *Mitt.* . . . 78
—— cymbifolium, *Doz. & Molk.* . 133
—— cyperoides, *Hook.* . . . 99, 100
—— declinatum, *Wils.* 129
—— decorum, *Mitt.* 77
—— decurvans, *Mitt.* 78
—— deplanatum, *Sch.* 105
—— discriminatum, *Mont.* . . . 113
—— Donianum, *Smith* 104
—— dumosum, *Mitt.* 80
—— extenuatum, *Wils.* 112
—— Fabronia, *Hook.* 99
—— filicinum, *Hedw.* 83
—— fluviatile, *Swartz* 83
—— fulvum, *Mitt.* 77
—— Gedeanum, *C. Müll.* . . . 106
—— glareosum, *Wils.* 79
—— glaucocarpum, *Reinw.* . . . 115
—— haplohymenium, *Harv.* . . 135
—— herbaceum, *Mitt.* 81
—— hians, *Hedw.* 80
—— humile, *Harv.* 102
—— humillimum, *Mitt.* 80
—— ichnotocladum, *C. Müll.* . . 99
—— imponens, *Hedw.* 96
—— incompletum, *Mitt.* . . . 77
—— inflexum, *Harv.* 92
—— irriguum 83
—— Kamounense, *Harv.* . . . 79
—— læviusculum, *Mitt.* 76
—— lepidum, *Wils.* 98
—— leptocarpum, *Schw.* . . . 102
—— leptorhynchoides, *Mont.* . . 103
—— ligulatum, *C. Müll.* 82
—— longicuspidatum, *Mitt.* . . 77
—— macilentum, *Wils.* 110
—— macrocarpum, *Hornsch.* 113, 114
—— malacobolum, *C. Müll.* . . 100
—— Megapolitanum, *Wils.* . . 81, 82
—— micans, *Wils.* 114
—— microcarpum, *Hook.* . . . 102
—— microphyllum, *Wils.* . . . 130
—— minusculum, *Wils.* 134
—— Molkenboerianum, *Wils.* . . 96
—— molluscum, *Hedw.* 115
—— myosuroides, *L.* 80
—— Nepalense, *Hook.* 100
—— nervosum, *Hook.* 132
—— nictans, *Wils.* 98, 104
—— obtusulum, *Mitt.* 82
—— œdistegum, *C. Müll.* . . . 79
—— orbiculatum, *Mitt.* 84
—— orthothecium, *Schw.* . . . 101

Page
Hypnum papillatum, *Harv.* . . 113
—— paraphysale, *C. Müll.* . . . 113
—— planiusculum, *Mitt.* . . . 81
—— plumosum, *Swartz* 79
—— plumulosum, *Doz. & Molk.* . 133
—— polymorphum, *Hook. & Tayl.* 115
—— prælongum, *Brid.* 80
—— præmolle, *C. Müll.* 106
—— prionophyllum, *C. Müll.* . . 132
—— pristocalyx, *C. Müll.* . . . 133
—— procumbens, *Mitt.* 79
—— propinquum, *Harv.* . . . 96
—— pseudostriatum, *C. Müll.* . . 114
—— pterogonioides, *Mitt.* . . . 77
—— punctulatum, *Harv.* . . . 101
—— radicale, *Hornsch.* 83
—— radicale, *Br. & Sch.* . . . 83
—— recognitum, *Auct.* 133
—— renidens, *Wils.* 95
—— retroflexum, *Harv.* 115
—— riparium, *L.* 82, 83
—— rivicola, *Mitt.* 83
—— rotulatum, *Griff.* 148
—— rusciforme, *Wies.* 81
—— rutabulum, *L.* 79
—— salebrosum, *Hoffm.* . . . 79
—— salebrosum, *Wils.* 79
—— sarmentosum, *Wils.* . . . 109
—— saxetorum, *Mitt.* 84
—— scabrisetum, *Schw.* 80
—— Schiedeanum, *Wils.* . . . 134
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 123
—— Schreberi, *Willd.* 110
—— scintillans, *Wils.* 101
—— scoparium, *Wils.* 132
—— secundum, *Mont.* 79
—— semitortum, *Mitt.* 81
—— serpens, *L.* 82
—— serratum, *Beauv.* 100
—— Sommerfeltii, *Myrin.* . . . 115
—— sparsile, *Mitt.* 82
—— spathulæfolium, *C. Müll* . . 118
—— sphærotheca, *Wils.* 102
—— spiniforme, *L.* 141
—— splendens, *Hedw.* 97
—— stellatum, *Wils.* 88
—— stissophyllum, *Hampe* . . 101
—— Stokesii, *Turn.* 80
—— subhumile, *C. Müll.* . . . 102
—— Sullivantii, *Wils.* 80
—— Swartzii, *Wils.* 80
—— tamariscella, *C. Müll.* . . . 134
—— tamariscinum, *Wils.* . 133, 134
—— tanytrichum, *Doz. & Molk.* . 112
—— Tavoyense, *Hook.* 82
—— tenuissimum, *Mitt.* 83
—— Tibetanum, *Mitt.* 83
—— turgidum, *Doz. & Molk.* . . 106
—— umbratum, *Wils.* 113
—— uncinatum, *Hedw.* 83

Page
Hypnum vagans, *Harv.* 81
—— varium, *Hook. & Wils.* . . . 83
—— venustum, *Reinw. & Nees* . . 114
—— vesiculare, *Wils.*. 101
—— Wallichii, *Hook.* 132
—— Wightii, *Mitt.* 82
—— Zippelii, *Doz. & Molk.* . . . 84
Hypopterygium, *Brid.* 6, 148
—— Ceylanicum, *Mitt.* 148
—— flavo-limbatum, *C. Müll.* . . . 148
—— rotulatum, *Wils.* . . . 148, 149
—— struthiopteris, *Brid.* 149
—— tenellum, *C. Müll.* 148
—— Tibetanum, *Mitt.* 148
Isothecium Nilghiriense, *Mont.*. . 77
Lasia Californica 124
—— Indica, *Wils.*. 124
—— trichomitria, *Brid.* 124
Lepidopilum, *Brid.* 5, 116
—— purpuratum, *Mitt.* 116
—— secundum, *Mitt.* 116
—— Thwaitesianum, *Mitt.* 116
—— Uticamundianum, *Mont.* . . . 116
Leptohymenium tenue, *Schw.* 113, 114
Leptotrichum, *Hampe* 5, 8
—— amplexans, *Mitt.* 9
—— capillaceum, *Mitt.* 10
—— cerviculatum, *Mitt.*. 9
—— crispum, *Mitt.* 158
—— divaricatum, *Mitt.* 9, 10
—— euphoroclada, *Mitt.* 8
—— Griffithii, *Mitt.* 9
—— heteromallum, *Mitt.* 11
—— Himalayanum, *Mitt.* 12
—— inclinatum, *Mitt.* 10
—— Khasianum, *Mitt.* 8, 9
—— laxissimum, *Mitt.* 10
—— Miquelianum, *Mitt.* 11
—— molliculum, *Mitt.* 11
—— patulum, *Mitt.* 11
—— phascoides, *Mitt.* 8
—— plicatum, *C. Müll.* 10
—— pomiforme, *Mitt.* 8, 61
—— Reinwardti, *Mitt.* 12
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 11
—— setiferum, *Mitt.*. 11
—— spirale, *Mitt.*. 158
—— squarrosum, *Mitt.* 11
—— tortile, *Hampe* 9
—— tortipes, *Mitt.* 10
—— virens, *Mitt.* 11
—— Wahlenbergii, *Mitt.* 12
Lescurea marginata, *Wils.* 111
Leskea, *Hedw.* 6, 129
—— assimilis, *Mitt.* 133
—— aurea, *Harv.*. 93
—— aurea, *Wils.* 94
—— blepharophylla, *Mitt.* 133
—— Bonplandii, *Hook.* 77
—— capillata, *Mitt.* . . . 130, 131, 132

Page
Leskea catenulata 130
—— consanguinea, *Mitt.* 131
—— contortula, *Mitt.* . . . 134, 135
—— curvirostra, *Harv.* 102
—— cymbifolia, *Mitt.* . . . 133, 134
—— delicatula, *Mitt.*. 133
—— flexilis, *Hedw.* 109
—— flexilis, *Hook.* 129
—— fulva, *Harv.* 77
—— glaucina, *Mitt.* 133
—— grata 134
—— haplohymenium, *Mitt.* . . . 135
—— Hookeri, *Mitt.* 132
—— incompleta, *Griff.* 77
—— incurvata, *Hedw.* 130
—— investis, *Mitt.* 135
—— lævifolia, *Mitt.* 130
—— leptoclada, *Tayl.* 135
—— longirostris, *Schw.* 77
—— microphylla, *Swartz* 130
—— minuscula, *Mitt.* 134
—— mollis, *Hedw.* 109
—— muricola, *Mitt.* 130, 131
—— obscuriuscula, *Mitt.* 130
—— paleacea, *Wils.* 103
—— pellucinervis, *Mitt.*. 130
—— plumosa, *Mitt.* 133
—— polyantha, *Harv.* 99
—— prionophylla, *Mitt.*. 132
—— pristocalyx, *Mitt.* 133
—— pterogonioides, *Hook.* 77
—— ramuligera, *Mitt.* 132
—— remotifolia, *Hook.* . . 131, 134, 135
—— rostrata, *Hedw.* 130
—— Scopula, *Mitt.* 131
—— secunda, *Hook.* 101
—— sparsifolia, *Mitt.*. 135
—— stratosa, *Mitt.* 131
—— subulacea, *Mitt.*. 131
—— tamariscella, *Mitt.* 134
—— trachypoda, *Mitt.* 133
—— tristis, *Césati* 126
—— Wallichii, *Mitt.* 132
Leucobryum, *Hampe* 5, 25
—— aduncum, *Doz. & Molk.* . . . 26
—— angustifolium, *Wils.* 26
—— Bowringii, *Mitt.*. 26
—— falcatum, *C. Müll.* 25
—— giganteum, *C. Müll.* 26
—— Javense, *Mitt.* 25
—— Nilghiriense, *C. Müll.* 26
—— vulgare, *Wils.* 26
—— Wightii, *Mitt.* 25
Leucodon, *Schw.* 6, 124
—— sciuroides, *Schw.* 124
—— secundus, *Mitt.* 124
—— Thomsoni, *Mitt.* 124
Leucoloma, *Brid.* 5, 13
—— amœne-virens, *Mitt.* 13
—— mollis, *C. Müll.* 13

Page
Leucoloma Sieberi 14
—— Taylori, *Mitt.* 13
—— tenerum, *Mitt.* 13
Leucophanes, *Brid.* 25
—— cuspidatus, *C. Müll.* . . . 25
—— Gardnerianus, *C. Müll.* . . 26
—— glaucus, *Mitt.* 25
—— octoblepharoides, *Brid.* . . 25
Lyellia, *R. Br.* 6, 156
—— bifurcata, *Bél.* 156
—— crispa, *Hook.* 156
Macromitrium, *Brid.* 5, 49
—— angustifolium, *Doz. & Molk.* 53
—— Assamicum, *Mitt.* 50
—— calycinum, *Mitt.* 49
—— calymperoideum, *Mitt.* . . 50
—— Ceylanicum, *Mitt.* 52
—— cirrhosum, *Brid.* 53
—— corrugatum, *Wils.* 52
—— densum, *Mitt.* 51
—— fasciculare, *Mitt.* 51
—— fulvum, *Mitt.* 52, 53
—— goniorhynchum, *Mitt.* . . . 53
—— involutifolium, *Mont.* . . . 51
—— longicaulis, *C. Müll.* . . . 53
—— longifolium, *Wils.* 52
—— Moorcroftii, *Schw.* 50
—— Müllerianum, *Mitt.* . . . 51
—— Nepalense, *Schw.* 50
—— nigricans, *Mitt.* 53
—— Nilghiriense, *C. Müll.* . . . 52
—— nitidum, *Hook. & Wils.* . . 52
—— parvulum, *Wils.* 49
—— Perrottetii, *C. Müll.* . . . 49
—— pileatum, *Wils.* 50
—— Reinwardtii, *Wils.* 51
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 51
—— Seemanni, *Mitt.* 51
—— spathulare, *Mitt.* 50
—— squarrulosum, *C. Müll.* . . 49
—— sulcatum, *Brid.* 52
—— tersum, *Wils.* 52
—— tortuosum, *Wils.* 50
—— torulosum, *Mitt.* 53
—— uncinatum, *C. Müll.* . . . 51
—— Wagnerianum, *C. Müll.* . . 51
Meesia, *Hedw.* 5, 58
—— uliginosa, *Hedw.* 58
Megalostylium brevisetum, *Doz. & M.* 15
Meteorium, *Brid.* 5, 84
—— acuminatum, *Mitt.* . . . 85, 86
—— aureum, *Mitt.* 89, 90
—— auronitens, *Mitt.* . . . 90, 91
—— Brasiliense, *Mitt.* 85
—— commutatum, *Mitt.* . . . 89
—— convolvens, *Mitt.* 90
—— cordatum, *Mitt.* 88
—— crassicaule, *Mitt.* . . . 84, 85
—— cuspidiferum, *Tayl.* . . . 128
—— divergens, *Mitt.* 87

Page
Meteorium filamentosum, *Mitt.* 90, 91
—— flammeum, *Mitt.* 88
—— flexipes, *Mitt.* 85
—— floccosum, *Mitt.* 90
—— floribundum, *Mitt.* 90
—— Foulkesianum, *Mitt.* . . . 85
—— frondosum, *Mitt.* 86
—— hispidum, *Mitt.* 89
—— Hookeri, *Mitt.* . . . 86, 89, 158
—— infuscatum, *Mitt.* 91
—— lanosum, *Mitt.* 90
—— membranaceum, *Mitt.* . . . 88
—— nitidum, *Mitt.* 87
—— orientale, *Mitt.* 85
—— phæum, *Mitt.* 87
—— plicatum, *Mitt.* 84
—— punctulatum, *C. Müll.* . . 91
—— reclinatum, *Mitt.* 87
—— retrorsum, *Mitt.* 90
—— scabriusculum, *Mitt.* . . . 85
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 91
—— solutum, *Mitt.* 88
—— sparsum, *Mitt.* 158
—— speciosum, *Mitt.* 87
—— spiculatum, *Mitt.* 90
—— squarrosum, *Mitt.* 87
—— tumidum, *Mitt.* 86
—— Wallichii, *Mitt.* 89
—— Wightii, *Mitt.* 85
Mielichhoferia, *Hornsch.* . . 5, 65, 158
—— Himalayana, *Mitt.* 65
—— nitida, *Hornsch.* 65
Mniadelphus, *C. Müll.* 6, 144
—— Ceylanicus, *Mitt.* 145
—— Griffithii, *Mitt.* . . . 144, 145
—— heterophyllus, *Wils.* . . . 144
—— humifusus, *Wils.* 144
—— Montagnei, *C. Müll.* . . . 145
—— obovatus, *Mitt.* 144
—— paradoxus, *C. Müll.* . . . 145
—— spathulatus, *C. Müll.* . . . 144
—— succulentus, *Mitt.* 145
Mnium, *Dill.* 6, 141
—— coriaceum, *Griff.* 143
—— crispum, *Mitt.* 142
—— cuspidatum, *Hedw.* 144
—— cuspidatum, *Wils.* 143
—— dilatatum, *Wils.* 143
—— heterophyllum, *Hook.* . . . 143
—— lycopodioides, *Hook.* . . . 143
—— medium, *Br. & Sch.* . . . 144
—— orthorhynchum, *Brid.* . . . 142
—— punctatum, *Hedw.* 144
—— ramosum, *Hook.* 75
—— rhynchophorum, *Hook.* . . 143
—— rhynchophorum, *Wils.* . . 143
—— rostratum, *Schw.* 143
—— rostratum, *Wils.* 144
—— serratum, *Brid.* 142
—— succulentum, *Mitt.* 143

Page
Mnium trichomanes, *Mitt.* 144
—— trichomitrium, *Mitt.* 142
—— undulatum, *Hedw.* 143
Neckera, *Hedw.* 6, 117
—— acuminata, *Hook.* 86
—— acuminata, *Wils.* 86
—— acutata, *Mitt.* 121
—— Adiantum, *Griff.* 147
—— æqualifolia, *C. Müll.* 120
—— Alleghaniensis 123
—— alopecuroides, *Mitt.* 123
—— angusta, *C. Müll.* 110
—— arcuans, *Mitt.* 123
—— aurea, *Griff.* 89
—— blanda, *Harv.* 127
—— breviramea, *C. Müll.* 129
—— brevirostris, *Griff.* 94
—— breviseta, *Wils.* 122, 123
—— Buchanani, *C. Müll.* 129
—— capillacea, *Griff.* 94
—— cerina, *Tayl.* 128
—— clastobryum, *C. Müll.* 111
—— coarctata, *C. Müll.* 108
—— comes, *Griff.* 109
—— complanata, *Hüb.* 120
—— crassicaulis, *C. Müll.* 84
—— crenulata, *Harv.* 123
—— crinita, *Griff.* 120
—— crispatula, *Hook.* 129
—— curvata, *Griff.* 109
—— curvirostra, *Schw.* 97
—— cuspidifera, *Tayl.* 128
—— dentata, *Griff.* 119
—— elegantula, *Griff.* 120
—— exserta, *Hook.* 120
—— fimbriata, *Harv.* 122
—— fimbriata, *Wils.* 121
—— flabellata, *Mitt.* . . 118, 119, 120
—— flaccida, *C. Müll.* 121
—— flavescens, *Hook.* 108
—— flexuosa, *Harv.* 120
—— fruticosa, *Mitt.* 122
—— fuscescens, *Hook.* 128
—— glossophylla, *Mitt.* 119
—— Goughiana, *Mitt.* 120
—— Himalayana, *Mitt.* 121
—— hispida, *C. Müll.* 89
—— Hookeriana, *Griff.* 147
—— Hookeriana, *Mitt.* . . . 118, 119
—— Javanica, *C. Müll.* . . . 118, 119
—— læta, *Griff.* 107
—— lancifolia, *Harv.* 110
—— leuconeura, *C. Müll.* 128
—— ligulæfolia, *Mitt.* 119
—— longirostris, *Hook.* 122
—— lurida, *Griff.* 109
—— macrocarpa, *Brid.* 122
—— macropalma, *C. Müll.* 123
—— macropoda, *Auct.* 106
—— mollis, *C. Müll.* 88

Page
Neckera Montagneana, *C. Müll.* 118, 119
—— myura, *Wils.* 107
—— nitida, *Wils.* 107
—— obtusata, *Mitt.* 118
—— orientalis, *C. Müll.* 85
—— Parishiana, *Mitt.* 121
—— parvula, *Mitt.* 123
—— plicæfolia, *C. Müll.* 129
—— plicata, *C. Müll.* 106
—— Pluvini, *Mitt.* 120
—— procumbens, *C. Müll.* 127
—— pulchella, *Griff.* 109
—— rectifolia, *Mitt.* 119
—— rigidula, *Mitt.* 120
—— rostrata, *Griff.* 102
—— rubicunda, *Wils.* 108
—— rugulosa, *Mitt.* 121
—— scalpellifolia, *Mitt.* 119
—— Schmidii, *Mitt.* 123
—— spathulæfolia, *Mitt.* 118
—— spectabilis, *Griff.* 123
—— sphærocarpa, *Hook.* 125
—— squarrosa, *Hook.* 87
—— Stracheyana, *Mitt.* 118
—— subserrata, *Hook.* . . . 122, 123
—— Targioniana, *Mitt.* 117
—— tenuis, *Hook.* 114
—— trichomanoides, *Hartm.* . . . 118
—— tumida, *Dicks.* 86
—— undulata, *Mont.* 121
—— uroclada, *Mitt.* 122
—— Wallichii, *Dec.* 89
Octoblepharum, *Hedw.* 5, 25
—— albidum, *Hedw.* 25, 26
—— serratum, *Hook.* 57
Oligotrichum, *Decand.* 6, 150
—— Javanicum, *Doz. & Molk.* . . 150
Omalia pulchella, *Wils.* . . . 119, 120
—— Targioniana, *Gough* 117
Oreas, *Brid.* 5, 58
—— Martiana, *Brid.* 58
Orthodon serratus, *Bory* 57
—— subglaber, *Griff.* 57
Orthodontium, *Schw.* 5, 65
—— infractum, *Doz. & Molk.* . . 13, 65
Orthomnion crispum, *Wils.* 142
—— trichomitrium, *Mitt.* 142
Orthotrichum, *Hedw.* 5, 48
—— alpestre, *Wils.* 48
—— anomalum, *Hedw.* 48
—— Assamicum, *Griff.* 50
—— bryoides, *Mitt.* 142
—— chryseum, *Br. & Sch.* 93
—— concavifolium, *Griff.* 125
—— crenulatum, *Mitt.* 48
—— cupulatum, *Hoffm.* 48
—— fastigiatum, *Bruch* 48
—— Hookeri, *Mitt.* 48
—— leptocarpum, *Wils.* 48
—— Moorcroftii, *Griff.* 50

Page
Orthotrichum obtusifolium, *Schrad.* 48
—— robustum, *Wils.* 49
—— rupestre, *Schl.* 48
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 49
—— speciosum, *Nees* 48, 49
—— Sprucei, *Mont.* 48
—— undulatum, *Hook. & Grev.* 41
Phascum, *L.* 7
—— alternifolium, *Dicks.* 7
—— bryoides, *Dicks.* 7
—— Nepalense, *Brid.* 7
—— tenue, *Wils.* 7
Philonotis, *Brid.* 5, 59
—— angusta, *Mitt.* 61
—— calcarea, *Mitt.* 63
—— falcata, *Mitt.* 62, 63
—— fontana, *Brid.* 63
—— glomerata, *Mitt.* 60
—— Griffithiana, *Mitt.* 59
—— heterophylla, *Mitt.* 61
—— imbricatula, *Mitt.* 61
—— laxissima, *Mitt.* 61
—— leptocarpa, *Mitt.* 60
—— longicollis, *Hampe* 64
—— lutea, *Mitt.* 63
—— macrocarpa, *Mitt.* 62
—— mollis, *Mitt.* 60
—— Roylei, *Mitt.* 59
—— seriata, *Mitt.* 63, 158
—— speciosa, *Mitt.* 64
—— subulosa, *Mitt.* 61
—— tenella, *Mitt.* 62
—— Thwaitesii, *Mitt.* 60
—— Turneriana, *Mitt.* 61, 62
Physcomitrium, *Brid.* 5, 54
—— acuminatum, *Br. & Sch.* 54
—— cyathicarpum, *Mitt.* 54
—— immersum, *Sull.* 54
—— nutans, *Wils.* 55
—— Perrottetii, *Mont.* 55
—— pulchellum, *Mitt.* 54
—— repandum, *Mitt.* 54
Phyllogonium, *Brid.* 5, 115
—— elegans, *Hook. & Wils.* 115
Pilotrichum, *Beauv.* 84
—— attenuatum, *Wils.* 128
—— aurantiacum, *Wils.* 89
—— auriculatum, *Wils.* 130
—— canescens, *Wils.* 89
—— corrugatum, *Wils.* 90
—— crassum, *Wils.* 86
—— filamentosum, *Wils.* 91
—— fuscescens, *Wils.* 128
—— Griffithianum, *Wils.* 90
—— nitidum, *Wils.* 87
—— phæum, *Wils.* 88, 91
—— Pluvini, *Brid.* 120
—— reclinatum, *C. Müll.* 87
—— squarrosum, *Wils.* 87
—— tortile, *Wils.* 128

Page
Pilotrichum venustum, *Wils.* 114
Plagiothecium neckerioideum, *Sch.* 103
Pleuridium, *Brid.* 5, 7
—— alternifolium, *Brid.* 7
—— denticulatum, *Mitt.* 7
—— nervosum, *Mitt.* 7
—— tenue, *Mitt.* 7
Pleuropus densus, *Griff.* 94
—— fenestratus, *Griff.* 77
—— pterogonioides, *Griff.* 93
Pogonatum, *Brid.* 6, 151
—— aloides, *Brid.* 151, 152
—— alpinum, *Brid.* 151
—— cirrhatum, *Wils.* 154
—— convolutum, *Brid.* 154
—— fastigiatum, *Mitt.* 154
—— flexicaule, *Mitt.* 152
—— fuscatum, *Mitt.* 154
—— gymnophyllum, *Mitt.* 152, 153
—— hexagonum, *Mitt.* 151
—— macrophyllum, *Doz. & Molk.* 154
—— marginatum, *Mitt.* 152
—— microstomum, *R. Br.* 151
—— Neesii, *C. Müll.* 151
—— nudiusculum, *Mitt.* 153
—— patulum, *Harv.* 152, 153
—— proliferum, *Mitt.* 152
—— rufisetum, *Mitt.* 153
—— seminudum, *Mitt.* 152
—— Teysmanni, *Doz. & Molk.* 152, 154
—— urnigerum, *Brid.* 151, 156
Polytrichum, *Dill.* 6, 155
—— alpinum, *Wils.* 155
—— angustatum, *Griff.* 150
—— convolutum, *Wils.* 154
—— curvifolium, *Wils.* 152
—— densifolium, *Mitt.* 155
—— falcifolium, *Griff.* 150
—— gracile, *Menz.* 156
—— gymnophyllum, *Wils.* 153
—— juniperinum, *Hedw.* 156
—— perichætiale, *Mont.* 155
—— proliferum, *Griff.* 152
—— pungens, *Wils.* 155
—— rufisetum, *Wils.* 153
—— seminudum, *Wils.* 152
—— Thomsoni, *Mitt.* 155
—— tortipes, *Wils.* 155
—— xanthopilum, *Wils.* 156
Pterogonium, *Swartz* 92
—— ambiguum, *Hook.* 125
—— aureum, *Griff.* 106
—— aureum, *Hook.* 94
—— filiforme 93
—— flavescens, *Hook.* 98
—— Indicum, *Mont.* 125
—— intricatum, *Schw.* 98
—— julaceum, *Hook.* 92
—— microcarpum, *Harv.* 116
—— myurum, *Hook.* 107

Page
terogonium neckerioides, *Griff.* . 76
— squarrosum, *Griff.* 92
terygophyllum Indicum, *Bél.* . 117
tychomitrium speciosum, *Wils.* . 46
ylaesia brevifolia, *Wils.* . . . 93
— speciosa, *Wils.* 95
— tenella, *Wils.* 94
hacopilum, *Brid.* 6, 136
— anomalum, *Schw.* 136
— cristatum, *Wils.* 136
— Indicum, *Mitt.* 136
— orthocarpum, *Wils.* . . . 136
— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 136
hegmatodon, *Brid.* 6, 127
— declinatus, *Brid.* 127
— orthostegius, *Mont.* . . . 127
— polycarpus, *Mitt.* 127
hizogonium, *Brid.* 6, 142
— spiniforme, *Br.* 142
auloma, *Hook. f.* & *Wils.* . . 5, 116
— microcarpa, *Mitt.* 116
chistidium apocarpum, *Wils.* . . 34
chistomitrium, *Doz.* & *Molk.* . 5, 26
— Gardnerianum, *Mitt.* . . . 26
chlotheimia, *Brid.* 5, 53
— goniorhyncha, *Doz.* & *Molk.* 53
— Grevilleana, *Mitt.* 53
— rugifolia, *Grev.* 54
— sulcata, *Griff.* 52
chœnobryum julaceum, *Doz.* & *Molk.* 125
phagnum, *Dill.* 6, 156
— acutifolium, *Ehrh.* 156
— contortum, *Wils.* 157
— cuspidatum, *Ehrh.* 156
— cymbifolium, *Dill.* 156
— fimbriatum, *Wils.* 156
— Gedeanum, *Doz.* & *Molk.* . : 156
— Javense, *Brid.* 25
— Junghuhnianum, *Doz.* & *Molk.* 156
— Khasianum, *Mitt.* 156
— obtusifolium, *Griff.* . . . 157
— subsecundum, *Nees* . . . 157
plachnum, *L.* 5, 58
— angustatum, *L.* 58
— mnioides, *Hedw.* 58
— urceolatum, *Br.* & *Sch.* . . 58
tereodon, *Brid.* 5, 92
— acutirameus, *Mitt.* 106
— albescens, *Mitt.* . . . 104, 105
— amblyostegus, *Mitt.* . . . 97
— angustifolius, *Mitt.* 106
— angustus, *Mitt.* 110
— asper, *Mitt.* 110, 111
— Assamicus, *Mitt.* 104
— aureus, *Mitt.* 94, 99
— brachypelma, *Mitt.* . . 102, 158
— Braunii, *Mitt.* 106
— brevirostris, *Mitt.* 94
— Buitenzorgii, *Mitt.* 99
— cæspitosus, *Mitt.* 101

Page
Stereodon caliginosus, *Mitt.* . . 108, 158
— camurifolius, *Mitt.* 96
— caperatus, *Mitt.* 97
— capillaceus, *Mitt.* 94
— celatus, *Mitt.* 99
— clarescens, *Mitt.* 100
— comes, *Mitt.* 109
— compressifolius, *Mitt.* . . . 99
— condensatus, *Mitt.* 93
— confertissimus, *Mitt.* . . . 102
— creperus, *Mitt.* 98
— crista-castrensis, *Mitt.* . . 96
— cupressiformis, *Mitt.* . 96, 97, 98
— curvatus, *Mitt.* 109
— curvirostris, *Mitt.* 97
— cygnicollum, *Mitt.* 100
— cyperoides, *Mitt.* . . 99, 100
— decolor, *Mitt.* 92
— denticulatus, *Mitt.* 104
— deplanatus, *Mitt.* 105
— distichaceus, *Mitt.* 105
— Donianus, *Mitt.* 104
— echinatus, *Mitt.* 110
— erinaceus, *Mitt.* 110
— erraticus, *Mitt.* 111
— erythrocaulis, *Mitt.* . . . 97
— extentus, *Mitt.* 95
— extenuatus, *Mitt.* 112
— Fabronia, *Mitt.* 99
— flavescens, *Mitt.* 93
— fulvonitens, *Mitt.* 109
— Gardneri, *Mitt.* 107
— Gedeanus, *Mitt.* 106
— glaucocarpus, *Mitt.* . 113, 114
— glauco-virens, *Mitt.* . . . 103
— Griffithii, *Mitt.* . . . 108, 158
— Harveyanus, *Mitt.* 102
— Himalayanus, *Mitt.* . . . 113
— Hookeri, *Mitt.* . . 108, 114, 158
— humilis, *Mitt.* 102
— ichnotocladus, *Mitt.* . . . 99
— imponens, *Mitt.* 96
— inflexus, *Mitt.* 92
— intricatus, *Mitt.* 93, 94
— Ivoreanus, *Mitt.* 105
— juliformis, *Mitt.* 92
— lacerulus, *Mitt.* 114
— lætus, *Mitt.* 107
— lancifolius, *Mitt.* . . 105, 110
— lanytrichus, *Mitt.* . . 112, 158
— leiophyllus, *Mitt.* 101
— lepidus, *Mitt.* 98
— leptocarpus, *Mitt.* 102
— leptorhynchoides, *Mitt.* . . 103
— leptorhynchus, *Mitt.* . . . 103
— lignicola, *Mitt.* 104
— longitheca, *Mitt.* 104
— luridus, *Mitt.* 109
— lychnites, *Mitt.* 114
— macrocarpus, *Mitt.* . . 113, 114

Page
Stereodon macropodus, *Mitt.* . . . 106
—— micans, *Mitt.* 114
—— Montagnei, *Mitt.* 108
—— myurus, *Mitt.* 107
—— neckeroideus, *Mitt.* . . . 103
—— nemoralis, *Mitt.* 104
—— Nepalensis, *Mitt.* 100
—— nictans, *Mitt.* 98
—— nubigena, *Mitt.* 109
—— orientalis, *Mitt.* 111
—— orthothecius, *Mitt.* 101
—— paleaceus, *Mitt.* 103
—— pallescens, *Mitt.* 99
—— pallidulus, *Mitt.* 105
—— palustris, *Brid.* 98
—— papillatus, *Mitt.* 113
—— penicillatus, *Mitt.* 112
—— Perrottetii, *Mitt.* 110
—— perspicuus, *Mitt.* 96
—— pilosulus, *Mitt.* 113
—— pinetorum, *Mitt.* 93
—— planulus, *Mitt.* 111
—— plicatus, *Mitt.* 106
—— polyanthus, *Mitt.* 93, 94
—— polymorphus, *Mitt.* 115
—— præmollis, *Mitt.* 106
—— propinquus, *Mitt.* 96
—— prorepens, *Mitt.* 76, 107
—— pseudostriatus, *Mitt.* 114
—— psilurus, *Mitt.* 112
—— pulchellus, *Mitt.* 109
—— punctulatus, *Mitt.* 101
—— renitens, *Mitt.* 94
—— reticulatus, *Mitt.* 101
—— revolutus, *Mitt.* 97
—— rostellatus, *Mitt.* 100
—— rostratus, *Mitt.* 102, 103
—— rubicundus, *Mitt.* . . . 108, 158
—— russulus, *Mitt.* 77, 94
—— sarmentosus, *Mitt.* 110
—— Schreberi, *Mitt.* 110
—— Schwægrichenii, *Mitt.* . . 108, 158
—— serrula, *Mitt.* 114
—— Simlaensis, *Mitt.* 95
—— Sommerfeltii, *Mitt.* 114
—— speciosus, *Mitt.* 95
—— stissophyllus, *Mitt.* 101
—— subdenticulatus, *Mitt.* . . . 94
—— subhumilis, *Mitt.* 102
—— subsimplex, *Mitt.* 114
—— succosus, *Mitt.* 101
—— surcularis, *Mitt.* 112
—— tanytrichus, *Mitt.* 158
—— taxirameus, *Mitt.* 105
—— tenuirameus, *Mitt.* 94
—— tenuis, *Mitt.* 113, 114
—— Thomsoni, *Mitt.* 107
—— tristiculus, *Mitt.* 102
—— tuberculatus, *Mitt.* . . 101, 158
—— turgidus, *Mitt.* 106

Page
Stereodon umbratus, *Mitt.* 113
—— venustus, *Mitt.* 114
Stereophyllum, *Mitt.* 117
—— Indicum, *Mitt.* 117
Symblepharis breviseta, *Wils.* . . . 12
—— densifolia, *Wils.* 24
—— dilatata, *Wils.* 12
—— Hookeri, *Wils.* 12
Symphyodon Perrottetii, *Mont.* . 110
Syntrichia, *Brid.* 5, 39
—— caninervis, *Mitt.* 39
—— princeps, *Mitt.* 39
—— ruralis, *Brid.* 39
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 39
Syrrhopodon, *Hook. & Grev.* . . 5, 39
—— croceus, *Mitt.* 41
—— fasciculatus, *Hook. & Grev.* . . 41
—— fastigiatus 40
—— Gardneri, *Schw.* 40
—— glaucus, *Schw.* 25
—— Griffithii, *Mitt.* 40
—— heterophyllus, *Mitt.* 40
—— Leprieurei, *Mont.* 40
—— longisetaceus, *C. Müll.* . . . 41
—— microphyllus, *Hook. & Grev.* 39
—— repens, *Harv.* 41
—— revolutus, *Doz. & Molk.* . . 39
—— rigidus, *Hook. & Grev.* . . . 41
—— rufescens, *Hook. & Grev.* . . 39
—— spiculosus, *Hook. & Grev.* . 39
—— Taylori, *Schw.* 13
—— trachyphyllus, *Mont.* 40
—— tristichus, *Nees* 40
Tayloria, *Hook.* 5, 57
—— Boryana, *Mitt.* 57
—— Indica, *Mitt.* 57
—— Jacquemontii, *Schimp.* . . 57, 58
—— subglabra, *Mitt.* 57
—— tenella, *Mitt.* 57
Tetraplodon urceolatum, *Br. & Sch.* 58
Timmia, *Hedw.* 6, 144
—— Austriaca, *Hedw.* 144
Tortula, *Hedw.* 5, 27
—— amplexifolia, *Mitt.* 29
—— angustata, *Mitt.* 28
—— angustifolia, *Hook. & Grev.* . 30
—— anomala, *Mitt.* 28
—— apiculata, *Wils.* 30
—— Bombayensis, *Mitt.* 28
—— cacuminata, *Wils.* 33
—— cylindrica, *Mitt.* 28, 29
—— cylindrotheca, *Mitt.* 30
—— Drummondii, *Mitt.* 27
—— duriuscula, *Mitt.* 27
—— fallax, *Wils.* 34, 35, 36
—— flavescens, *Hook. & Grev.* 29, 30
—— flavescens, *Wils.* 35
—— gregaria, *Mitt.* 29
—— Indica, *Hook.* 30
—— incermis, *Mont.* 37

Page
Tortula lævipila, *Wils.* 39
—— longifolia, *Mitt.* 28
—— Northiana 30
—— orthodonta, *C. Müll.* . . 28, 29
—— rosulata, *Wils.* 37
—— ruralis, *Wils.* 39
—— squarrosa, *Brid.* 27
—— stenophylla, *Mitt.* 28
—— tortuosa 28
—— unguiculata 29, 36
—— vinealis, *Wils.* 33, 34
Trachyloma, *Brid.* 5, 91
—— arborescens, *Mitt.* 91
—— Indicum, *Mitt.* 91
—— planifolium, *Brid.* 91
—— Reinwardtii, *Mitt.* 91
—— Taylori, *Mitt.* 92
Trachypus, *Schw.* 6, 127
—— atratus, *Mitt.* 129
—— auriculatus, *Mitt.* 129
—— bicolor, *Schw.* 127
—— blandus, *Mitt.* 127
—— brevirameus, *Mitt.* 129
—— Buchanani, *Mitt.* 129
—— cerinus, *Mitt.* 128
—— crispatulus, *Mitt.* . . . 129, 130
—— cuspidiferus, *Mitt.* 128
—— declinatus, *Mitt.* 129
—— fuscescens, *Mitt.* 128
—— Harveii, *Mitt.* 127
—— Hornschuchii, *Mitt.* 128
—— plicæfolius, *Mitt.* 129
—— procumbens, *Mitt.* 127
Trematodon, *Rich.* 5, 12
—— conformis, *Mitt.* 12
—— decipiens, *Mitt.* 13
—— longicollis, *Rich.* 12
—— paucifolius, *C. Müll.* 13
—— sabulosus, *Griff.* 13
—— Schmidii, *C. Müll.* 12
Trichostomum, *Hedw.* 27
—— Bombayense, *C. Müll.* 28
—— Bombayense, *Wils.* 30
—— brachyphyllum, *Wils.* 30
—— canescens, *Hedw.* 45
—— corniculatum, *Schw.* 28
—— cylindricum, *C. Müll.* 28
—— delicatulum, *Wils.* 10
—— Indicum, *Willd.* 46
—— lanuginosum, *Hedw.* 45

Page
Trichostomum pellucidum, *Wils* . 13
—— rubellum, *C. Müll.* 27
—— subsecundum, *Hook. & Grev.* 45
—— tophaceum, *Brid.* 35
—— tortile, *Wils.* 35
—— trifarium, *Auct.* 36
Ulota, *Brid.* 5, 49
—— robusta, *Mitt.* 49
—— Schmidii, *Mitt.* 49
Voitia, *Hornsch.* 5, 56
—— Hookeri, *Mitt.* 56
—— nivalis, *Wils.* 57
—— stenocarpa, *Wils.* 57
Webera, *Hedw.* 5, 65
—— acuminata 66
—— albicans, *Mitt.* 66
—— annotina, *Schw.* 66
—— cruda, *Schw.* 66
—— delicatula, *Mitt.* 66
—— elongata, *Mitt.* 65, 66
—— flexuosa, *Mitt.* 66
—— Himalayana, *Mitt.* 66
—— polymorpha, *Sch.* 7, 65
—— pyriformis, *Hedw.* 66
—— rigescens, *Mitt.* 65
Weissia, *Hedw.* 5, 27
—— bartramioides, *Griff.* 59
—— controversa, *Hedw.* 27
—— crispula, *Hedw.* 24, 25
—— edentula, *Mitt.* 27
—— Indica, *Wils.* 24, 25
—— linearifolia, *Hornsch.* 27
—— Macclelandi, *Griff.* 40
—— recurvirostris, *Mitt.* 27
—— serrulata, *Wils.* 23
—— Templetoni, *Griff.* 55
Zygodon, *Hook. & Tayl.* 5, 47
—— acutifolius, *C. Müll.* 47
—— Brebissonii, *Br. & Sch.* . . . 47
—— brevisetus, *Wils.* 47
—— conoideus, *Mitt.* 47
—— cylindricarpus, *C. Müll.* . . . 47
—— intermedius, *Br. & Sch.* . . . 47
—— Menziesii, *Arn.* 48
—— obtusifolius, *Hook.* 47
—— pusillus, *C. Müll.* 32
—— strictus, *Mitt.* 47
—— tetragonostomus, *A. Braun* . 47
—— viridissimus, *Brid.* 47

THE END.

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